

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

IN THE

HYDERABAD STATE

1929-30

VOL. II

(Nanded District)

BY

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NOTE ON ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NANDED DISTRICT 1338 F.

Nanded is a small-sized district surrounded on all sides (except some fifty miles on the northern side) by Hyderabad territory. The Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway crosses the District between Basar and Purna. Nanded Town is fairly advanced in civilisation, but the District as a whole is backward in general enlightenment and progressive ideas. The taluqa head-quarters (except Hadgaon) are all suitably situated from the point of view of administrative needs. Nanded Town as a famous place of pilgrimage and as a business centre is also suitable to be the head-quarter of the District---specially after the road-bridge across the Godavery to the south of the town is completed.

2. In consultation with the first Taluqdar the marginally noted villages were selected for detailed inquiry. Palsa is on the Hadgaon-Sibdera road, Degaon on the Basar-Bhysa road and Kirwad on the Loha-Khandhar road.

TABLE I.		
Village		Taluqa
1. Sangvi		
Buzurg	..	Nanded
2. Hassapur	..	
3. Palsa	..	Hadgaon
4. Walki Khurd		
5. Sonari	..	Mudhol
6. Degaon	..	"
7. Hangarga	..	Billoli
8. Kerni	..	"
9. Shailgaon	..	Diglur
10. Karna	..	"
11. Rui		
(Kalali)	..	Khandhar
12. Kirwad	..	"

The other 9 villages were selected as representative of the interior. The tours of the economic inquiry staff are shown in the accompanying District map. Apart from the railway and P.W.D. road journeys, the tours in the interior covered about 320 miles (the actual mileage of journeys within the District having exceeded 1,000 miles).

3. The inquiry lasted from the middle of Isfandar to the middle of Khurdad, 1338 F. (3rd week of January to 3rd week of April, 1929).

Landholdings.

4. Most of the landholders belong to the middle and lower classes : land is generally not monopolised in the hands of a few. Of the resident families, 39.6 per cent. are landless. The total agricultural area of the 12 villages is acres

Sizes of average
holdings.

22,350-12 dry land, 78-15 wet land and 153-17 garden land. It is only in 2 villages (Palsa and Degaon) that there is actual garden cultivation. The rest of the land assessed as garden is being cultivated as dry. This acreage is shown in the land revenue records against 685 pattadars. But in 37 pattas, neither the pattadar nor his heirs respectively hold any portions of the lands shown against the pattas. The actual number of occupants is 1,076. Four occupants hold wet land only, and 1,072 dry landholders occupy in addition 13 wet and 10 garden holdings. Sizes of average holdings (dividing dry, wet and garden areas by the number of occupants of dry, wet and garden land respectively) in each village are noted below (Table II). Taking all the 12 villages together the average dry, wet and garden landholding works at acres 20-34, 4-24 and 2-37 respectively. Sizes of average holdings (respectively dividing dry, wet and garden areas by the total number of occupants) are noted in Table III. As mentioned above no occupant holds garden land only, four hold wet land only, and 1,072 occupants all hold dry land, a few of them wet or garden land in addition. Therefore this average of acres 20-34 dry land (only 16 hold 100 acres and more each) should admit of a good standard of life and a margin of saving as well.

TABLE II.

Village		Size of average dry land holding	Size of average wet land holding	Size of average garden land holding
Sangvi Buzurg	..	22-28	..	..
Hassapur ..	..	23-21	..	..
Palsa ..	..	34-39	..	4-14
Walki Khurd	..	23-16	..	..
Sonari ..	..	29-37	..	..
Degaon ..	..	10- 1	5-17	1-20
Hangarga .	..	16-14	..	..
Kerur ..	..	23- 4	0-28	..
Shailgaon .	..	17-23	..	..
Karna ..	..	24- 5	..	..
Kalali Rui .	..	22-32	..	..
Kirwad ..	..	19- 1	..	..
for all the 12 villages together	..	20-34	4-24	2-37

(fractions of guntas are omitted).

TABLE III.

Village	SIZE OF AVERAGE HOLDING		
	dry land	wet land	garden land
	a. g.	a. g.	a. g.
Sangvi Buzurg ..	22-28	..	..
Hassapur ..	23-21	..	..
Palsa ..	34-39	..	0-11
Walki Khurd ..	23-16	..	..
Sonari ..	29-37	..	..
Degaon ..	10- 1	0-18	0- 2
Hangarga ..	16-14	..	..
Kerur ..	23- 4	0- 1	..
Shailgaon ..	17-23	..	..
Karna ..	24- 5	..	..
Kalali Rui..	22-32	..	..
Kirwad ..	19- 1	..	..
taking all the 12 villages together ..	20-36	0- 3	0- 1

5. The total number of families resident in the 12 villages is 1,217. Landholders number 735 while 482 own no agricultural land. Pressure on land. If the total dry, wet and garden area were to be divided equally among all the resident families, each family would get acres 18-15 dry land, 3 guntas wet land and 5 guntas garden land. This average per resident family and the fertility of the soil lead to the opinion that there is sufficient land for the population to maintain a good standard of life, if the available agricultural land is more or less evenly distributed among all the resident families.

6. The table below (Table IV) shows the classification of landholders according to sizes of holdings. Occupants having 100 acres and more each number only 16 while those holding less than 15 acres number 555 (and those holding between 15 and 50 acres number 435). While big landholders are few, occupants having insufficient land are more than 50 per cent. of the total number; that is, of 1,217 families, 482 have no land, and of 1,076 occupants 555 have insufficient land. Occupants according to sizes of holdings.

TABLE IV.

				d.	w.	g.
250 acres and more..	..	..	..	1	0	0
200	..	..	..	0	0	0
150	..	..	..	5	0	0
100	..	..	..	10	0	0
75	..	..	..	11	0	0
50	..	..	..	55	0	0
25	..	..	..	209	1	0
15	..	..	..	226	1	0
10	..	..	..	161	0	0
5	..	..	..	217	0	2
2	..	..	..	128	1	5
less than 2 acres	..	..	..	49	14	3
				<hr/>		
				1,072	17	10

7. Of 1,076 landholders, 250 are non-cultivators and 826 are cultivating occupants. Seven of the 250 are sowcars, 5 merchants, 10 village officers, 32 engaged in other occupations and 196 are mere rent receivers doing nothing in particular. Table V shows that out of 82 occupants holding 50 acres and more only 42 cultivate their lands. One hundred and twenty-four of the 826 cultivating occupants have subsidiary professions like carpentry, weaving, sheep farming, etc., while 702 depend entirely on cultivation.

TABLE V.

		Total No. of occupants			Cultivating occupants		
		d.	w	g.	d	w.	g.
250 acres and more	..	1	0	0	0	0	0
200	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	..	5	0	0	0	0	0
100	..	10	0	0	3	0	0
75	..	11	0	0	6	0	0
50	..	55	0	0	33	0	0

8. There is little tank irrigation except in the southern half of the Mudhol Taluqa which is the border-land between Telangana and Mah-ratwara. These tanks are generally in good condition

but the soil is poor. Well-irrigation is prevalent in all the taluqas, *herbara* (bengal-gram), tobacco and *mirchi* (chilli) being the main garden crops. But water is found at great depth (except in Mudhol Taluqa) and garden cultivation is on the decline in the 10 villages of the other five taluqas.

9. Competition for agricultural land is keen in all the taluqas. Table VI shows that it is in Kerur and Hangarga that the value of land is low on account of poor soil. The low value at Rui is due to its being far removed from Khandhar. Acres 1,168-38 dry land and acres 9-22 garden land (constituting 5·2 per cent. and 6·2 per cent. respectively of the total dry and garden land areas of the 12 villages) passed hands during the past 25 years *by process other than regular sale*. Transfers of land on account of inheritance and partition are not included.

TABLE VI.

—	Current price of an average acre of		
	dry land	wet land	garden land
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Sangvi Buzurg ..	80-120	..	..
Hassapur ..	50- 75	..	..
Palsa ..	150-200	..	..
Walki Khurd ..	80-100	..	..
Sonari ..	50- 70	..	..
Degaon ..	75-100	200- 300	..
Hangarga ..	40- 60	..	..
Kerur ..	30- 50	..	..
Shailgaon ..	150-200	..	..
Karna ..	90-110	..	..
Kalali Rui ..	40- 60	..	..
Kirwad ..	100-140	..	150-200

10. Table VII shows that 30·4 per cent. of the transferred area passed hands on account of family disputes and 12·1 per cent. by mortgage with possession. The area transferred on account of the alleged intervention of the village officers is 13·5 per cent. and the total area acquired through debt transactions is 34·9 per cent. These transfers have been mostly into the hands of occupants belonging to

cultivating classes (except at Degaon), an increasing number among them not actually cultivating. During the inquiry in the Nanded District, only those land transfers which were out of the way (excluding sales, etc.) were taken up. It is therefore considered superfluous to tabulate from and to which classes of population how much of land was transferred, taking cultivation as the test. But there is neither land monopolisation (as in Warangal) nor non-agricultural landlordism (as in Aurangabad).

TABLE VII.

		dry land acres	garden land acres
by debt developed to sale	..	268- 0	..
by mortgage with possession	..	143- 12	..
on account of family disputes	..	352- 31	5-22
through alleged intervention of village officers	..	154- 35	4- 0
by other miscellaneous processes	..	250- 0	..
Total area	acres	1,168- 38	9-22

11. Acres 151-35 is fallow on account of want of capital.
Fallow land.

Agricultural Tenancies.

12. Acres 7,315-28 dry land, 59-18 wet land and 65-36 garden land (comprising 32·7, 75·9 and 42·9 per cent. of the total dry, wet and garden land areas respectively) are being cultivated by tenants. The number of tenants is 474, out of whom 191 are landless, that is, tenants having no occupancy holdings of their own. In 293 of the tenancies rent is paid in money, in 200 in kind and in 71 partly in money and partly in kind.

13. There is competition for securing agricultural tenancies and the tenancy dues are higher in the western and southern taluqas. Taking into consideration tenancies in which rent is paid in money (rents in kind are almost always on *batai*, the half crop system, except in gardening which is on a small Rent level.

area), the annual rent per average acre of land works at

Rs.	A.	P.		
3	11	4	at	Palsa
2	6	3	,,	Sonari
3	14	6	for dry land	} at Degaon.
16	3	0	for wet land	
4	14	8	at	Hangarga
6	11	4	,,	Kerur
7	4	9	,,	Shailgaon
3	9	7	,,	Karna
8	8	4	,,	Rui, and
8	3	2	,,	Kirwad.

(At Sangvi Buzurg, Hassapur and Walki Khurd the rent is paid in kind in all the tenancies).

14. Though there are 378 tenancies held by landless Cultivation holdings of landless tenants. tenants, it is only 93 cultivation holdings held by landless tenants that can be clean separated from joint tenancies, etc. Of these 93 landless tenants,

cultivation holdings of—

100 acres and more are held by none

75	do	5
50	do	4
25	do	36
15	do	23
10	do	9
5	do	11
2	do	5

cultivation holdings of less than 2 acres none

Details of joint tenancies (widely prevalent in the District) are given in the respective village reports.

15. Three hundred and seventy-eight out of the 564 Periods of Tenancy contracts. tenancies are held by landless tenants. Of these, 273 are annual contracts and 105 are for periods exceeding one year.

Agricultural Labourers.

16. Three hundred and forty-five families (out of Landless and tenancyless families. 1,217) have neither occupancy nor cultivation holdings. Of these, 29 are dependent families, the heads of 95 families are skilled labourers, and 221 families comprise unskilled labourers.

17. The general wage-level prevalent for unskilled Wages. labourers is mentioned in each of the village reports. Wages in kind are more common than money wages, and the wage-level is not low

in the District, ranging between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 seers of jawari for men and 2 and 3 seers of jawari for women.

Land Mortgage Debt.

18. The Co-operative Movement has made little headway in the District. There is no Co-operative Society in any of the 12 villages. In five villages it was reported that the raiyats wanted to form societies and had applied for registration but no orders were received.

19. One hundred and thirty-three land mortgages comprise acres 1,816-18 dry land and 9-5 garden land. The present value of this land is estimated at O. S. Rs. 1,21,607 and the mortgage debt stands at O. S. Rs. 66,870. That is, the debt is 54·9 per cent. of the estimated value of mortgaged land.

20. Table VIII gives the different kinds of mortgages.

TABLE VIII.

mortgage with possession.	(a) ordinary	..	3
	(b) with conditionl sale clause attached		
	(c) with minimum period stipulated..	..	9
	(d) involving free redemption after a stipulated period	..	22
simple mortgages.	(a) ordinary	..	87
	(b) with conditional sale clause attached		3

In 9 mortgages details with regard to terms, etc. are not ascertainable.

21. The rates of interest levied in the 90 simple mortgages are—

	24 per cent. and more in	31 cases
	18 „ „	44 „
	12 „ „	8 „
and	10 „ „	1 case.

Three are cases of instalment loans and in 3 cases rates of interest are not ascertainable on account of the absence of the parties from the village or on account of the interest charged being a fraction of the crop (uncertain in quantity and value).

22. The 133 land mortgages have lasted for —

Duration of land
mortgages.

30 years	in	1 case
16 "	"	2 cases
15 "	"	2 "
14 "	"	2 "
10 "	"	3 "
9 "	"	3 "
8 "	"	3 "
7 "	"	10 "
6 "	"	7 "
5 "	"	10 "
4 "	"	17 "
3 "	"	8 "
2 "	"	18 "
1 year	"	34 "
less than a year	"	3 "

In 10 cases the durations for which the debts have lasted are not ascertainable.

23. The money-lenders are—

Money-lenders on
land security.

Marwadi sowcars	in	14 mortgages
Komti sowcars	"	32 "
Brahman sowcars	"	12 "
Cutchi Mohamedan sowcars.	"	4 "
Maratha raiyats	"	20 "
Mahar raiyats	"	2 "
Telanga raiyat	"	1 mortgage
Lingayat raiyats	"	10 mortgages
Deccani Mohamedan raiylats.	"	2 "
and others	"	27 "

Money-lenders in 9 mortgages are not ascertainable.

24. Main causes for the debts are—

Causes for debt
on land.

household expenses	in	10 cases
marriage	"	46 "
accumulation	"	37 "
cultivation	"	10 "
litigation	"	5 "
miscellaneous	"	17 "
and not ascertainable	"	8 "

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Duration of land
mortgages.

30 years	in	1 case
16 "	"	2 cases
15 "	"	2 "
14 "	"	2 "
10 "	"	3 "
9 "	"	3 "
8 "	"	3 "
7 "	"	10 "
6 "	"	7 "
5 "	"	10 "
4 "	"	17 "
3 "	"	8 "
2 "	"	18 "
1 year	"	34 "
less than a year	"	3 "

In 10 cases the durations for which the debts have lasted are not ascertainable.

23. The money-lenders are—

Money-lenders on
land security.

Marwadi sowcars	in	14 mortgages
Komti sowcars	"	32 "
Brahman sowcars	"	12 "
Cutchi Mohamedan sowcars.	"	4 "
Maratha raiyats	"	20 "
Mahar raiyats	"	2 "
Telanga raiyat	"	1 mortgage
Lingayat raiyats	"	10 mortgages
Deccani Mohamedan raiyaats.	"	2 "
and others	"	27 "

Money-lenders in 9 mortgages are not ascertainable.

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Causes for debt
on land.

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marriage	"	46 "
accumulation	"	37 "
cultivation	"	10 "
litigation	"	5 "
miscellaneous	"	17 "
and not ascertainable	"	8 "

Other Debt.

25. It is considered necessary to treat land mortgage debt and other debt separately because survey numbers in the concerned village are the basis for the former, resident families in the concerned village are the basis for the latter : often-times, occupants of land live outside the village in which it is located, and resident families hold land outside the village.

26. Of 1,217 families resident in the villages, 518 owe debts based on security other than agricultural land. British Indian money is not current in any part of the District. The total non-land mortgage debt of the 518 families is O.S. Rs. 1,02,571. The average per indebted family (excluding land mortgage debt) is O.S. Rs. 198-0-3, and the average per resident family (including land mortgage debt) is O.S. Rs. 139-8-8. Practically all the villages in Nanded grow more kharif than rabi crops. The inquiry in the District was held between January and April. Though the kharif crops were harvested before this, a considerable number of raiyats (specially in the first 6 villages) had not yet disposed of saleable produce nor made annual payments to sowcars. Therefore, the debts as recorded represent neither the indebtedness at the end of a cultivation season before any payments are made to sowcars, nor the balance of indebtedness after such annual payments. The debt figures enumerated below consist mainly of debt incurred more than a year ago, partly of the year's debts.

TABLE IX.

Name of Village	Total non-land mortgage debt	No. of indebted families	Average debt per indebted family	Average debt per resident family
	O. S.		O. S.	O. S.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. SangviBuzurg	6,675 0 0	20	333 12 0	208 12 9
2. Hassapur ..	2,985 0 0	21	139 15 3	61 3 1
3. Palsa ..	18,538 0 0	42	441 6 0	224 8 0
4. Walki Khurd.	850 0 0	6	141 10 8	43 8 1
5. Sonari ..	11,605 0 0	42	276 5 0	140 6 0
6. Degaon ..	21,566 0 0	102	211 7 0	148 1 2
7. Hangarga ..	2,807 0 0	23	122 0 8	84 7 0
8. Kerur ..	9,281 0 0	37	250 14 0	315 8 7
9. Shailgaon ..	11,272 0 0	110	102 8 0	98 13 5
10. Karna ..	6,567 0 0	42	156 6 0	194 1 9
11. Ka'ali Rui ..	4,310 0 0	51	84 8 0	75 18 0
12. Kirwad ..	6,165 0 0	22	280 4 0	170 18 11
District average,			198 0 3	139 8 8

27. The debts have lasted for—

Old borrowings
and new.

20 years	in	2 cases
17 „	„	1 case
15 „	„	1 „
10 „	„	13 cases
8 „	„	1 case
7 „	„	1 „
6 „	„	6 cases
5 „	„	45 „
4 „	„	15 „
3 „	„	75 „
2 „	„	48 „
1 year	„	191 „

and less than a year in 119 „

Debts of more than 3 years' duration (160 of 518) are a good number. The debts of a year and less, though numerically more than a half of the total number, consist comparatively of small amounts.

28. Of the 518 debts 387 are based on personal security, 129 on crop security and 2 on other security.

29. The 518 debts are classified according to size as follows :—

Sizes of non-land
mortgage debts.

Rs.	
1,000 and more	in 9 cases
500 „	„ 43 „
250 „	„ 69 „
100 „	„ 184 „
and less than Rs. 100	„ 213 „

30. The rates of interest levied in the 518 debts

Interest rates. are—

48 per cent. and more	in 43 debts
24 „	„ 195 „
18 „	„ 123 „
12 „	„ 83 „
less than 12 per cent.	„ 3 „
no interest	„ 57 „
instalment loans	„ 7 „
not ascertainable	„ 7 „

518

The rates of interest widely prevalent are 24 per cent. and 18 per cent.

31. The money-lenders are—

Sowcars.

Komti sowcars	in	203 cases
Lingayat „	„	59 „
Marwadi „	„	44 „
Brahman „	„	14 „
Maratha „	„	10 „
Deccani Mohamedan sowcars,,	„	10 „
Maratha raiyats	„	40 „
Lingayat „	„	36 „
Deccani Mohamedan raiyats,,	„	6 „
and others	„	47 „

Forty-nine are sundry debts. In more than a third of the debts the sowcars are Komtis.

32. Causes for the 518 debts are—

Causes for other debts.

household expenses	in	135 cases
marriage „	„	128 „
accumulation	„	23 „
cultivation expenses	„	74 „
and miscellaneous	„	158 „

33. In Nanded and Hadgaon Taluqas Government

supplied certified cotton seed to the raiyats at certain rates. But in other taluqas raiyats received no help. Almost all the raiyats preserve seed. In the 4 villages where cotton seed was supplied by Government the majority of raiyats are not satisfied with the quality of the seed. There is an impression in the villages that seed separated by hand-gins has more vitality than seed separated (at a high temperature) by ginning mills.

How Produce is disposed of.

34. Kapas and jawari (yellow and white) are the main *kharif* crops of the District. Wheat and pulses are the main *rabi* crops. Kapas is the chief saleable produce of the District.

35. At the time of investigation, the P.W.D. road mileage is very small: Sibdera-Hadgaon, Basar-Bhysa, Nanded-Malegaon, Lohakhandhar—all these are short roads without further road connections. Bhysa-Nirmal road is almost a cart-track. The road from Nizamsagar to Diglur is almost ready: from Diglur to Nanded construction is proceeding. Even after road connection between Hyderabad City and Nanded

is complete, road mileage for the District would be still insufficient. The proposed railway line from Kalamnuri to Rajura will improve communication facilities in Hadgaon Taluqa. 'Bus services ply between Nanded Town (from beyond the Godavery) and Khandhar, Basar and Bhysa, and Bhysa and Nirmal. The Basar-Bhysa and the Nanded-Khandhar roads are good, and 'bus services close for about 6 months in the year along other roads.

36. The chief centres of kapas trade are Nanded Bhysa, Umri, Dharmabad, Mudkhed, **Markets.** Karkheli and Mukhed. Details of these markets are given in the respective village reports. Nanded and Dharmabad are the markets for other produce, which is very limited in quantity because most of the food crops are retained by the raiyats.

37. There is no difficulty felt with regard to receiving remittance from outside the State: the **Banking facilities.** Imperial Bank Branch at Nanded is a great facility.

General.

38. The standard of life among the raiyats is simple and healthy. The staple grain is jawari: **Food supply and health.** in some villages wheat is also used. In Khandhar Taluqa guinea-worm and Cutchi sowcars have been responsible for a considerable amount of sickness and poverty in villages. Otherwise, health is quite good. Milk supply is good except in Khandhar.

39. In many of the villages there are good wells for drinking water, but as a rule they fail in **Drinking water.** summer. At Sangvi Buzurg there is a good Government well.

40. Ninety are literate in Marathi, 13 in Urdu and **Literacy.** none in English.

41. The panchayat sense is not generally operative. **Settlement of disputes.** The money-lenders or the village officers are the arbitrators generally. Two of the 12 villages are each divided into two hostile camps. Even in other villages party faction is not absent.

Prospect.

42. As shown in the village reports, the distinction made between registered and unregistered **Un-registered occupants.** occupants and the difficulties in the way of the latter becoming pattadars have been responsible for a considerable amount of illegal

interference exercised by village officers and inequitable transfers of land.

43. The number of mortgages with possession is 34 and simple mortgages are 90. The mortgaged dry land area is 8.1 per cent. of the total dry area and 60 of the debts have lasted for more than 4 years (37 of the debts have been due to accumulation). A good many of the money-lenders are raiyats and the general rate of interest is rather high—18 per cent. and more. A high majority of the raiyats are painstaking and thrifty, but there is little room for land improvement. It seems therefore that present conditions in the District are specially congenial to the institution of more Co-operative Credit Societies : there is little room for land mortgage banks.

44. Nanded is specially poor in roads. The completion of the Diglur-Nanded road will meet the needs only partially. A feeder railway line from Dharmabad or Karkheli *via* Bhysa connecting with the Kazipett-Bellarshah line, a good road from Bhysa straight to Dharmabad, and from there along the railway line to Nanded, extension of the Hadgaon-Sibdera road to Nanded Town, and offshoots due west from Umri and Dharmabad to connect with the Diglur-Nanded road, would make communications fairly facile. The soil of Nanded does not admit of cheap roads, but a postponement of the additions indicated above would severely handicap the villagers. The question of organising and controlling 'bus traffic would arise after a sufficient road mileage was available. The motor taxis running at present between Nanded and Hadgaon, and Dharmabad and Biloli are not daily services and depend on the number of passengers. The concerned cart-tracks are so bad that it is advisable to prohibit motor traffic along them.

45. Nanded, Bhysa and Umri are important kapas markets which have engaged the special attention of Government during the past few years with a view to improvement. Certain improvements have already been made and others may follow soon.

46. There is neither excessive sub-division of holdings nor rack-renting, neither land-grabbing nor serfdom. Nanded is on the whole quite a prosperous district economically, and with better road facilities and more Co-operative Societies, promises to come up to the level of leading cotton districts elsewhere in India in general enlightenment and progressive ideas as well.

STATEMENT SHOWING SIZES OF AVERAGE HOLDINGS AS PER PATTADARS' LISTS IN THE 12 VILLAGES INTENSIVELY SURVEYED, IN THE NANDED DISTRICT.

15

	NANDED TALUQA		HADGAON TALUQA		MUDHOL TALUQA		BILOLI TALUQA		DIGLUR TALUQA		KHANDHAR TALUQA	
	Sangvi	Has-sapur	Palsa	Walki Khurd	Sonari	Degaon	Hangarga	Kerur	Shailgaon	Karna	Rui	Kirwad
I.	31-35	39-19	40-12	36- 6	39-17	16- 8	25-14	30-39	32-23	31-12	44-14	51-31
II.	22-28	23-21	35-10	23-16	29-37	10-21	16-14	23- 5	17-23	24- 4	23-32	18-39

APPENDIX II.

I. STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED LAND, HELD BY "UNTOUCHABLES."
 STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF "UNTOUCHABLE" RESIDENT FAMILIES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF
 RESIDENT FAMILIES.

NANDED TALUQA		HADGAON TALUQA		MUDHOL TALUQA		BILOLI TALUQA		DIGLUR TALUQA		KHANDHAR TALUQA	
Sangvi	Hassapur	Palsa	Walki Khurd	Sonari	Degaon	Hangarga	Kerur	Shailgaon	Karna	Rui	Kirwad
1	0	0.4	0	3.6	5.1	0.2	3	1.9	4.9	5.1	0.9
42.1	19	16.1	27.3	25.8	12.0	2.4	16.0	16.3	38.0	16.3	23.2

上 4

上 4

上 4

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF LAND DISPOSESSED TO TOTAL OCCUPIED AREA.
(OTHER THAN BY INHERITANCE OR PARTITION AND REGULAR SALE).

DED TALUQA	HADGAON TALUQA	MUDHOL TALUQA	BILOLI TALUQA	DIGLUR TALUQA	KHANDHAR TALUQA					
ovi	Hasapur	Walki Khurd	Sonari	Degaon	Hangarga	Kerur	Shailgaon	Karna	Rui	Kirwad
4.3	11.5	15.4	0.6	0	3.9	0	2.9	1.7	2.0	25.8

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT SHOWING WEIGHTS OF (a) LOCAL "SEERS" (MEASURE) OF JAWARI (b) LOCAL "SEERS" (WEIGHT) OF KAPAS.

	NANDED TALUQA		HADGAON TALUQA		MUDHOL TALUQA		BILOLI TALUQA		DIGLUR TALUQA		KHANDHAR TALUQA	
	Sangvi	Hassa- pur	Palsa	Walki Khurd	Sonari	Degaon	Hangarga	Kerur	Shailgaon	Karna	Rui	Kirwad
Standard	76½	97½	98	86½	102	99	94½	102½	94½	99	92½	93½
seer							..					
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80 3/15	..	80	80	80

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF STANDARD SEERS MEANT BY LOCAL "KHANDIES."

Mud- khed	Umri	Karkheli	Dharm- abad	Bhysa	Sangvi	Hassa- pur	Palsa	Walki khurd	Sonari	Degaon	Han- garga	Kerur	Shail- gaon	Karna	Rui	Kirwad
6	480	480	480	510*	640	240	240	240	480	240	480	480	..	800	960	960

* The nomenclature is "boja" at Bhysa.

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD PER AVERAGE ACRE IN EACH OF THE 11 VILLAGES.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENSES OF PRODUCTION PER AVERAGE ACRE IN EACH OF THE 11 VILLAGES.

STATEMENT SHOWING NET YIELD PER AVERAGE ACRE IN EACH OF THE 11 VILLAGES.

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT PER AVERAGE ACRE IN EACH OF THE 11 VILLAGES.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT TO NET YIELD OF AVERAGE ACRE OF LAND
IN EACH OF THE 11 VILLAGES.

INDED TALUQA	HADGAON TALUQA	MUDHOL TALUQA	BILOLI TALUQA	DIGLUR TALUQA	KHANDHAR TALUQA
ngvi Hassapur	Palsa	Walki Khurd	Sonari	Degaon	Hangarga
					Kerur
					Shalgaoon
					Karna
					Rui
					Kirwad
10.0	23.5	17.0	12.6	29.0	31.4
					20.5
					25.7
					21.7
					27.6
					34.3

VILLAGE SANGVI BUZURG.

Nanded Taluqa.

SANGVI was selected as typifying villages near about the chief town of the district, Nanded. It is popularly known to be 2 miles to the north of Nanded Town, but the distance by the cart-track is over 4 miles, and the track is in many places difficult to traverse. The railway line winds almost half around the village at a distance of about 2 miles, the whistling of the railway steam-engine and the Nanded Mills is distinctly audible at different parts of the day, yet one is struck at the outset with the singularly isolated appearance of the village.

2. The river Asna flows immediately to the north of the village, and in rainy season the small plain before Sangvi (located on an elevation) is washed by the floods of Asna. The number of inhabited houses is 54, and the population at the time of investigation 280.

Agricultural Holdings.

3. In the village records on land holding, there are 44 pattas out of which 3 are *janti* pattas (the registered occupants, being more than one against a given serial number in the *khata patti*). The total number of pattadars is therefore 47. Pattadar No. 44 really occupies none of the land shown against his name. Nine occupants hold agricultural land in more than one patta, two of them having lands in 3 pattas each. In popular language, the real occupants of land as distinguished from the pattadars (in whose names the pattas or revenue departmental entries stand), are called *Hissadars*, but this nomenclature is incorrect in so far as the principle of "Hissa" or sharing is not always present : raiyats of different communities often hold land in the same patta, and there is no necessary proportion as among the extents of land occupied by the several "Hissadars" in one patta.

4. The number of actual occupants of land is 66 : in almost all families, partitions have taken place, but these partitions as a rule have been the outcome of either mutual agreement among the partitioners or the decision of panchayats appointed *ad hoc* in each case. Not in a

single case has any person in this village gone to either the Tahasildar or the Munsiff on account of land disputes. Thus in the majority of cases, there is no written record (either Governmental or private) to show how much land X, Y, or Z actually occupies at a given time. It is true that every patwari (village accountant) is expected to, and does, maintain a shikmidars' register, but this register is generally incorrect and incomplete. The question of selling agricultural land does not arise at all in a very high majority of cases, as sale of land would mean absolute destitution : a very large number of raiyats depend entirely on agriculture. They have no knowledge of the area covered—even approximately—by an "Acre" or a "Gunta". It is through a register called "Tikka patti" containing local names for different blocks of land that they are able to locate this or that man's occupancy. The area that a pair of bulls can manage for ploughing etc., is called an "Auth" by them, but this area differs according to the estimates of different raiyats. On the other hand, the landless, tenancyless labourers have so long toiled as labourers for so many generations that the idea of purchasing land is unthinkable to them. When asked if they would like to take to proprietary cultivation if somebody gave them land free, the mahars of Sangvi said : "Where is the money to buy bulls with and to feed them ? And then, who will do our *mahar* (scavenging) work ? We have so long done this work that we want to do nothing else : we should not disrespect our forefathers." Therefore for decades, raiyats occupy lands, and go on changing their occupancies, whose boundaries are never known to any Government records, in the village or outside.

5. The total area of agricultural land occupied is acres 1474-3 dry land, and acres 24-25 garden land. On account of insufficient rain and the nature of the soil, there has not been wet cultivation at any time known to the villagers. There was some garden cultivation, quite a good portion of land now being classed as "garden" was really bearing garden crops even so recently as 2 decades ago, but at present the *entire* extent of land is being cultivated as dry. The causes for this disappearance of garden cultivation are given by the raiyats to be

- (1) The annual rainfall getting more uncertain and more unevenly distributed over the different parts of the year ;

(2) the increasing inability of raiyats to incur heavy working expenses (garden cultivation entails heavier working expenses than the growing of dry crops); and

(3) the substantial increase in the value of the net yield of land on account of changing the crop to kapas, made possible by the transport facility secured by the passing of the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway through the District.

This total cultivated land of acres 1,498-28 held by 66 raiyats yields the extent of acres 22-28 nearly per average holding.

6. The number of holdings according to sizes is as follows :—

Holdings 100 acres and more	..	1
Do 75 do	..	0
Do 50 do	..	4
Do 25 do	..	17
Do 15 do	..	13
Do 10 do	..	14
Do 5 do	..	14
Do 2 do	..	3
Do less than 2 acres	..	0
		<hr/>
Total number of occupancies	..	66

7. Acres 1,498-28 are held in 168 bits of which 12 are classed as "Garden" but cultivated only as dry land. This gives the size of the average bit as acres 8-37 nearly. By a "bit" is meant here, not necessarily the area covered by a survey number, nor the area marked off by raiyats as different plots according to elevation, but the extent of land held by one person in contiguity. For example, A may hold Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 all in one block; then these survey Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 altogether constitute only one "bit." Or, B may occupy $\frac{1}{4}$ th of each of the areas denoted by survey Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, all in contiguity. Then, B's lands held in survey Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 altogether constitute one "bit".

8. There is little that is striking about the sizes of bits held in this village. For instance, the landlord who owns acres 104-0 does so in *four different places* and not in one

consolidated block. The four landholders occupying 50 acres and more do so in several bits as shown below :—

Case	Acres	No. of bits
I	65-30	7
II	61-16	3
III	59-27	2
IV	54-29	3

9. There is no fallow at all, the clear explanation being the comparative proximity to the market town of Nanded and the richness of the soil—its suitability to grow “banni” kapas.

10. Forty one raiyats cultivate their respective lands in full, and three do so partially (letting out on tenancy terms portions of their respective holdings). One woman manages agricultural work herself with the help of “nowkars” or wholtime servants employed on yearly terms. One other landholder pursues agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. Thus, the total number of landholders who do cultivation work is 44 (out of 66).

11. The non-cultivating occupants are therefore 22 in number, and the work being done by these is as follows :—

Number of landholders				Extent of land held	
				A.	G.
inamdars	..	..	4	171	—11
sowcars	..	..	2	109	—24
minors	..	..	3	44	— 0
women	..	..	2	29	—21
mortgagors	..	..	2	20	—18
(having mortgaged all their lands they have no land to till)					
cotton dealers	..	..	2	} small areas each.	
goldsmith	..	..	1		
deshmukh and Patel	..	..	1		
gosayee	..	..	1		
doing nothing in particular	..	..	4		

12. Of the 44 cultivating landholders, only 4 have subsidiary occupations (one has already been referred to above in whose case agriculture itself was a subsidiary occupation): one is a cowherd, and three are village officers (2 police patels and one mali patel). That is, 39 of the landholding raiyats numbering 66 depend entirely

upon agriculture. Only one out of the 66 landholders belongs to the "untouchable" class, and the extent of his holding is acres 15-6.

13. There are 5 clear cases of dispossession of land, and in a 6th case there is a family dispute where there is some doubt as to the invalidity of the decision given by the panchayat.

Extent dispossessed of	Cause
1 Acres 30—0	Denial of share due to partitioner by law, by other relatives.
2 „ 9—0	Though legally the mortgagors have the right of redemption, they have given up all hopes on account of the impossibility of repayment of debt. In three of these cases, the accumulated debts shown up by the sowcars are much more than the value of the land concerned in each case.
3 „ 11—18	
4 „ 2—22	
5 „ 10—33	
Total area of which 63—33 raiyats have been dispossessed over the past 25 years.	

(In case No. 5, P. No. 12, the mortgagor made over as security for his loan not only his own share in S. No. 68, but also the shares of two others, relatives of his who were not strong enough to oppose the transaction).

Agricultural Tenants.

14. The total area cultivated on tenancy terms is acres 542—32 dry and acres 15-10 garden land, but all this garden land as said above, is being cultivated as dry land. The proportion of land cultivated by tenants to the total area of occupied land works at 37·3 per cent. nearly.

15. The total number of tenant-cultivators is 21 of whom 15 are landholders themselves. Thus the number of landless tenants is six. The area cultivated by these six (excluding 1 joint tenancy in which one land owning and one landless tenant co-operate) is acres 178-34 (the area cultivated on tenancy terms by landholders being 343-15 acres, excluding acres 35-33 of the joint tenancy referred to above). The average tenant holding, taking into account only landless tenants, comprises $\frac{178-34}{6}$ = acres 29-32 nearly.

16. Of the six landless tenants, one cultivates more than 50 acres, three cultivate 25 acres and more, one cultivates more than 10 acres and the other more than 5 acres.

17. Four of these six cultivate on 5 year contracts with the occupants, two of them being tenants at will. But tenants having the right of cultivation for more than one year under agreement can at any time be expelled on of proof deceit, etc.

18. All the tenants pay their rents in kind except one : in P. No. 16 (area—acres 4-12 dry land). The terms of tenancy are :—

The tenant to pay Rs. 35 per annum to the occupant plus Rs. 10-10-0 land revenue : the contract to be for 7 years : Rs. 100 paid down at the outset to be set off against dues accruing in later years.

All the other tenants pay up half the crop : half the stalk or “kadbi” goes to the tenant. Of the 6 landless tenants 3 belong to the mahar class.

19. The number of untouchables who cultivate land on tenancy terms is 4, of whom one is also a landholder. The area so cultivated by these 4 is acres 114-11 (out of a total area of acres 558-2 cultivated by tenants). That is, a considerable portion of land let out to tenants is being tilled by untouchables.

20. Cultivators' holdings change in dimensions and boundaries rather frequently. So, the raiyats are of opinion that the study of cultivation holdings at a given time in a few selected places, might not throw much light on the scale of agricultural operations. But it seems that while the changes in tenancy are frequent (landholders are always careful to preserve their rights and there is a keen competition among tenants), the sizes of cultivation holdings do not change much : what takes place really is a certain amount of interchange from one tenant to another and *vice-versa*. There is only one case in which the tenancy terms are written and even here there is neither stamp nor registration. There is a specific mention of “the boundary lines being kept properly” by the tenant. The general custom for the offer and acceptance of tenancy is through the presentation of a supari (areca nut) in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties. The absence of disputes and litigation between occupants and tenants in spite of such verbal agreements shows a

high level of business morality on both sides. There are no penalty terms laid down even orally, for as a rule there is no default.

21. The occupant supplies such manure as is accumulated in his cattle-shed, to the tenant, provided the former does not cultivate himself. But, as a matter of practice, no one uses any manure in Sangvi as any such addition is usually washed off by the floods of Asna. The tenant also receives half the seed used for sowing, from the occupant. Tenants do not render any service to the occupants other than delivering half the crop actually reaped and jawari stalk collected. The threshing or the picking of the harvest is done in the presence of the occupant or his agent and the carting of the landlord's share to his place is the business of the tenant. There is no instance of any tenant applying for and receiving loans or free gifts of money from the landholder for agricultural expenses.

Agricultural Labourers.

22. Families neither owning land nor cultivating land as tenants, number 22 (out of a total number of 54) and of these, 18 belong to the mahar class, 2 to the mong class (another sect which is slightly higher in social status than mahars) and the other 2 are of the village carpenter and the blacksmith respectively. Wages are paid mostly in money except during harvest season for work on the fields, men get generally as. 8 a day and women as. 3. When on cultivation or harvesting work, they get 4-5 and 2-3 seers of jawari respectively.

23. All the mahars and mongs live mainly upon occasional coolie work (work on daily wages): by turns they do the village scavenging work for which they get "Balutha" (contributions in kind) from the raiyats at the harvest season. Mahars who assume charge for the year, have in addition to scavenging work, to do the general work of the village under the orders of the patel and patwari (police and revenue headmen, and the accountant who maintains land revenue accounts): it is these mahars who work as the errand boys of the village chiefs, they have to accompany any and every Government servant who might visit the village and show him the way to the next village—in short, any undefined work that has to be done for the general welfare of the village or the special convenience of the village headman falls to the lot of these "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The simplicity of their

wants, their cheerful outlook on life, their childlike innocence and freedom from guile, their capacity for willing work mostly of an unpleasant kind—these must elicit the admiration of the reflecting observer.

Land Mortgage Debt.

24. The annual crop is much more dependable than the land on which the crop is grown : the process of recovery of debts is much easier when the debt is based on crop security, and much more difficult and complicated when based on the security of land. But the comparative lightness of the weight of land mortgage debt in Sangvi Buzurg is not due to this reason. The landholders look down upon the idea of mortgaging their lands against loans so severely that they would never agree to such a transaction. As mentioned in the Report on Mahabubnagar and Nizamabad, the borrowing raiyat generally signs (or rather puts on his particular mark) on an unstamped and unregistered paper where the amount of debt and other details are mentioned, and there is a clause to the effect that if the borrower should fail to repay the principal and interest according to the agreement, the lender would have the right to proceed against the borrower's house, lands, cattle, etc. But this is quite different from a real land mortgage debt. Borrowers who give such agreements on blank paper know full well that they possess the right of mortgaging or selling their lands to any one whom they like at any time.

25. There are five cases of land mortgage in Sangvi, the extent of land mortgaged is acres 47-36. The estimated value of the land mortgaged is at present Rs. 6,600. In one case (No. 3 in the Table on Mortgage Debts), the mortgage with possession was made over 30 years ago, and neither the lender nor the borrower knows the amount of debt : no records exist in connection with the transaction, and both the parties agree in saying that the mortgagor ceased long ago to have any interest in the land. The amount of debt in the other 4 cases is Rs. 4,600.

26. It is a very complicated task to find out the causes for debts. In many cases the parties do not remember the causes exactly (in some, the borrowers are no more), and in almost every case, the debt amount is spent on more than one item. Still, it is found that in almost every case the bulk of the debt amount is spent on one particular item—or is the product of one particular cause. In these

investigations only the predominant cause is recorded as otherwise the information would be confusing and profitless.

27. In four cases the cause for the debts is accumulation of interest and renewal of bonds at increased figures from time to time. In the fifth case the agreement and the process of the development of the debt is interesting. Six years ago acres 9-0 of dry land was made over to the lender on "Khand-gutha" (this is a transaction where the lender is given the right of cultivating and enjoying the fruit of the land concerned for specified number of years at the end of which the land automatically goes back to the borrower without any burden on it, the transfer of possession for the specified number of years being the consideration for both principal and interest). But the Khandgutha was of a special kind. The loan was of Rs. 1,200. The stipulation was that interest should be calculated at 24 per cent. Compound Interest on principal, and the rent received by the lender from the tenant out of the land in question should be credited against this charge, after being converted to money terms at the then market rates. If the amount thus credited was insufficient to cover the interest charge, the residue should be added on to the principal. And all this time the borrower had to pay the land revenue dues on the land actually possessed and enjoyed by the lender. The estimated accumulated due now is Rs. 2,500 and the borrower has not only lost all hopes of getting back his land but is also willingly paying land revenue on land which in effect long ago ceased to be his.

28. The lenders are 3 Brahmans and one Mahratta sunar (goldsmith) all resident at Nanded Town. Of the five cases one is mortgage without possession, carrying interest at 24 per cent. Compound Interest and the other four are with possession. The five debts have lasted respectively for 30, 10, 7, 6 and 5 years. In no case has the borrower sought relief from the authorities, nor has any of the sowcars concerned gone to a Court of Law in connection with their dues.

Other Debt.

29. Out of the 54 families, 33 are debt free (the time at which Sangvi was visited was just after the harvest of jawari and kapas, so that many of the families had cleared their sundry debts). Some of the 33 have loans due to them, but not very large sums. Of the remaining 21,

one has only land mortgage debt referred to in the section above, and so 20 families have debts secured otherwise than by land. In all the 20 cases, loans are on personal security. Mostly the borrowers are all landholders : though the security is not land, money-lenders generally lend money only to the persons owning land. For this fixes up people in a peculiar fashion to the spot : comparative immobility of the borrower is the real security behind all these twenty loans. Complete absence of crop security is to be attributed to the nearness to Nanded Town. In 19 out of 20 cases the borrowers gave loan-bonds duly stamped but not registered.

30. The total debt secured otherwise than by land amounts to Rs. 6,675 and their details are :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	2
Do 500 do	3
Do 250 do	5
Do 100 do	9
less than 100	1
Total ..	<u>20</u>

The average debt per indebted family works at :—

$$\frac{6675}{22} = 333-12-0$$

The total debt of this village is thus Rs. 6675-4,600
=11,275

31. Out of the 20 cases one is of Rs. 25 which carries no interest. In 18 cases, the interest charged is 24 per cent. Compound Interest, in one case it is 12 per cent. Compound Interest. But there is no other additional burden involved in any of these debts.

32. The twenty debts are due to the following main causes :—

	No. of cases
marriage ..	7
house-building ..	4
well-sinking ..	1
buying bulls ..	2
buying provisions ..	1
sundry debts ..	1
accumulated ..	1
miscellaneous ..	3
Total ..	<u>20</u>

33. The details regarding money-lenders are :—

		No. of cases
Brahmans..	..	11
Mahratta vanis	..	2
Mahratta raiyats	..	4
Mahratta weaver	..	1
Mahar raiyat	..	1
Total ..		19

(in one case the Rs. 25 is due to a number of persons and so it has been omitted).

34. For how long these debts have been there is shown below :—

		No. of cases
Inherited ..	..	2
17 years ..	..	1
5 „ ..	..	3
4 „ ..	..	1
3 „ ..	..	4
2 „ ..	..	3
1 year ..	..	6

There are no debts of less than one year (in 10-12 months), all such debts having been repaid at the harvest time.

Seed Supply.

35. Government insisted on raiyats sowing cotton seed, to use only the supply made through Government agency, when cotton seed was sown last season. The raiyats believe that the idea of Government in so doing must have been to prevent the *banni* (a local variety of cotton with their long staple and capable of producing higher counts of yarn) produce of the locality from becoming mixed up with *howri* (another variety of cotton with thick short staple and which snaps easily when made into yarn ; that is, this variety is unfit for making yarn of higher counts). For a given area, provided the soil suits both the varieties as well, the *howri* yield turns out to be heavier (Rui, that is, cotton, derived from 14 maunds of bunny kapas is generally equivalent in weight to Rui derived from 12 maunds of howri kapas); and in spite of the price for howri being generally lower than for bunny (sometimes

howri sells higher than bunny, but this is rare), the raiyat hopes to make a bigger net income for himself with howri.

36. The purchases of cotton seed from the Government store was made compulsory, and the raiyats had to go to Nanded Town and purchase seed at Rs. 3-6-0 for 60 seers. Credit was allowed to the raiyats, till the harvest season and the dues on account of seed supply were collected along with land revenue dues by the Revenue authorities.

37. The raiyats report that till late in the sowing season, the sowing of the howri variety was prohibited by notification, but afterwards permission was given to sow either variety. The general opinion of the raiyats is that the seed which they could get in the market was better than the Government supply, and the price charged on Government seed was slightly higher than that prevalent in the market. Some of the raiyats said that most of the seed was purchased by Government from a certain mill at Umri, where the kapas was subjected to double ginning, the result being that the seed was more than slightly scraped on the surface, and on account of the heat in the machines some of the life of the seed was lost. (It is ascertained since that the Umri mill concerned has discontinued double ginning as it was found to prove more costly than the single ginning process : the slight increase in output was much more than lost by the heavier additional expenses incurred). Some raiyats said that the seed supply by Government was rather old. Albeit, as they were allowed time to pay up the price of seed till the harvest time (without the levy of any interest), the general view was that the compulsion did not result in any hardship. All other seed sown was as a rule preserved by the raiyats themselves out of the previous crop. If unusually a raiyat falls short of seed he borrows from his neighbour, and in such a case, he returns the borrowed seed at the next harvest time 25 per cent. more than what he had borrowed already for covering interest charges, etc. The villagers do not remember any visit from any agricultural, co-operative or veterinary officer or official : the First Taluqdar had camped at the village nearly two years before.

How produce is disposed of.

38. In spite of the bad condition of the cart-track (if and when cart is hired to convey produce from Sangvi to Nanded, the hire usually charged and paid is O.S. Rs. 1-4 for the 4 miles ; but as a rule, the raiyats do not hire carts :

if their own carts are insufficient or if they have none, they seek the obligation of their neighbours who willingly co-operate, as such obligations are as a rule reciprocal), Sangvi Buzurg is on the way between Nanded Town and Hadgaon—and during the rainy season communication with Nanded is almost impossible, the villagers are comparatively better off than the people of the numerous other villages which lie to the other side (not the Nanded Town side) of the Asna brook. There is a great deal of traffic between Nanded Town, Ardapoor, and Sibdera—to which there is already a road from Hadgaon. It is learnt that a P. W. D. road from Nanded Town to Sibdera is either already sanctioned or is about to be sanctioned, and if and when this road is put up, Sangvi Buzurg will become much more important a village than at present. Now the river Asna is being forded in the busy season by kapas carts in at least twenty places. When a pucca road is put up connecting Nanded Town, Ardapoor and Sibdera, Sangvi will become almost a suburb of Nanded, where some cotton mills might spring up in order to catch kapas carts nearer home. Even now, in spite of a very bad condition of the cart track, there is a regular bus service from Nanded to Hadgaon during fair weather and almost every day several taxi cars ply between the two places. No stronger proof could be required to show the thickness and the heaviness of the traffic.

39. Practically all the raiyats sell their produce except what they keep for their own sustenance, at Nanded Town immediately after it is ready.

Local measurements for jawari are :—

4 seers	..1 paili
16 pailies	..1 maund
20 maunds	..1 khandi

The raiyats all use measure seers with Government seal, but there cannot be any close relation between measurement and weight. For instance, 2 seers of old jawari were measured out in the Government seer, and weighed : the weight was $1\frac{1}{2}$ chattaks less than two Hyderabad Government seers (80 tolas each, each tola being the weight of one British Indian rupee or 150 grains).

40. Local weights for *kapas* (harvested cotton in the staple stage, containing all the seed and some dirt also) are :—

80 tolas	..	..1 seer
4 seers	..	..1 pasri
8 pasries		..1 maund
20 maunds		..1 khundi

A stone used by the raiyats for weighing kapas was taken up and weighed : the raiyat said that it was a 2 seer stone, and it weighed exactly 2 seers.

41. At Nanded Town where these raiyats sell their kapas, arrangements are by no means facile to them. On every cart-load of produce they have to pay two annas before entering the town, and an additional anna before entering the "Cotton Market", but neither outside nor inside the cotton market do these carts get any convenience in the shape of some shade, drinking water, place for cooking and eating food or efficient police guard to prevent any disturbance or disorder. The cotton market is simply a place where the carts assemble : there is a dilapidated wall which once encircled the area, and there is also a small verandah in disrepair, where the Mill Agents and brokers assemble for declaring the rates of the day. The place is full of ankle-deep dust, and in the dry season when kapas trade goes on, the spot is far from decent or sanitary. It is urgent that the whole ground should be well metalled to bear the heavy traffic of carts, the compound wall may be replaced by a wire fence and the building where the Adathyas and Bhatyas meet requires both extension and annual repairs. The expenses involved could easily be met out of the gate receipts at the cotton market.

42. The daily routine in the cotton market of Nanded Town goes on thus : early in the morning the bulk of kapas carts reach the market, though a few carts go on dribbling in later in the course of the day. The kapas is brought in these carts either by the cultivators themselves or by raiyat-traders who bring others' kapas as well as their own for selling. The two classes of people with whom the villager has to deal are (1) the adathyas and (2) the bhatyas. The adathyas are middlemen between the raiyats and the bhatyas. The adathya class has sprung up for the reason that a high majority of mill agents do not know the local language (Marathi) nor do they know anything about the surrounding villages : they have neither the time nor the inclination to get to know the villagers and deal in retail with individual raiyats. Secondly, the raiyat wants things to be explained to him at many points : he is illiterate and therefore naturally suspicious—lest others should take advantage of his ignorance of reading, writing and arithmetic. The mill agents or agents of factories in Bombay, Ahmadabad, Nagpur, etc., cannot possibly sit down to convince the raiyat wherever he gets doubts.

43. On account of the nature of the work involved it is not every one that can become an adathya: the man must have sufficient status in the mercantile world to inspire confidence both in the mill agents and the raiyats: he must know the country very well and above all the kapas sellers usually do not change from one adathya to another, so that for the new adathya there would be little business. There are about 25 adathyas in the Nanded Town.

44. At about 11 o'clock in the morning, the adathyas and bhatyas (purchasers of kapas and rui) meet and sit down on a carpet which seems to be an old gift of some adathya. Before this, the adathyas go round the place and get a rough idea as to how many of their clients have brought how many cart-loads of kapas. Before coming to the cotton market, the Bombay and local mill agents also consult rates quoted at Bombay and instructions if any received from their respective proprietors. On all the bhatyas seating themselves, in the presence of the raiyats flocking all round, one of the adathyas goes to each bhatya with a handkerchief, covers the hands of each with it, and offers his own right hand on which and below the kerchief each bhatya notes the rate at which he is prepared to buy. Suppose there are ten bhatyas sitting. The adathya goes to each of the ten and ascertains the rate which each offers through this "hand in kerchief process"—first of all for banni kapas. He again goes round the ten and gets the previous rate quoted by each confirmed. Or, as it sometimes happens, if a bhatya quotes a different rate from the one he offered at the first time, his second offer will be taken as valid. Then, the adathya stands up and declares in clear voice the highest rate offered and the name of the agent who made the offer. After this, the adathya goes round again in the same fashion twice and gives out the rate of the day for howri kapas, and the name of the party offering to buy at that rate. After that, following the same procedure, the rate is declared for rui (ginned cotton).

45. The adathyas of Nanded Town have a sort of understanding among themselves for quick despatch of work. By mutual agreement five leading adathyas do the work of eliciting rates under the kerchief, by turns. That is, on any one day, only one adathya of the "Big Five" takes stock of the offers made by the mill agents.

46. All this is finished in about a quarter of an hour. And immediately the rates are advertised by word of mouth from man to man throughout the market. The

declaration of the rates respectively for banni, howri and rui at the highest of the figures quoted by the mill agents, does not mean that all the supply of the day must necessarily be sold to the highest bidder. As a matter of practice, each agent tells his adathya or adathyas how many cart-loads he wants to buy on that day, and after noting the demands made by the different mill agents with whom he has transactions, each adathya distributes the carts he secures among his agent-clients.

47. If, as it rarely happens, the rate offered by an agent is very high and no other agent is prepared to buy at that rate, it is expected that he is under a moral obligation to buy up the entire stock arrived in the market on that day.

48. This "hand-in-kerchief" system is good for the raiyats in so far as the rate for each day is determined not as a result of open bargaining, but on the heaviest pressure of demand for cotton which falls on any of the bhatyas. Thus, if an agent receives letters from his head office to the effect that before such and such a day so many bales of cotton should be made to reach such and such a mill, and that prices upto such and such a level could be paid, the agent would fix up his offer not on the basis of the number of carts arrived on the particular day, nor on the rates which other agents would be prepared to offer to buy at, but on the urgency and size of the demand of his own boss for cotton—either for trade, or as is most often the case with the Nanded bhatyas—for supplying rui to spinning and weaving mills run in different parts of India under the control of their respective masters.

49. But now-a-days there is a growing complaint that some of the adathyas avoid fair play by intimating by signs made on the hand to the favoured bhatya (on account of some bait offered) the rates offered by other bhatyas, so that the intending heavy purchaser might offer just a rupee more per khandi of kapas.

50. No mill agent in Nanded buys directly from the raiyats.

51. By 12 noon each day, the kapas carts begin to pour into different mills in Nanded for ginning and for pressing on behalf of the purchasing agents. As a rule, all kapas reaching Nanded on a day is disposed of in the course of the same day, and if very rarely a few carts tarry, it will be only for a day more—not so much with the idea of getting a better rate as for other accidental reasons.

Before a raiyat decides to go to Nanded Town or to any other cotton market, he ascertains rates prevalent at different places, and unless the distance is too much or there is a necessity to rail the produce, he does not at all mind driving his carts for 10 or 20 miles more if by so doing he can get Rs. 2 or 3 more per khandi.

52. Though the rate for the day is opened in the cotton market at about 11-15 in the morning it does not mean that every cart-load of kapas is necessarily sold at the respective rate (for banni or howri). If the bhatya finds that the kapas brought in by a raiyat is lower in quality than evidenced by the sample, he offers a lower rate and it is open to the raiyat to sell or to leave. But generally when quality is inferior the raiyat accepts a lower rate.

53. Before the kapas is taken over by the mills, the bundles of kapas are weighed (sample of about 3 to 4 seers weight per cart being taken away free as a rule) in the presence of the raiyat, the adathya or his agent, the bhatya or his agent and the accountant of the mill where kapas is delivered for ginning. It is open to the selling raiyat to cry "halt" at any stage and have the particular bundle reweighed. All the weighing in Nanded is done with big scales : there is no weigh-bridge. The use of scales does permit a certain amount of manipulation for the benefit of the purchaser, but it is ascertained that it is not impossible to show false weights even on weigh-bridges ; in this case, the machine itself would be adjusted to ensure the gain to the buyer. But such a possibility is minimised by the fact that as a rule every raiyat weighs his kapas at his own place before carting it, and he does not pass the weighing at Nanded unless the difference between his weighing and the mill weighing is fairly small.

54. After the weighing is over, by the evening, the adathya calculates the amount due to the selling raiyat at the rate declared in the market, deducts therefrom his own discount and other sundry charges, makes a statement of account on printed forms, and hands over to the raiyat both the amount and the account.

55. To certain raiyats who bring in specially large quantities of kapas and who are long standing clients, some of the adathyas charge about 1 per cent. discount on sales through them, but the general rate of discount prevalent is Re. 1-8-0 on Rs. 100 sale-proceeds. The following are the charges usually levied on the sale-proceeds of kapas apart from the

3 annas per cart paid to the local authorities and apart from the free (yet bulky) sample extracted from each cart :
Per cent.

Adathya's remuneration .	Rs. 1-8-0	
Dharampatti (charity) ..	„ 0-0-6	„
“Hamali” (for the coolies who convey the bundles to and off the weighing scales) ..	„ 0-1-6	„

(NOTE :—some years ago, the raiyats themselves used to do this work and save this payment).

“Kanta”	}	Re. 0-0-6 Per cent
“Tekadi”		

(payment towards the weighman's pay : in a high majority of cases the weighmen are regular employees in the mills and get monthly pay and not wages according to the amount weighed)

“Gorakshen”—towards a fund for the protection of cows Re. 0-0-3

Total 1-10-9

(NOTE :—In these calculations another item of loss to the raiyat, is not included ; viz., the practice in Nanded is for all fractions of seers to be omitted. The kapas of a cart is weighed in about 4 weighments. In each weighment the weight turns out to be so many seers plus a fraction of a seer. And out of each weighment, this fraction is omitted out of account. Thus, if a bundle weighs 123 seers and 70 tolas, 70 tolas is knocked off. Thus, per cart-load, the raiyat loses anywhere between 1 and 3 seers).

56. A few adathyas make a small additional charge towards a fund devoted to religious purposes like contributions to the temple at Phandarpur or celebrations of festivities in local temples.

57. Thus, the total amount payable by the raiyat on account of selling kapas at Nanded is in any case under 2 per cent. (including the 3 annas paid as toll-gate fee, but excluding the sample and weighment deductions).

58. Cases where adathyas ensure their business by making advances to raiyats during the cultivation season on the condition that so many maunds of kapas should be delivered for sale through the lending adathya per every Rs. 100

lent (apart from the interest charged) this is called the *lavani* system—such cases are very few. Two decades ago the *lavani* system appears to have been widely prevalent at Nanded, but the steep rise in the price of cotton during the war and post-war period seems to have persuaded the raiyats to discontinue borrowing largely from *adathyas* in anticipation of the crop.

The weights prevalent at Nanded Town are :—

<i>For Cotton Seed</i>	<i>For Kapas</i>
328 seers a khandi	656 seers a khandi
(one khandi at Sangvi Buzurg=640 seers.)	
<i>For handginned cotton</i>	

142 seers are equal to 1 palla

59. On 1-2-29 the rates opened at the Nanded Cotton Market were :—

for banni kapas	..Rs. 192 per khandi
for howri kapas	.. „ 183 „
for handginned cotton	.. „ 130-4-0 palla

(NOTE :—Till recently, Nanded was noted for the purity of its banni kapas and the Bombay Cotton Magnates used to allow a higher rate for Nanded Town than for many an other market. Some raiyats wishing to benefit by the high rate prevalent generally at Nanded, began to carry from far off places, specially from the Bidar District, handginned cotton which was a mixed up variety : the idea was to get a banni price for stuff partly banni and partly howri. In the kapas stage, cotton selectors and other agents of mills can easily distinguish banni from howri by the size of the staple, the appearance and the tenacity of the cotton. But whether a bundle of rui contains pure banni or is mixed up with some howri can be found only when the cotton is put on the yarning machines. The spinning master of the Osmanshahi Mills was of opinion that what troubled him and other cotton men was not the existence of the two varieties, banni and howri, but the mixing up of the two and passing the mixture off as of one variety. If a mill knew that a consignment was howri cotton only, they would not try to make higher counts of yarn from it, and would use the lower counts made, for different purposes for which such lower counts were suited. But what is now-a-days happening in the case of Nanded cotton is that contrary to the expectations, the yarn snaps very frequently on the yarning machines, the cause being the admixture of howri. It is in order to prevent this

admixture that the authorities are trying a Cotton Transport Act in the area.

60. Not the whole district is suitable for the growth of banni cotton, apart from the supply of seed by Government and the prohibition against sowing other kinds of seed than banni. Where rainfall is heavier and the soil is slightly reddish, howri flourishes: last season, Nanded market had about a half of the usual number of cart-loads got annually, and the reason was that the crop in the area was poor on account of unseasonal heavy rains.

61. The crops they grow at Sangvi Buzurg are mostly *kharif*, reaped early in December, but they also have some *rabi*, reaped by the middle of February.

62. Rabi crops are mostly grown for household needs. Important *kharif* crops are: cotton, yellow jawari, white jawari, tuwar dhal. Rabi crops are: white jawari, wheat, alasi.

Crops	Local harvest prices realised by raiyats.
Banni kapas	..Rs. 160 to 180 per khandi (640 seers)
Yellow jawari	..Rs. 5-4-0 to 5-8-0 per maund (64 measure seers)
White jawari	.. Rs. 6 to 6-8 per maund.
Tuwar dhal	.. Rs. 8 to 9 ,,

Land Revenue Assessment.

63. Second Revision Settlement proposals were made in 1330 F. but sanctioned in 1337 F. so that 1338 F. is the first year for the levy of the new rates. The prevalent rates of land revenue assessment are :—

		Dry land			Graden land			
		per acre			per acre			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
First grade	2	0	0	4	2	0
Second „	1	4	0	3	4	0
Third „	0	12	6	2	8	0

64. The total area assessed as garden land is (acres 24-28) but all this land except one gunta in Patta No. 24 is being used for raising dry crops. The raiyats attribute this to lack of capital and insufficiency of rainfall and other

sources of irrigation but as said earlier, the neglect of garden cultivation (while continuing to pay garden rates of assessment) seems to be at any rate partly due to the remunerativeness of the cotton crop.

65. No remission is allowed on dry land. There are two irrigation wells both in disrepair. The total land revenue assessment of the village for 1338 F., was Rs. 2,371-13-0 and local fund due was Rs. 163-12-3. The raiyats are very regular in paying up their land revenue dues which are collected in two instalments, one by 1st Isfandar, and the next by 1st Khurdad. There is no double cropped land in this village.

66. The yield and expenses of production on an average acre of land stand in the following relation :—

Yield

	Rs. A. P.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ maunds of kapas (120 seers) at Rs. 160 per	
khandi	30 0 0

Expenses

hire for bullocks—4 maunds of jawari and 400 bundles of kadbi (for 30 acres)=Rs. 30 therefore for 1 acre	1 0 0
manure (no manure is used)	
Water charges	
pay of one whole-time man looking to 30 acres =Rs. 150 therefore for 1 acre	5 0 0
extra labour required	4 0 0
Total ..	10 0 0
therefore net yield of land	30 0 0
	10 0 0
	20 0 0
Assessment on an average acre of land= ..	2 0 0

Proportion of land revenue assessment to the “annual value of land” is 10 per cent.

67. The following is the estimate with regard to the relation between the yield, agricultural expenses and land

revenue assessment printed in the body of the Report on the Second Revision proposals for the Taluqa of Nanded :—

20 Acres under cotton.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital at Rs. 100 per acre for 20 acres	2,000	0	0
<i>Stock :—</i>			
Two bullocks one pair ..	..150	0	0
Implements and accessories ..	..110	0	0
	260	0	0
<i>Cost :—</i>			
Interest on capital at 6 per cent.	..120	0	0
Depreciation, etc., of stock implements ..	20	0	0
4 labourers season time and picking expenses .. ..	..240	0	0
Seeds .. ..	.. 20	0	0
Food for bullocks .. ..	..120	0	0
Average revenue assessment at Rs. 2 per acre .. ..	.. 40	0	0
Sacks for kapas .. ..	.. 15	0	0
Extra .. ..	.. 25	0	0
Total	..600	0	0
<i>Receipts :—</i>			
At an average of (350) lbs. of seed cotton or 90 lbs. of Lint cotton per acre for 20 acres $90 \text{ lbs.} \times 20 \text{ acres} = 1,800 \text{ lbs.}$ lint at pre-war rates 5 annas per lb. of lint for 1,800 lbs. about .. ..	..560	0	0
At an average we get 70 lbs. of lint on ginning 100 lbs. of kapas or seed cotton for $1,800 \text{ lbs.} \times 70 = 1,26,000 = 26 \text{ khandis}$ 480			
At a pre-war rate of Rs. 12 per khandi seed will bring .. ..	..300	0	0
	860	0	0
Deduct expenses .. ..	..600	0	0
Net income for 20 acres is Rs. 260	..260	0	0
For 1 acre is $\frac{260}{20}$ .. ..	.. 13	0	0

68. This estimate appears to be the result of a special investigation held in response to a request by the Indian Cotton Committee. According to this, the value of land is capitalised and a net income of Rs. 260 plus Rs. 120 (Interest)=Rs. 380 is shown on a Capital Value of Rs. 2,000 (Capitalised Value of Land) plus Rs. 260 (Initial outlay on Stock, Implements, Accessories, etc.)=Rs. 2,260. The net return on Capital outlay is thus 17 per cent. nearly. The fact of the Settlement Officer having calculated upon pre-war price of cotton, does not alter the situation much on account of the estimated outturn itself having been not really as stated in that Report, of an average acre but of high grade land.

69. The net yield of land (without taking away from it the land revenue assessment) is Rs. 21 an acre according to the above estimate, and Rs. 19-10-0 according to the present investigation. The difference is negligible but there appears to be a fundamental difference between the two calculations. Under both the heads of yield and expenses the figures of the Settlement Officer (*vide* Rs. 43 per acre and Rs. 28 per acre respectively) are higher than those given in this Report (*vide* Rs. 30 per acre and Rs. 10-6-0 per acre respectively). The explanation for this wide difference between the 2 sets of figures, appears to lie in the fact that figures in this Report are based on an *average* acreage cultivated in the *average* way. The Settlement Report figures could certainly be realised with good farming, but poverty of scale is the special characteristic of farming, not only in the Taluqa of Nanded, but in the whole country.

70. The estimated value of the cotton seed yield, given in the Settlement Report is 26 khandis (of 480 lbs. each) for 20 acres. The estimated yield of kapas per acre is put at 350 lbs. And then, in one part of the estimate it is said that 350 lbs. of kapas and 90 lbs. of ginned cotton are equivalent in rui contents. At this calculation, 20 acres of land should yield 4,900 lbs. or 2,450 seers nearly of cotton seed. At 240 seers per khandi, this amount is 10 khandis and 50 seers. But the Settlement Report puts down the cotton seed outturn at 26 khandis, and the arithmetic of this calculation is unintelligible.

General.

71. There is a Government well for drinking water in front of the village by the side of a Maruthi Temple (put up by the people where every person, himself or herself,

worships as and when he or she likes). The water is very good and never fails. But it has no protection in the shape of a wall around, and the risk for wandering children is great. Nor is there a pulley ; people drop in their vessels with a rope and raise water in a primæval fashion.

72. There is no co-operative society in the village, nor is any of the villagers a member of any society outside.

73. The number of literates in Marathi is two. No one knows either Urdu or English. There is no school.

74. The milk supply of this village is very good all round the year. The raiyats do not sell milk but ghee is made out of milk that is in excess of their respective domestic requirements. Children are given good quantities of milk and are as a rule healthy and robust.

75. Practically all the people are vegetarians by necessity though they would like to have some meat once in a way the question of cost comes in their daily fare could not possibly be simpler : " Rotees " made of jawari flour are consumed along with some vehical made of tamarind, chilly and salt : some butter-milk (the then) liquid that remains after butter is taken away from curds is also taken. A green leaf called " ambadi " which grows wild on the fields is used for vegetable. These maratha raiyats do not drink any intoxicant liquor, their dress is not quite clean, they bathe (in the real sense of the term) about once a week.

76. The housing in Sangvi village is quite good : all the houses are on an elevated spot, and there is a natural drainage. The untouchables' houses are as a rule very tidy, each house having before it a well-tended Thulsi plant (which Hindus worship) enshrined in a Brindaban (a platform). But the mahars and the mongs have no well to draw drinking water from : they are not allowed to use the Government well : they must either go to some stagnant water pools (in the monson season and winter) or request some caste man to pour water into their vessels after drawing it from the well. The mahars are prepared to do earthwork if the local authorities should give them help in the shape of materials. They do require drinking water well very badly. According to the village records (no attempt was made to verify these by actually collecting statistics, as it would take some time, and these items

were not directly within the scope of the investigation), the village has :—

Carts ..	..	5
Bullocks ..	..	86
Cows ..	..	54
Buffaloes ..	..	49
He-buffaloes ..	..	8
Ploughs ..	..	40

77. The joint family system has been given up generally, the only instance of a joint family in this village being the family occupying Patta No. 13. But the partitions are invariably unrecorded. There appears to be a relative scarcity of women and payment of Rs. 100 to 500 is made to the parents of the girl for securing a bride among the raiyats. Widows generally re-marry, but of late the tendency among landholding families is not to resort to this. As in practice, the Revenue Authorities enter in the Khatta Patti the name of the deceased pattadar's widow in case he should die issueless, even though the lands of the deceased should by Hindu Law revert to his brothers, cousins, etc. That is, the life interest of the wife of the deceased is safeguarded by the Authorities, not by insisting on maintenance being given to her by the relatives of the deceased, but by allowing her the right to live on the yield of the lands of the deceased so long as she lives. Of course, on her death, the patta is transferred to the other heirs under Hindu Law.

78. The patwari's (village accountant) work is being carried on by a *gumashtha* (clerk) who gets remunerated by the pattadar-patwari out of the *potigi* (commission) he gets.

79. The Ticca patti and other village records are fairly well kept.

80. There is little particularly striking about Sangvi Buzurg except that the population is healthy, they have no awe-inspiring sowcars or deshmukhs about them, and the promise for improvement in the near future on the social and cultural side, is clearly visible on the horizon.

VILLAGE SANG'

Agriculture

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
1	Digamber Ganesh Rao Deshpande ..	Digamber Ganesh Rao Deshpande ..	20	9-17	..	..
2	Rameswar B. Mar- wardy. ..	(a) Maruthi ..	99	9-30	..	..
		(b) Bapu Rao ..	99	9-29	..	..
3	Sambaji Ansaji ..	Sambaji Ansaji ..	101	11-32	..	..
4	Tukabai Viswanath ..	Tukabai Viswanath ..	103	16- 4	..	..
5	Ambabai Sadasiva Rao ..	Ambabai Sadasiva Rao ..	104	13-17	..	..
6	Nagoji Topaji ..	Datta Nagoji ..	10	1-14	..	..
			12	1- 8	..	..
			26	54-29	..	..
7	Venkoba Shivaram ..	Venkoba Shivaram ..	27			
			29			
8	Srinivasa Rao Sirsir ..	Srinivasa Rao Sirsir ..	67	39- 3	..	..
			70			
9	Kishen Topaji ..	(a) Kishen Topaji ..	73	13-32	..	..
		(b) Gopal ..	73	13-32	..	..
			86			
			63			
10	Madhu Dhanji ..	(a) Munzaji ..	81	24- 1	..	..
			89			
			95			
			105			
			36			
			63			
			81			
		(b) Madhu ..	89	24- 1	..	..
			95			
			105			
			86			
			63			
		(c) Gangaram ..	81	24- 1	..	..
			89			
			95			
			105			
11	Manyaji Tukaram ..	Manyaji Tukaram ..	75	30- 7	..	..
			90			
			52			
			68			
12	Dharoji Nemaji ..	(a) Dharoji Nemaji ..	93	21- 4	..	..
			15			
			8			

BUZURG.

Holdings.

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	1- 4	tenant	Deshpande Agriculture	Putwari
1	do	
1	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	do	..	
1	..	do	..	
2	..	Tenant for mortgagee	Minor Agriculture	
3	Gold and Silver merchant and	
2	4- 0	tenant	Sowcar Agriculture	Cowherd
1	..	tenant	Minor Agriculture	
1	
6	do	
6	do	
6	do	
2	Agriculture	Mali pate
5	..	Tenant for mortgagee	..	

VILLAGE SANGVI

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
		(b) Maruthi Honaji	52 68 93 15 3	19-12
			52 68 93			
		(c) Sambaji Honaji ..	15 3			
			52 68 93			
			15 3			
13	Jivanji Phulaji ..	Jivanji Phulaji ..	19	16-12
			13 31 61	19-18	..	2-28
14	Balaji Mahadji ..	Balaji Mahadji ..	9			
15	Gyanba Baba ..	(a) Gyanba Baba ..	7	30- 9
			66	28-19
		(b) Kamaji ..	59			
16	Bankat Das Kausal-yadas ..	Bankatdas Kausalya-das ..	51	4-12
17	Bhirvaji Bhujanga ..	(a) Bhirvaji Bhujanga	56	31-27
			65	31-28
		(b) Kishen Topaji ..	56			
			65			
			76			
			88			
18	Bhujanga Gopal ..	(a) Bhujanga Gopal .	102	35-31
			47 79 76	11-38
			88			
		(b) Baba ..	102			
			47 79 76			
			88			
		(c) Kadaji ..	102	11-38
			47 79	11-38
			79			

BUZURG.—(contd.)

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
5	Agriculture	
5	do	
1	do	
4	do	
2	do	Police patel.
1	do	
1	..	tenant	beggar	Gosai
2	Agriculture	
5	do	
5	do	
5	do	
5	do	

VILLAGE SANGVI

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
18	Bhujanga Gopal	(d) Namdev	76 83 102 47 79	11-38	..	..
19	Gopal Kondji	Gopal Kondji	78 97 62	12-11 11-32	.. ..	2-28 ..
20	Mahadji Ishwarji	(b) Mahadji Ishwarji	82 96	10-37	..	..
		(b) Munzaji	62 82 96	10-38	..	..
21	Nasib Khan Amir Khan	(a) Nasib Khan	80	5-32	..	7- 0
		(b) Mohsin Khan	80	9-26	..	..
22	Munzaji Tukaram	Munzaji Tukaram	77	22-32	..	..
23	Shamrao Mahdevrao	Shamrao Mahdevrao	16 2 45 57 87 92 85	65-30	..	..
24	Manyaji Raoji	(a) Manyaji Raoji	11 84 8 32	.. 2-31 0-8 10-3	.. .. .. ..	0-24 .. 0-17 ..
		(b) Yadoji	11 84	2-32	..	0-24
		(c) Ranoji	32 8 11 84	10- 4 0- 8 .. 2-32	.. .. .. ..	.. 0-18 0-24 ..
		(d) Gyanji	32	10- 3	..	..
25	Mahadev Ramarao	(a) Mahadev Ramarao.	86	7-20	..	..
		(b) Ganga Ram	86	7-20	..	..

BUZURG.—(contd.)

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
5	Agriculture	
2	..	tenant (garden is being cultivated as dry)	minor	
3	Agriculture	
3	do	
2	..	tenant (garden is being cultivated as dry)	cotton dealer	
1	..	tenant	cotton dealer	
1	Agriculture	
7	..	tenant	Sowcar	
4	Agriculture	
2	do	
4	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	Police patel

VILLAGE SANGVI

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
26	Maruthi Vittal Rao ..	Maruthi Vittal Rao ..	100	32- 0	..	..
			1			
			17			
27	Bhujaji Munzaji ..	(a) Bhujaji Manzaji ..	37	37-11	..	4- 0
			91			
			5			
			4			
		(b) Deva Rao ..	44	29-16	..	..
			74			
			88			
28	Ghaneshyam Amritha	(a) Ghaneshyam Amritha ..	72	11-25	..	..
		(b) Baji Rao ..	72	11-25	..	..
29	Ghaneshyam Rama-krishna Ade ..	(a) Ghaneshyam Ramakrishna Ade..	14	47- 2	..	..
			22	..	..	..
		(b) Chand Sahib ..	24	6-38	..	..
		(c) Ghaneshyam R. Ade.	24	6-32	..	..
		(d) Balaji Mahadji ..	24	3-16	..	..
		(e) Yaduji Rangoji ..	24	6 38	..	..
		(f) Datta Nagoji ..	24	8-17	..	..
30	Nagorao Pama Rao..	Nagorao Pama Rao..	71	24-27	..	..
31	Limbaji Baba ..	(a) Limbaji Baba ..	106	9- 0	..	..
		(b) Ghaneshyam R. Ade.	106	4-20	..	..
			49			
32	Tulsabai Vaman ..	Tulsabai Vaman ..	48	53-22	..	..
			94			
			94			
33	Ismail Khan ..	(a) Ismail Khan ..	53	5- 8	..	..
		(b) Hyder ..	53	5- 8	..	..
		(c) Syed ..	53	5- 9	..	..
34	Manika Jagdi ..	Manika Jagdi ..	69	15- 6	..	..
35	Datta Shivaram ..	(a) Tulsabai Vaman ..	98	6- 5	..	..
		(b) Ghaneshyam R. Ade.	98	3- 2	..	..
		(c) Mahadji Iswerji ..	98	3- 3	..	..
			46	11-23	..	..
		(d) Dattu Shivaram ..	60	11-18	..	..

BUZURG—(contd.)

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Agriculture	Agriculture
5	do	
4	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
2	Sowcar	
1	
1	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	do	
1	..	by tenant for mortgagee	dye	
1	
3	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	
1	..	tenant	..	
2	
1	..	by tenant for mortgagor	..	

VILLAGE SANGVI

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
36	(a) Srinivasarao Sirsir.	Srinivasa rao Sirsir ..	54	4-31	..	..
	(b) Kalaba-savanar	Kalabasavanar ..	54	4-32	..	..
37	a. Balawanth Rao ..	Balawanth Rao ..	18	14-12	..	..
	b. Bapu Rao ..	Bapu Rao ..	18	14-12	..	..
38	a. Gyanab ..	Gyanba ..	58	7-16	..	..
	b. Maruthi ..	Maruthi ..	58	7-17	..	..
39	Kamaji Gunaji ..	Kamaji Gunaji ..	64	29-37	..	..
40	Syed Ghulam Mah-boob.	Syed Ghulam Mah-boob.	40	29- 0	..	..
			39	..	..	..
	<i>Inam Pattas.</i>					
41	Mir Ahmeduddin ..		35	30- 5	..	..
			6			
42	Syed Fatheullah ..		23	101-	..	3-0
			38			
			43			
			41			
43	Bankatdas Kausalyadas.			37-20	..	..
44	Digamber Ganesh Rao Deshpande	(a) Umakanta Rao ..		11- 6	..	..
		(b) Bapu Rao ..		33-19	..	..

BUZURG.—(concl'd.)

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	do	Goldsmith	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
2	..	tenant	Inamdar	
1	..	tenant	Inamdar	Government serv
4	..	tenant	Inamdar	
2	..	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	Jagirdar	
2	..			

VILLAGE SANGVI

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
1	Ganya Mahar ..		*	20
3	Vittal Rao Deshmuk ..	*		101
4	Yadoji Ramji ..	*		108
5	Do ..			104
6	(1) Manyaji Tukaram ..	*		10
	(2) Balaji Mahadji ..	*		12
8	Hanumanth Rao Deshmuk ..			67
				70
9	(a) Manika ..	*		78
	(b) Narayana ..		*	78
				52
				68
12	Narayana ..			98
				15
				3
16	Mahadji Iswarji ..	*		51
19	Narayana ..			78
21	Manyaji Raoji ..	*		80
23	1. Gyanba Baba ..	*		16
				2
	2. Balaji Mahadji ..			45
				57
	3. Shankarbuva ..		*	87
	4. Mahadji Iswarji ..			92
				85
28	Balaji Mahadji ..	*		72
29	Balaji Mahadji ..	*		24
31	(a) Balaji Ramji ..		*	106
	(b) Yadavji Rangaji ..	*		106
35	(c) Munzaji Datturam ..	*		98
	(d) Shankarbuva ..			60
36	Madhu Tharodiker ..	*		54
40	Shankarbuva ..			40
				39
41	Ranya Mahar ..		*	88
42	(1) Manyaji Tukaram ..			35
				6
	(2) Shankarbuva ..			28
				48
	(3) Masthan Sab ..	*		88
	(4) Tukya Mahar ..		*	41
	(5) Mahadji Dhanaji ..	*		..
48	Munzaji Tharodiker ..	*		..
44	(1) Gyanya Mahar ..	*		..
	(2) Manika ..	*		..
	(3) Syed ..	*		..

BUZURG.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the Tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any	
Dry	Wet	Garden				
9-17	1	Five years : half crop	..	..
11-32	1	do	..	..
16- 4	1	One year : half crop	..	..
18-17	1	do	..	..
..	..	1- 8	1	do	..	..
..	..	1-14	1	do	..	..
39- 3	2	Two years : half crop	..	..
13-32	1	One year : half crop	..	..
18-32	1	do	..	..
21- 4	5	do	..	..
4-12	1	Seven years: <i>vide</i> Report p. 8	..	..
12-11	..	2-28	1	One year : half crop	..	..
15-18	..	7- 0	2	do	..	..
11- 3	2	do	..	..
29- 6	3	Five years : half crop	..	..
13- 1	1	One year : half crop	..	..
12-20 1	Five years : half crop	..	..
23-10	1	One year : half crop	..	..
3-17	1	do	..	..
9- 0	1	Five years : half crop	..	..
4-20	1	do	..	..
8- 2	1	do	..	..
11-18	1	One year : half crop	..	..
9-23	1	do	..	..
29- 0	2	Five years : half crop	..	..
30- 5	1	do	..	..
44-25	2	do	..	..
4-20	..	3- 0	1	do	..	..
8-12	1	do	..	..
25- 4	2	do	..	..
18-19	1	do	..	..
15-20	2	do	..	..
22- 0
32- 8	1	do	..	..
3-25	1	do	..	..
8-32	1	do	..	..

VILLAGE SANGVI

Debts on

Sl. No.	No. of patta	Name of Land Holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the Market	Amount of Debt	For how long has debt lasted
					Rs.	Rs.	Years
1	24a	Manyaji Raoji	11 84 8 32	14-3 D	1,200	400	6
2	31a	Limbaji Baba	106	9-0 D	2,000	2,500	5
3	35d	Dattu Shivaram	60	11-18 D	1,200	not ascertainable	30
4	6	Datta Nagoji	10 12	2-22 G	1,200	1,300	10
5	12a	Dharoji Neemaji	68	10-33 D	1,000	400	7

BUZURG.

Land Security.

Terms	Money lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
25% interest. Redemption on payment of Rs. 400 (stamped and registered bond).	Ghaneshyam R. Ade.	Brahmin	Old sundry debts developed and consolidated.
Land revenue paid by Limbaji, Originally 1,200 khandgutha but now 2,500. If the net produce not sufficient to pay interest, then Limbaji has to pay balance.	Shama Rao Madhava Rao.	do	Accumulation.
Mortgage with possession ..	Shama Rao Madhava Rao	do	Consumption loan of about Rs. 15 during famine original debt
Redemption after 18 years free of charge (only 2 years ago)	Bheema Rao ..	do	Original debt Rs. 300 developed to mortgage debt of 1,300.
Redemption after 15 years ..	Namdev Bhivaji Sunar (goldsmith)	..	Accumulation on the basis of a small loan.

VILLAGE SANGVI

Debts other than on

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
1	Kamaji Gunaji .. ..	..	..
2	Balaji Mahadji	300	Personal
3	Manyaji Raoji	1,600	do
4	Datta Nagoji .. ..	..	..
5	Deva Rao Bhivaji	700	do
6	Mahadji Dhanaji .. ..	..	..
7	Yadvji Rangoji	500	do
8	Ranoji Rajaram	200	do
9	Bhujaji Munzaji .. ..	..	..
10	Gangaram Kamaji	200	do
11	Munzaji Datturam	200	do
12	Gyanba Baba	200	do
13	Bhagubai Nemaji	100	do
14	Maruthi Honaji	100	do
15	Sambaji Honaji	100	do
16	Datta Chudaji .. ..	..	..
17	Mahadji Ishwerji	400	do
18	Munzaji Ishwerji	1,000	do
19	Manyaji Tukaram	200	do
20	Munzaji Thukaram	300	do
21	Shankarbuva Prayagbuvba .. ..	..	..
22	Datta Shivaram	250	do
23	Kishen Topaji	400	do
24	Kondibai Kondji .. ..	..	..
25	Bhivaji Bhujangji	500	do
26	Girijabai Vaman .. ..	..	..
27	Narayan Poinker .. ..	..	..
28	Nagoba Badai (carpenter)	200	do
29	Baba Lohar (blacksmith)	25	do
30	Phulaji Umaji .. ..	..	..
31	Deva Rao Gangaram .. ..	..	..
32	Gyanya Lakshya Mahar .. ..	..	..
33	Kanya Mahar .. ..	..	..
34	Ranya Rathnya Mahar .. ..	..	..
35	Narya Mahadya Mahar .. ..	..	..
36	Nagya Husnya Mahar .. ..	..	..
37	Mahdya Vitya Mahar .. ..	..	..
38	Raghya Kanya Mahar .. ..	..	..
39	Chukya Nemya Mahar .. ..	..	..
40	Ghansya Jalya Mahar .. ..	..	..

BUZURG.

Land Security.

[illegible]

VILLAGE SANGVI

Debts other than on

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
41	Sambya Ramya Mahar .. ..	..	..
42	Nagya Saranya Mahar .. ..	..	..
43	Limbya Mahadya Mahar .. ..	..	..
44	Rasya Mahadya Mahar .. ..	..	..
45	Tukya Sambya Mahar .. ..	..	..
46	Kusnya Narya Mahar .. ..	..	..
47	Datya Bhujya Mahar .. ..	..	..
48	Govindya Mahadya Mahar .. ..	..	..
49	Kondya Mahar .. ..	..	..
50	Namya Sadya Mahar .. ..	..	..
51	Kemya Bhojya Mong .. ..	..	..
52	Okandya Jarya Mong .. ..	..	..
53	Gangya Lakshya Mong .. ..	..	..
54	Kishnya Nagya Mong .. ..	..	..

BUZURG.

Land Security.—(concl.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..

VILLAGE HASSAPUR.

Nanded Taluqa.

Hassapur village is located due east of Nanded Town, a bit to the north, on almost the border of the Taluqa. Nearby the village there is a small stream running during the monsoon season and winter, called Bember Nala. The number of inhabited houses is 63. According to the District Gazetteer published by the Statistical Department, the number of inhabited houses is 86 and the population 324.

Agricultural Holdings.

2. There are 28 pattas in the katha patti, there is no case of a janti katha. Of the 28 pattadars 6 are women. In a number of cases, names of persons who died long ago are continued on the pattadars' list. Two of the pattadars (No. 9 and 24) do not hold any portion of the land shown against each of them respectively.

3. The number of actual occupants should have been 48, but in one case (P. No. 4) the landholder has been virtually and finally dispossessed of his land as the result of mortgage transaction, and therefore the number of occupants at present is only 47. Of these, 6 are women, and as in the case of Sangvi Buzurg, all the 6 have got proper entries of their names in the pattadars' list. The total extent of land held by these 47 occupants is acres 11,05-10 all dry. This yields the average size of a holding in Hassapur at acres 23-21 nearly. The number of holdings according to size is as follows :—

Holdings	100 acres and more	..	1
Do	75 do	..	0
Do	50 do	..	3
Do	25 do	..	12
Do	15 do	..	8
Do	10 do	..	10
Do	5 do	..	7
Do	2 do	..	3
Do	less than 2 acres	..	3

Total number of occupancies . 47

4. All the agricultural land is both assessed and cultivated as dry land only : water is too scarce for wet or garden crops. As in the case of Sangvi Buzurg, the shikmidars' list maintained by the village patwari, is both incorrect and out of date.

5. People in this village are not so unfamiliar with the selling and purchase of land as at Sangvi. Many a villager has had to go to Court of Law on account of the legal acumen, unfortunately misused, of the police patel of the village.

6. Thirty-one raiyats cultivate their lands, each for himself or herself : 3 women landholders pursue agricultural operations with the help of nowkars or servants employed by the year. Two raiyats cultivate portions of their lands, the rest being given away to tenants. The remaining 14 are non-cultivating landlords : of the cultivating landholders one belongs to class 3 (holding more than 50 acres), 7 to class 4 (holding more than 25 acres each), 7 to class 5 (holding more than 15 acres), 9 to class 6 (holding more than 10 acres), 5 to class 7 (holding more than 5 acres), 3 to class 8 (holding more than 2 acres) and one to the last class (holding less than 2 acres).

7. Of the 14 non-cultivating landholders, 3 are women, one is temporarily landless on account of having mortgaged his land with possession, one is a grocer, one is a barber, one is a gosai, one is a patwari, and 6 are persons who follow no occupation in particular.

8. Out of the 33 cultivating landholders, only 2 have subsidiary occupations : one is the mali patel (revenue headman) and the other the majkuri (chief servant) of the village : the remaining 31 depend entirely on agriculture.

9. None of the landholders belongs to the untouchable class though the number of untouchable families resident in the village is 9.

10. Acres 1,105-10 are held in 103 bits, the average thus comprising acres 10-29 nearly. There is nothing specially noteworthy about the sizes of bits : the one landholder belonging to the first class occupies acres 160-36 in 9 bits (plus acres 23-20 in one bit held on longstanding mortgage virtually amounting to perpetual occupation). In class 3 (landholders occupying more than 50 acres each) one holds 60-34 acres in 3 bits, the second holds acres 54-24 in 8 bits and the third acres 51-2 in 4 bits.

11. There is no fallow land in this village, though some of the plots are cultivated by tenants on terms rather favourable to themselves. The reason for this is that some portion of the agricultural land is not specially fertile.

12. Leaving out of account disputes which are either complicated or pending before the Courts of Law (such there are in considerable number in this village, thanks to the grasping intelligence of the police patel), there are 3 persons who have managed to transfer to themselves lands belonging to others by unfair means. The following are the details :—

Acreage dis-
possessed of

A. A usurper after making false promises of giving the previous landholders others' lands in compensation : the promise was not fulfilled though the usurpation was 30 years ago, one of the two dispossessed is now partially landless, one is completely landless. .. 59- 4

Took away 10 years ago, promising to make over a house in compensation : the house was not given, and all legal changes in the shape of preparation of documents, transfer of patta, etc., have been completed, though the dispossessed has not received any consideration at all. 18-20

Fourteen years ago the land was taken on mortgage with possession, but all these years additions have been made to the principal due, on account of other sundry loans alleged to have been received by the mortgagor. Now, the due claimed from the borrower is much more than the estimated value of the land, and the result is that both the mortgagor and mortgagee have fully accepted the position of a permanent transfer to the mortgagee—though there is no document drawn up nor promise made to this effect. .. 23-20

One landholder was for some time absent from the place. He was reported to have absconded, an application was filed in the name of the brother of the usurper, and the patta was transferred to his name. The previous landholder who has ceased to be such for

no fault of his, is quite content because he thinks that Government decided against him, and the Government must always be right. 15-28

B. A woman landholder agreed to sell about 7/16 of the acreage comprising survey number 36, but things were deceitfully managed and she was dispossessed of the whole survey number. In order to avoid any possible objection to this procedure, A transacted all the business in the name of his brother. In this case of usurpation, A was helped by B, and the latter is also partially reaping the fruit of the ill-gotten gain. 8-20

C. A small bit of land belonging partly to a woman and partly to a non-cultivating landholder, was for some time lying fallow on account of lack of proper supervision. For some years past, C has been cultivating the land and enjoying the fruit thereof in full, the land revenue due on the land having been paid in all the time by the two landholders. These dare not proceed against the usurper for fear of causing further trouble to themselves. 1-34

Total extent of land transferred by unfair means from weaker to stronger landholders. 127- 6

Note :—(It is interesting to see that B and C while dispossessing others by unfair means of their lands, were themselves subjected to the same process by C and A respectively : acres 18-20 referred to under A belonged originally to C, and half of 1-34 acres referred to under C originally belonged to B.) .

13. The village records relating to landholdings were requisitioned for sufficiently early ; yet, except the *jamabandi* file which was for the year 1337 F., such of the records as were brought in (not all were presented) belonged to the year 1330 F. The hand of the police patel unmistakably dominates the records of the village as well as the raiyats thereof.

Agricultural Tenants.

14. The area cultivated on tenancy terms is acres 476-2 of dry land. The proportion of land cultivated by tenants

to the total area of cultivated land works at $\frac{476.2 \times 100}{1105.10}$

—43 per cent. nearly

15. The total number of tenant cultivators is 17 of whom 7 have lands of their own, and 10 are landless tenants. The area cultivated by these 10 is acres 339.38 giving a percentage of 31 nearly when compared to the total area cultivated and a percentage of 71 nearly when compared to the total area cultivated on tenancy terms. The following are the details regarding the tenancies of landless raiyats : —

Names of cultivators	Acreage cultivated on tenancy terms	
Mukunda Sonba Krishna Govinda Ganapathy Maruthi Gyanya Mahar and two other mahars.	} jointly cultivate	.. 124-15
		.. 99-15
Ambir Hussain sab Govinda Ranba Bavasingya Bavasingya Bujunga Govinda	} do	.. 92- 0
		.. 15-28
		.. 8-20
	Total ..	339-38

16. Though the landless cultivators number 10 the tenancies are more appropriately counted as 5 as in each case a joint cultivation comprises only one tenancy and not 3 separate ones. Thus, the average cultivation holding (among the landless cultivators) in this village comprises acres 68.0 nearly. This high level of co-operation among the cultivators does great credit to them. If we leave out of account the three cases of joint-cultivation the size of the average cultivation holding dwindles down to about 12 acres.

17. The grip of the landholder in this village is rather tight : all the 10 landless tenants are tenants at will. All payments made by the tenants to the landlords are made in kind. In one case (patta No. 7) the landlord supplies all the seed and bulls required, and out of the harvest the tenants take half and give the landlord the other half. In one case the landlord gives one whole

time labourer, all the seed required (to be deducted out of the gross produce) and all bullock labour required: he takes $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the crop and the tenants get a third. Competition among the tenants is not very keen, but the landholders are very eager to get the best out of the land: this is the explanation for the Hassapur landholders being so very solicitous.

18. The number of untouchables who cultivate land on tenancy terms is 3, and all the 3 are landless. The area cultivated by them as mentioned above is acres 99-15

19. Cultivators' holdings do not change in dimensions and boundaries often; for there is a dearth of landless raiyats, and each landholder is anxious to retain his raiyat on the land.

20. In many cases tenancy terms are written on blank paper: the people of Hassapur do not seem to rely much upon oral contracts (and this seems to be due to the several injustices to which some of them were subjected by one or two of the leading landholders of the village). There is no case of sub-tenancy. In several cases the cultivators are indebted to the landlords on account of money received for agricultural expenses.

Agricultural Labourers.

21. Out of the 63 families resident in this village, 17 neither own land nor cultivate as tenants. Their details are:—

- 5 Mahar families
- 4 Mong families
- 4 Shepherd families
- 1 Barber family
- 1 Carpenter do
- 1 Mohamadan (really a do-nothing) family
- 1 Gosai do do

Wages are paid mostly in kind, men getting 4 seers of jawari and women 3 seers per day.

22. As in the case of Sangvi Buzurg, all the mahars and mong families live mainly upon occasional coolie work: by turns they do the scavenging work of the village for which they get "balutha". The rate prevalent in this village is an annual payment of 8 pailies of jawari

(32 seers of jawari) for every 20 acres roughly (that is, land manageable by one plough and one pair of bulls). This scale is divided between the two mahars on duty every year. Mahars of Hassapur drink fermented liquor very rarely—on festival or social occasions.

23. The idea of becoming occupants of land does not appeal to them: for one thing they are accustomed to less responsible work (that is, stricter control); for another, they lack in capital and enterprise. They are not prepared to take up land even if it is given free at suitable places. The mongs get a small percentage (in grain) as commission by private agreement for doing the general work of the village.

Land Mortgage Debt.

24. There are 6 land mortgages, but as mentioned above, one of them has got to be treated as a virtual sale (as there is no prospect of the mortgagor ever claiming his land back) the extent of land mortgaged, leaving aside the 6th case, is acres 57-7. The estimated value of the land mortgaged is Rs. 3,700 and the value of the debt is Rs. 920 yielding an average figure of Rs. 184 per mortgage.

25. In two cases the cause for the debts was marriage, two were incurred for purchasing bulls, one is the product of accumulation.

26. In four cases out of five, the lender is the police patel, in the 5th case he is an agriculturist.

27. Three of the mortgages are without possession and two with possession. One case belongs to the khand-gutha class, but as mortgagee does not cultivate the land himself, the transaction is considered not as a tenancy but as land mortgage as such. In the second case where the mortgagee is the same person as in the case mentioned above, it is conditional sale: if within 14 years the debtor does not re-pay, the land automatically becomes the property of the creditor.

28. In the three cases of simple mortgage, the lender is the same person, and interest charged in each case is in kind. The annual payment to be made as interest is 5 maunds of kapas per Rs. 100 borrowed (at the rate current in the village at the time of investigation, this works at at least 32½ per cent.).

29. These debts have lasted for 14, 6, 6, 1, and 1 year respectively.

30. In no case has the borrower sought relief in the Thasil Office or Munsif's Court : on the other hand, the one dominating lender is always anxious to anticipate difficulties and secure the protection of law in his favour.

Other Debt.

31. Of the total number of 63 families, 24 are indebted, 3 of them having only land mortgage debt. That is, 39 families are debt-free (the investigation time was just after the harvest season), and 21 families have debts on other security. (Two of these 21 have land mortgage debt also).

32. The total debt on other security than land amounts to Rs. 2,935 giving an average of Rs. 139-15-3 nearly per indebted family (taking into consideration only debts other than secured by land).

33. Classified according to amounts the debts are as under :—

Rs. 1,000	and over	..	0
„ 500	do	..	2
„ 250	do	..	2
„ 100	do	..	4
less than Rs. 100		..	13
Total ..			<hr/> 21 <hr/>

34. Interest is levied in money at 2 per cent. Compound Interest per month in 13 cases : in 7 cases, interest is levied in kind, and in the remaining case the Rs. 25 is sundry small debt due to a number of people and carrying no interest. The details of the 7 cases bearing interest in kind are :—

1. Personal labour against which Rs. 100 is to be deducted per year
2. At Rs. 4 per maund (irrespective of the market prices) the borrower is to deliver to the lender 25 maunds of kapas per year.

In this case, the real interest works at at least 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 62½ per cent. In each of these cases 5 maunds of kapas is to be delivered to the lender per year for every Rs. 100 lent. Here the real interest works at at least 32½ per cent.

35. Of the lenders, 16 are agriculturists (mostly lending small sums to their brethren), 2 are sowcars, and in two cases the lender is the police patel who is landlord, sowcar, and "sarkar" as well.

36. The twenty debts have lasted for different periods as shown below :—

2	for	6 years
2	"	5 "
2	"	3 "
14	"	1 year.

About half-dozen of the families have got monies outstanding—due from other families in the village, practically all the debt is internal.

37. The causes for the debts (excluding the sundry debt of Rs. 25) are :—

For agricultural purposes	3
For marriages ..	6
For consumption ..	3

Seven of the debts are due to miscellaneous causes, and one has been accumulated for some time.

Seed Supply.

38. The raiyats generally preserve all the seed they require for the next sowing season. If sometimes they borrow, the general condition is that they should repay 50 per cent. more than the number of measure seers taken: this extra 50 per cent. is expected to cover the higher moisture contained in the new grain, lower prices prevalent at the harvest season and interest charges. Regarding cotton, the raiyats believe that "katal" (howri) variety suits them better because it can stand more rain and the staple is thicker, weighs more and therefore is more profitable. But the last sowing season Government prohibited the sowing of katal variety and people were asked to purchase banni cotton seed from the Government store. The raiyats got the Government supply at Rs. 13-8-0 per local khandi of 240 measure seers: that is, the rate charged to the Hassapur raiyats was the same as for the raiyats of Sangvi. The Government supply of seed was, according to the raiyats, better in quality and cheaper in price than in the market, though the variety itself (namely banni) was not liked by them. The good many of the cultivators borrow cotton seed every year for sowing and the general

charge made by the sowcars is the delivery of at least 6 maunds of kapas against every Rs. 100 worth of cotton seed borrowed. At the rate of Rs. 6-8-0 per maund, the real interest in such cases works at at least 39 per cent.

39. The people do not remember any visit by any officer or official of the Agricultural, Co-operative or Veterinary department during the past ten years. Five years ago, 12 of the Hassapur raiyats went up to a co-operative official who was camping at Bhoker and gave an application for the registration of a co-operative society and for a loan. They were not asked to pay any share money, etc., nor was any loan granted to them. The raiyats could not make any difference between a *taqavi* loan and a loan to a co-operative society by a Central Bank, nor had they any idea of what unlimited liability meant.

How Produce is disposed of

40. The market where the bulk of the saleable produce of Hassapur is sold is Umri, a Railway station on the Hyderabad Godaveri Valley Railway. The road is hard to manage in a number of places. It is lucky that there is no river between. Somehow or other this cart track is managed with by the Hassapur people all the year round. A few years ago Bhoker, an important village nearby, applied to Government for improvement of the road to Umri, but they got no reply. When asked whether they were willing to contribute partly towards the expenses involved in improving the road to Umri, they said that they could not make any contribution: if no improvement was made, they were prepared to drag on as heretofore.

41. Practically the whole of the agricultural produce is kharif: only about one per cent. is rabi. The main kharif crops are yellow and white jawari and kapas: the rabi crops are wheat and Bengal-gram. The details with regard to measurement and weight of agricultural produce are as shown under:—

For Jawari

4 measure seers	..1 paili
16 pailies	..1 maund
20 maunds	..1 khandi

For Kapas.

12 standard seers	..1 maund
8 maunds	..1 palla
20 maunds	..1 khandi

42. At Umri, the place where Hassapur kapas is sold, the units of weight are :—

24 standard seers	..1 maund
20 maunds	..1 khandi

and then again, this is different from the Railway scale of weighing adopted by some of the mills, which is :—

40 standard seers	..1 maund
20 maunds	..1 khandi

Thus for the same crop namely kapas, the term khandi is used to denote 240 seers at Hassapur, and sometimes 480 seers and sometimes 800 seers at Umri. (At Nanded it is equal to 656 seers).

Prices during the last harvest season were :—

	Rs.	
Yellow Jawari	130	per khandi
White „	135	do
Howri kapas	125	do (of 480 seers)

43. Conditions at Umri where the Hassapur raiyat sells, are in many respects discouraging. Apart from the bad condition of the way from Hassapur and surrounding villages to Umri, even the roads near about Umri Railway station are in a very bad condition : even a small shower should make the traffic of carts impossible in the Railway station premises and around. There is no “market” at Umri in the sense that there is one at Nanded. At the time of investigation, there were only 2 mills working (out of the 6 in existence). The agents do not assemble and resort to a process of either bargaining or bidding, but as a matter of practice, the rate of the day is given out, sometimes late in the evening by the Empress Ginning and Pressing factory after receiving news of the day’s rate prevalent at Nanded. The Umri rate is generally Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 higher than the Nanded rate per khandi : it must be remembered that the khandi means different weights at Nanded and at Umri, but here, by khandi is meant 480 seers. The scale of weights prevalent at Umri for kapas has already been mentioned above. For *rui*, the scale of weight is 272 lbs=1 boja. Rui mostly comes from Biloli and Deglur taluqas, and sometimes small dealers bring it up from Bhynsa in the Mudhol taluqa.

44. The claim made by the Umri mills is that all the kapas which enters the Umri market is cent. per cent. *banni*, and therefore that all the cotton seed sold by the Umri mills must be *banni* seed only. This claim may have some truth in it, but that some *howri* variety gets in both as kapas and as rui cannot be denied : the village of Hassapur itself grows more *howri* than *banni*, but practically all its kapas is sold at Umri only. Therefore, how far the Government supply of cotton seed purchased from the Umri mills, consists only of the *banni* variety, is a matter to be further investigated into by agricultural experts dealing with the cotton crop.

45. In contrast to Nanded town, Umri practises the *lavni* system to a large extent : this system was much more prevalent a decade ago, but even now it is widely being practised.

46. At Umri, there are some middlemen (*adathyas*) who do purchasing work as such for the agents of mills at Bombay, Nagpur, etc., who come down in the season to secure stock : in these cases, the *adathyas* receive remuneration at not more than annas 8 per cent. on the stock secured for the buying mill agent. There are other *adathyas* who work only for the *raiya*ts. It is in these cases that amounts are advanced during the agricultural season by the *adathyas* to the *raiya*ts with a view to assure the supply of kapas next harvest. Some of the mill agents also advance large sums of money to this second class of *adathyas* through the first class, so that adequate supplies of kapas can be relied upon at low rates. It is interesting to see that even at Hassapur this system of charging interest on loans at 5 to 7 maunds of kapas for every Rs. 100 lent, is prevalent.

47. Kapas carts generally do not wait : the bulk of them are disposed of and the money is counted down by the *adathya* to the respective cultivator by dusk. Yet it is true that once in a way some *raiya*ts store up their kapas with one or other local *adathya* for a week or two specially when the rate is rather low.

48. Some of the mills specially the Empress Ginning and Pressing Factory (belonging to the Tatas) keep regular diaries showing the arrivals of kapas carts day after day, with a view to report to their masters at Bombay or at other places. According to the figures

maintained by the Empress Ginning and Pressing Factory, the arrivals at Umri were 8,100 bojas of rui, and 13,560 khandies of kapas, upto the evening of 18th April 1929 (practically the end of the season, though unlike the other markets, carts containing kapas and rui continue to reach Umri after this date).

49. There are six weighing bridges maintained by the mills at Umri for weighing kapas. It is contended that these weighing platforms do the work quicker, do it more accurately and satisfy the raiyats more convincingly; but, some raiyats allege that not all the weighing platforms are quite correct. Further light could be thrown upon this by more frequent visits and closer inspection of the weighments when they go on. Rui is weighed in scale pans only.

50. Practically all the cotton from Umri goes direct to spinning and weaving mills, and not for sale either at Bombay or at any other place.

51. Both at Nanded and at Umri the difficulty of getting wagons to convey cotton bales seems to be increasingly felt over the past 2 years. The delay in getting wagons requisitioned for not only inconveniences the ginning and pressing mills (for want of accommodation to stock the bales properly) but also seriously affects the economy of spinning and weaving mills for which the bales are intended. It is reported by some mill agents that sometimes spinning and weaving mills at Nagpur and other places had to work for less hours a day on account of the delay in the supply of cotton bales from Umri.

52. The deductions to which the selling rate is subjected at Umri are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Toll-gate fee	0	1	0
2 to 3 seers of kapas per khandy and 30 tolas of rui per bhoja (480 seers and 272 lbs. respectively) as a sample	0	8	8

(As a rule, both kapas and rui weigh less at Umri than at the raiyats own place. Generally, about one khandi of kapas is loaded up in one cart: this is divided up into 7 bundles or ankas, each anka weighs about 72 seers. Sample is taken out not once from one cart, but one sample for every anka).

Adathyas' Discount.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Per cart-load roughly..	1	8	0
Dharam patti ..	0	1	0
Hamali ..	0	3	0
Total ..	2	5	8

This Rs. 2-5-8 is the deduction for the prices realised for one cart-load, that is about Rs. 140. Therefore, it comes to about Re-1-9-0 per cent. of sale-proceeds.

53. The following are the details contained in a statement of accounts given by an adathya to a raiyat and they closely typify the deductions made in general :—

Statement of account.

Weight of kapas supplied			Bombay weight 12 maunds—6 seers =486 seers		
			Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Price of Kapas</i> .. ..	..	..	145	8	6
Adath .. ..	..	..	1	7	3
Dharam patti .. ..	..	..	0	1	0
Hamali .. ..	..	..	0	3	0
Balaji Vittleswar (building a temple)	..	..	0	5	0
Toll-tax .. ..	..	..	0	1	0
“ Bhool Chook ” i.e. (deductions against possible omissions etc.) ..	..	..	0	12	0
Total deductions .. ..	..	..	2	13	3
Amount paid to raiyat (145-8-6)—(2 13 3)			142	11	3

Note.—(In this case it must be remembered that no deduction is shown against sample taken away).

54. The arrangements made by the Empress Ginning and Pressing Factory for the preservation of cotton seed is very good : it would be very desirable for other ginning mills to make similar arrangements so that cotton cultivation might not suffer in the future. There was a time when practically all the raiyats of the Nanded District preserved their own cotton seed at least some portion of the kapas each raiyat grew, was ginned at

home and the seed separated was safely preserved. But today handginning goes on only in 2 of the taluqas, and all the rest of the raiyats buy seed from the mills.

55. For Umri to develop in its good traditions and to attract more buyers, the improvements wanted by the concerned people are :—

1. The institution of a cotton market where all the raiyats could assemble and all the adathyas and mill agents could carry on transactions after declaration of a fair rate in a fair manner every day. A convenient site could be earmarked and properly wire-fenced for the purpose.
2. All howri kapas that is now finding its way to the Umri market may be diverted to some other market where that kind of kapas is sold largely (*e.g.* Amerked in Berar).
3. Close supervision is necessary to ensure the observance of the main principles that constitute a competitive market : it would require a competent officer helped by a number of assistants to look after this business of cotton marketing in the Maratwada Districts.

Land Revenue Assessment.

56. A revision survey and settlement was made in 1332 F. and sanctioned in 1336 F. As said above, there is no wet or garden land in this village, and the rates of assessment are as follows :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
First grade	Per acre ..	..	1	6	0
Second grade	do ..	..	1	4	0
Third grade	do	..	1	2	0

Compared to rates of assessment current before the revision, there is a general increase of about 0-4-0 per acre. This means an increase in assessment of about 20 per cent.

57. Land revenue is collected only in one instalment and the last date for payment is 1st Isfandar every year.

58. One pair of fairly good bullocks is considered as sufficient to manage the agricultural work of 20 acres of land, and the following are the details with regard to income and expenditure on an average 20 acre plot :—

<i>Income</i>	Rs.	A.	P.
Jawari— $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandies at Rs. 130 per khandi.	195	0	0
3,000 bundles of jawari stalk (kadabi) at Rs. 10 per 1,000 ..	..	30	0 0
Kapas about 1 khandi ..	..	140	0 0
Miscellaneous grains 7 maunds ..	..	35	0 0
Total Income ..	400	0	0

Note.—(The general custom is for every raiyat to sow, not any one kind of crop but some kapas, some jawari and small quantities of different pulses).

<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton seed 5 maunds ..	7	0	0
4 pailies of miscellaneous seed ..	2	0	0
1 maund of jawari ..	6	8	0
Manure	25	0	0
One labourer for the whole year ..	115	0	0
One pair of bullocks, payment to owner as hire	26	0	0
Feeding charges	50	0	0
Extra human labour for ploughing, clearing, sowing, weeding, cultivation and reaping (6 maunds of yellow jawari)—	40	0	0
Threshing	8	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	0	0
Cotton picking	12	0	0
Marketing			

(The raiyat does not generally incur any expenditure for this as the transhipment of his produce is done by the same pair of bullocks for the feeding of which he must make arrangements any way : one item above provide an annual charge against this head.

Total ..	293	8	0
The net yield of land Rs. 400-0-0 ..	—293	8	0
	=106	8	0

The average land revenue assessment on a 20 acre bit in this area is Rs. 25. This means that the land revenue assessment is about $\frac{2,500}{106\frac{1}{2}} = 23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nearly.

This is slightly lower than the 25 per cent. of the “annual value” recommended by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee.

General.

59. There was a Government well for drinking water in this village, but it collapsed 3 to 4 years ago. The well was not repaired by the villagers, and though the matter was reported to the taluqa authorities, nothing has been done. Now, there are 2 or 3 wells which supply drinking water for some months in the year, but in summer, all the wells fail, and the people have to go out to a far off well, in a private survey number to fetch water. The plight of mahars and mongs is much worse ; for, all round the year they have to beg for water : they cannot draw water from any of the wells.

60. There is no co-operative society in the village nor is any of the villagers a member of any society outside. There are 5 literate persons, all capable of reading and writing " Modi " (Marathi manuscript).

61. Hassapur is very good in milk supply, the children are generally fed well with milk and milk products. The general standard of life among the adults is just the same as at Sangvi Buzurg. The general health of the population is quite good : the people do not feel the need for any hospital. The average number of children per family is ten. Houses are fairly decent, and some of them like the police patel's are indeed very massive and expensive. The police patel has a large number of zinc sheets and he must have got down masons from Umri to do the stone dressing and paving.

62. According to the village records (very old as mentioned above), the village has

carts	..	..	25
bullocks	..	..	90
cows	..	..	100
buffaloes	..	..	40
he-buffaloes	..	..	2
ploughs	..	..	70

63. The panchayat spirit is not at all prevalent here and the plain reason as suggested above seems to be the presence of 3 professional litigants in the village.

64. Here as at Sangvi Buzurg, the village accountant's work is being carried on by a gumashta. Many of these gumashtas do the patwari work of a number of villages,

and the inevitable result is that they neither get the necessary information to keep village records up to date nor have they the time to do so.

65. The gumashta patwari maintains no *tikka patti* and the result is that it is very difficult to make the raiyats understand the locality of any particular survey number.

66. The grazing ground available for the cattle of the village is acres 36-23. The villagers find it very necessary to go to pasture land outside the village. Nearby there is a forest land and cattle are allowed to graze therein on payment of annual fees at annas 14 per buffalo, annas 4 per bullock or cow, and annas 2 per sheep. But, the way from Hassapur to the forest land lies through the fields of two neighbouring villages, Bember and Ritta. The paths leading from Hassapur to the forest is shown in the survey map, but the villagers of Bember and Ritta do not allow Hassapur cattle to go that way, their contention being that their crops are damaged by cattle going along that way.

67. Even for fuel, the raiyats have to spend heavily ; they are not allowed to take fuel by their carts on some fixed payment per cart (nor is any concession rate allowed to them), but they have to purchase fuel from contractors who buy up blocks of forest fuel, at rates fixed by the contractors themselves.

68. There is absolutely no spinning or weaving in this village. When asked as to why they should not spin and weave cotton yarn and cloth, the raiyats said readily that they had neither tradition nor the training.

69. The spirit of contentment and the cheerful outlook on life the people of Hassapur have is a matter for envy : when discussing the general needs of the village an old raiyat calmly observed " when we have no difficulties what have we got to say to you " ? Still Hassapur would be a much more really smiling hamlet if there were trees to offer shade for passers-by and a *chauvdi* (rest house) to protect the wayfarer against bad weather. The local authorities could easily help the raiyats by showing them a path along which to take their kine to the jungle for grazing. The drinking-water well could be properly repaired and maintained at a fairly small cost.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
1	Appa Rao Ramji ..	(a) Appa Rao ..	1 7 13 37/3	0-10 7-10 10-33 0-14	..	..
		(b) Shama Rao ..	1 7 12 37/3	0-20 14-20 25-31 0-28	..	..
		(c) Yeshwanth Rao .	1 7 13 37/3	0-9 7-10 10-34 0-14	..	..
		(d) Raghoba ..	1 37/3	0-19 0-28	..	..
		(e) Mukhabai Nagoji.	1 37/3	0-19 0-28	..	..
2	Kamaji Nagoji Dange	(a) Abaji Kamaji ..	2	13-24	..	..
		(b) Lakshman K. ..	2	13-24	..	..
		(c) Santhuga Rama .	5	15-2	..	..
		(d) Baba Bhujanga ..	5	7-21	..	..
		(e) Vitoba ..	5	7-21	..	..
3	Kondiba Bhujanga ..	(a) Gangaram Bhu- janga.	43	12-2	..	..
		(b) Kondiba B. ..	43	12-2	..	..
4	Krishnaji Jayawantha	K. Jayawantha ..	24	23-20	..	..
5	Kondiba Zachoji ..	(a) Gangaram Devba.	26	13-35	..	..
		(b) Kondiba D. ..	26	13-36	..	..
6	Nagoji Gyanba ..	Nagoji G. ..	35	23-23	..	..
7	Jalba Jayawantha ..	(a) Jalba J. ..	10 40 45	29-18 1-32 29-24	..	..
		(b) Nagoji Kalba ..	15 44 55	16-1 14-33 0-37	..	..
		(c) Krishnaji Kalba .	15 44 55	16-1 14-32 0-37	..	..
8	Narayanji Gosayi ..	Narayanji G. ..	37/1	2-28	..	..
9	Dattagir Thulsagir ..	Ramchander Nagoji .	3	15-28	..	..

HASSAPUR.

Holdings.

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
4	Agriculture	Mali patel
4	do	
4	do	
2	do	
2	do	
5	do	
..	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	Majkuri
1	1-0	Mortgaged	do	
1	..	tenant	do	(6-37 self)
		(6-38 mortgaged)		
1	do	
1	do	
3	..	tenant	..	
3	..	do	..	
3	..	do	..	
1	..	do	Beggar	
1	..	do	..	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
10	Baba Vittoba ..	(a) Baba V. ..	46	9-21	..	..
		(b) Manyaji V. ..	51	2- 5	..	..
		(c) Veerba V. ..	46	9-21	..	..
			51	2- 5	..	..
			46	9-21	..	..
			51	2- 5	..	..
11	Bagaji Nagoji ..	(a) Bagaji N. ..	20	20-37	..	..
		(b) Veerba Gangaji ..	23	21-37	..	..
		(c) Lakshman Gangaji ..	29	15-11	..	..
12	Baghubai Manyaji ..	Baghubai M. ..	29	15-12	..	..
			6	10-10	..	..
			32	19-38	..	..
13	Bhivrabai Krishnaji..	(a) Bhivrabai K. ..	9	7-26	..	..
		(b) Nagoji Gyanba ..	9	7-26	..	..
		(c) Kamaji Ramji ..	9	7-26	..	..
		(d) Manyaji Ramji ..	9	7-27	..	..
14	Mannubai Shakaram ..	(a) Mannubai S. ..	53	0-17	..	..
			54	0-20	..	..
		(b) Chintamani Ganesh	53	0-16	..	..
			54	0-21	..	..
15	Maruthy Ramaiya ..	Maruthy R. ..	33	27-26	..	..
16	Manyati Kondji ..	Manyaji K. ..	39/1	4-36	..	..
17	Madhav Rao Gyanba	(a) Madhav Rao G. ..	21	20-27	..	..
			22	6-24	..	..
		(b) Krishnaji Salba ..	22	13- 9	..	..
18	Mukthabai Nagoji ..	Mukthabai N. ..	9	20- 5	..	..
			25	29-30	..	..
19	Raghoba Baba ..	Raghoba B. ..	14	31 29	..	..
20	Ramji Jalba ..	Ramji Jalba ..	50	20-16	..	..
21	Rathnabai Namaji ..	(a) Rathnabai N. ..	34	22- 1	..	..
		(b) Ramchender Nagoji	86	8-20	..	..
		(c) Vinayaka Venkesh.	86	7- 6	..	..
22	Ranba Manyaji ..	Ranba M. ..	87/2	4-23	..	..
23	Ramchender Nagoji ..	(a) Ramchender N. ..	4	23-20	..	..
			11	36- 8	..	..
			27	20-35	..	..
			41	2-35	..	..
			47	24- 9	..	..
			56	1-33	..	..
			57	27- 3	..	..

HASSAPUR.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	
2	do	
2	do	
2	do	
1	do	
1	do	
2	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	
1	..	mortgaged	..	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	do	Patwari	
1	..	do	Dealer	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
2	Agriculture	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	do	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
7	..	tenant	..	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dyr	Wet	Garden
24	Radhikabai Ram-chender ..	(b) Nagoji Kalba ..	41	4-23	..	..
			47	8- 3	..	..
		(c) Mahadji Ramji ..	41	1-29	..	..
			56	1-37	..	..
		(a) Ranghubai Man- yaji ..	18	8- 7	..	..
			19	14-29	..	..
		(b) Manyaji Kondji ..	18	10-16	..	..
			19	11-19	..	..
			39/2	1- 2	..	..
			42	5-32	..	..
			58	1- 6	..	..
		(c) Deva Rao Jayaram.	3/92	0-22	..	..
			42	2-36	..	..
			58	0-23	..	..
25	Lakshman Vittoba ..	(d) Veerba Gangaram.	39/2	0-21	..	..
			42	2-36	..	..
			58	0-23	..	..
		(a) Lakshman V. ...	28	18-38	..	..
			30	9-15	..	..
			48	8-22	..	..
			49	10-6	..	..
		(b) Veerba Gangaram.	28	18-39	..	..
			30	9-15	..	..
			48	8-23	..	..
26	Vinayak Venketesh .	Vinayak V. ..	31	19-11	..	..
		(a) Vittoba Jayaram .	52	8-21	..	..
27	Vittoba Jayaram ..	(b) Veerba Gangaram.	52	8-22	..	..
	Inam.					
28	Narayangir Ramgir Gosayi	Narayangir R. G. ..	38	2-19	..	..

HASSAPUR.

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	
2	do	
2	do	
5	do	
3	do	
3	do	
4	do	
4	do	
1	..	tenant	Patwari	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
(along with S. No. 37/1	..	tenant	..	

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
2	Santhuga Rana ..	*		5
7	Mukunda Sonba ..		*	10
	Kishen Govinda ..		*	40
	Ganapathi Maruthi ..		*	45
				15
				44
				55
8	Gangaram Bhujanga ..	*		37/1
9	Bharasingya ..		*	8
13	Nagoji Gyanba ..	*		9
14	Mahadji Raoji ..	*		58
				54
				33
15	Mahadji R. ..			22
17	Nagoji Kalba ..	*		14
19	Ramchender ..	*		34
21	Nagoji Gyanba ..		*	36
21	Bhujanga Govinda ..		*	4
28	Ambir Hussain Sab ..		*	11
	Govinda Ranba ..			27
	Bhavaasingya ..			41
	Gangya Satwya Mahar ..		*	47
	Veerya Satwya Mahar ..		*	56
	Marya Gangya ..		*	57
26	Kondiba Zachoji ..	*		81
28	Gangaram Bhujanga ..	*		88

ISAPUR.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the Tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any	
Dry	Wet	Garden				
7-21	1	One year : half crop	..	..
124-15	9	do	..	..
2-28	1	do	..	..
15-28	1	do	..	Shepherd
7-26	1	do	..	..
1-34	1	do	..	..
27-26	1	Five years : half crop	..	..
13- 9	1	do	..	..
31-29	1	do	..	..
22- 1	1	One year half crop	..	..
8-20	1	do	..	..
59-28	3	do	..	..
32-12	3	do	..	..
99-15	8	do Bulls, manure & seed landlord's, personal labour tenants'. Half crop all stalk landlord's.	..	..
19-11	1	Five years : half crop	..	..
2-19	1	One year : half crop	..	..

VILLAGE

Debts on

Sl. No.	No. of Patta	Name of Landholder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Estimated value of land	Amount of debt
1	4	Krishnajee Jayawantha	.. 24	28-20	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,350
2	5	Gangaram Devba ..	.. 26	6-38	600	300
3	27	Vitoba Jayaram ..	.. 52	4-11	500	100
4	18	Kamaji Ramji ..	.. 9	7-26	500	300
5	18	Muktabai Nagoji ..	.. 25	29-30	1,500	120
6	27	Veerba Gangaram ..	.. 52	8-22	600	100

HASSAPUR.

Land Security.

Terms	Name and class of Money-lender	Cause for debt
14 years : Khundgutha for 30 years, but virtual sale.	Ramchender Nagoji	Accumulation.
Redemption after 6 years ..	Police Patel...	
	do	Purchase of bulls.
5 maunds (Hypothecation) kappas annually.	do	Marriage.
Redemption after 14 years (Penalty surrendering of claim.)	do	Accumulation (original debt Rs. 5 developed to Rs. 300.)
1 year : Hypothecation 5 maunds C. per cent.	Peeraji ..	Purchase of bulls.
6 years : 5 maunds per cent. kapas.	Ramchender Nagoji ..	Marriage.

VILLAGE

Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	
1	Nagoji Janba .. ..	..	..
2	Manyaji Ramji .. ..	..	..
3	Ganapathy Maruthy .. ..	..	..
4	Baba Bhujang .. ..	..	..
5	Baghubai Manyaji .. ..	..	..
6	Abaji Kamaji .. ..	..	..
7	Kamaji Nagoji	50	Personal ..
8	Laxman Kamaji .. ..	..	..
9	Ratnabai Namaji .. ..	..	..
10	Madhava Rao Ramji	25	do ..
11	Ramchender Nagoji .. ..	..	..
12	Madhavarao Zamba .. ..	..	..
13	Jalba Jaiwantha .. ..	..	..
14	Mahadji Kalba	460	Crop ..
15	Veerba Vittoba .. ..	..	..
16	Baba Vittoba	50	Personal ..
17	Kondiba Zakoji .. ..	..	..
18	Gangaram Devba .. ..	..	..
19	Tukaram Narsinga .. ..	..	..
20	Kamaji Nagoji	25	do ..
21	Ranba Manaji .. ..	..	..
22	Mukunda Sonba	20	Personal ..
23	Govinda Krishnaji .. ..	..	..
24	Nagoji Kadba	500	Crop ..
25	Veerba Ganyaji .. ..	..	..
26	Ganapathy Vittoba	25	Crop ..
27	Bhujanga Govinda	250	Personal ..
28	Hussain Sahib Imam Sahib .. ..	..	..
29	Rajaram Govinda	70	do ..
30	Laxman Vittoba .. ..	..	..
31	Apparao Ramji	225	Crop ..
32	Yeswanta Jayaram .. ..	..	..
33	Muktabai Nagoji	240	Personal ..
34	Dattagir Thulsagir	40	do ..

HASSAPUR.

Land Security).

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
..
..
..
..
2% C.	..	One year	.. Agriculturist ..	Miscellaneous
..
2% C	..	One year	.. Agriculturist ..	Agriculture.
..
..
(Delivery of Rs. 100 worth of cotton at Rs. 4 a maund irrespective of Market price).	..	One year	.. Marwary ..	Marriage and Miscellaneous.
2% C	..	Six years	.. Agriculturist ..	Marriage.
..
..
2 % C	..	Over three years	.. Agriculturist ..	Agriculture.
2% C	..	Over three years	.. Agriculturist ..	Agriculture.
..	5 maunds of kapas	Three years	.. do	Miscellaneous.
..
2% C	..	One year	.. Agriculturist	Miscellaneous.
Labour at Rs. 100 a year.	..	One year	.. Police Patel	Accumulation.
..
2% C	..	One year	.. Agriculturist ..	Miscellaneous.
..	5 maunds kapas	Three years	.. Sowcar ..	Consumption.
..
2% C	..	One year	.. Agriculturist	Marriage.
2 % C	..	do	.. do ..	Miscellaneous.

VILLAGE

Debts (other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	
35	Gangaram Bhujanga	45	Personal
36	Kondiba Bhujanga .. ..	..	..
37	Vittoba Jayaram .. ..	..	..
38	Radhikabai Ramchender .. ..	..	..
39	Veerba Gangaram	20	Personal
40	Manyaji Khondji .. ..	..	..
41	Bhujaji Nagoji	500	Crop ..
42	Jalba Jayawant .. ..	..	..
43	Bhivrabai Krishnaji .. ..	..	..
44	Kamaji Ramji .. ..	..	..
45	Bagubai Manyaji .. ..	..	..
46	Shama Rao Laxman .. ..	..	..
47	Ragoba Baba .. ..	..	..
48	Manya Gunya Mahar .. ..	..	..
49	Madya Mahar .. ..	..	..
50	Laxya Budhya Mahar	20	Personal
51	Satwya Mahar .. ..	..	..
52	Yeerya Ranya Mahar	30	Personal
53	Gangya Satwya Mahar	200	do
54	Jalya Mong .. ..	..	..
55	Yeerya Satwya Mahar .. ..	..	..
56	Kalbha Mong .. ..	..	..
57	Yeerya Ramya Mong .. ..	..	..
58	Sambya Mong	40	Personal
59	Lalu Thulsi .. ..	..	..
60	Bawasingya .. ..	..	..
61	Dhanzi Choka .. ..	..	..
62	Khoba Sachu	100	Personal
63	Jani Itya Mahar .. ..	..	..

HASSAPUR.

Land Security).—(concl'd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause of debt
In money	In kind			
2% C	..	one year	.. Agriculturist ..	Miscellaneous.
..
..
2% C	..	one year	Agriculturist ..	Miscellaneous.
..
..	5 maunds of kapas	Five years	.. Sowcar ..	Marriage.
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	5 maunds of kapas	One year	.. Police Patel ..	Marriage.
..
..	S U N D R Y 5 maunds of kapas	Five years	.. Police Patel	Sundry. Consumption.
..
..
..
2% C	..	One year	.. Agriculturist ..	Consumption.
..
..
2% C	..	Six years	.. Agriculturist ..	Marriage.
..

VILLAGE PALSA

(Hadgaon Taluqa).

From Hassapur to Palsa, the cart track winds through a hilly tract, and for about 4 miles at a place called Ganeskhindi, the cart track is indeed very risky, and at night transport by this way for the thousands of kapas carts which necessarily have to pass in the season towards Nanded and Mutkhed, should be impossible. Almost every month, accidents do occur about this spot, but most of them go un-reported: the hardworking raiyat is a staunch believer in destiny and he does not complain when he suffers unexpectedly and for no fault of his. Even beyond this four miles of danger zone, the track is for several miles strewn with big pieces of stone, so that the safe way for the passer-by would be either to foot it out or to manage between two bundles of kapas on a cart.

2. Palsa is a fairly big village: there are 124 inhabited houses. According to the Statistical Department Gazetteer, the number of inhabited houses is 121 and the population 554.

Agricultural holdings.

3. There are 69 Pattas, one being a *janti patta*. The total number of registered occupants is thus 70. of whom 4 are women. Ten of the pattadars do not hold any portion of the lands shown against their respective names: this is quite apart from the many cases, where the names of deceased pattadars continue on the village records, but their respective heirs are the actual occupants. Thus, there is a wide difference between entries in the pattadars' list and the agricultural occupancies as they are at present. The village accountant does not maintain a *shikmidars'* list: even in other villages where the *shikmidari takta* is maintained, it is generally so incorrect that no one consults them. In patta No. 25, the man whose name appears on the village records, died more than five years ago; yet the patta has not been changed to the present occupant's name. The occupant in this case is himself a big landholder, he made several applications for the transfer of the patta to his name, but as the concerned village officers are not on good terms with this man, the thing is being delayed. In patta No. 45, the present occupant (the same person as referred to above) has had possession for more than 6 years and yet the patta is not in his name for the same reason.

4. The importance attached by the villagers to this process of registering a person as pattadar, is something not generally known to urban circles. As a rule, whether the landholder is big or small, man or woman, literate or illiterate, he or she fully believes that the registration of the name of a person as pattadar is the supreme evidence of that person's ownership of his holding : it is universally believed in the villages that unless and until a man holds his lands as a pattadar, his rights on his lands are not free and full : the " Shikmidar " or " Hissadar " is held to be some sort of a tenant, for the continuance of whose occupancy of a bit of land, the decision of the concerned pattadar is first and final. In the village of Palsa itself, an enlightened ' Marwadi ' who owns acres 182-27 exclaimed when the holdings of one of the raiyats were being located, with great emphases " وہ شکمی دار ہے مگر پٹم دار نہیں ہے " (He is only a shimkidar but not a pattadar).

5. This belief in the supremacy of the pattadar is much more due to practical commonsense than to ignorance. Registration Offices and Courts are far away and the docile raiyat fully realises that going up to those places involves a good deal of time and considerable expense. Above all this, the raiyat does not know the official language and rightly or wrongly thinks that these offices and courts are generally inaccessible to him, and therefore his going to those places might render his case worse than otherwise.

6. The pattadari system so long prevalent, could continue to serve its purpose, but nowadays there is a growing tendency on the part of village officers to deliberately delay entries in village records, especially in the case of land holdings. The reason for the delay in many cases is to elicit some commission in some shape or other, or at least to create disputes as among the relatives of the deceased pattadar by allowing time and opportunities for each of such relatives to develop respective claims. The root evil seems to be this : no penalty is being levied under law or administrative order that might be theoretically in force for any amount of delay in making the necessary changes in the pattadars' list on account of death, sale, charity, etc.

7. Actul occupants number 80 of whom 4 are women. Here, as at Sangvi Buzurg, all the women landholders have had the pattas changed to their names. Agricultural holdings in Palsa cover acres 2,798-22 dry land, and acres 21-29 garden land. The garden land (cultivated as dry, but on which assessment is paid at garden rates)

is held by 5 persons. So the size of the average dry land holding works at

$$\text{Acres } \frac{2798-22}{80} = 34-39 \text{ nearly.}$$

The size of the average garden land holding is :—

$$\text{Acres } \frac{21-29}{5} = 4-14 \text{ nearly.}$$

8. Classified according to the acreage occupied by the different landholders, the agricultural holdings number as follows :—

1.	Holdings comprising 100 acres and more	6
2.	do 75 do	0
3.	do 50 do	8
4.	do 25 do	28
5.	do 15 do	11
6.	do 10 do	19
7.	do 5 do	8
8.	do 2 do	0
9.	do Less than 2 acres	0

Total number of occupancies .. 80

9. Area cultivated by the occupants themselves (not taking into account about 200 acres which is not put under the plough on account of toddy trees growing in the midst of agricultural land, and for accidental reasons which count only for the year) is acres 1042-14 dry land and acres 3-30 garden land. This means that the bulk of land is being cultivated on tenancy terms. Of the 6 landholders in class 1, 5 have completely let out their lands, one cultivates acres 12-0 only. Of the 8 landholders in class III, 6 are non-cultivating. 39 of the 80 occupants (this 39 consists mostly of small landholders) till all their lands respectively, 3 do so partially and 38 are non-cultivating occupants.

The details of these 38 non-cultivating occupants are :—

<i>Occupation</i>			<i>Number</i>
grocers ..	..	..	2
police Patels ..	..	..	2
gumashta Patels ..	..	..	2
minors ..	..	..	2
women ..	..	..	2
deshmuks ..	..	..	2
sowcars ..	..	..	2

10. Mortgagors who have transferred possession of all their lands to the

mortgagees	..	..	2
havaladar	..	..	1
mali Patel	..	..	1
priest	..	..	1
sadhu	..	..	1
vakil	..	..	1
landholders who pursue no particular occupation (do-nothings)	..		17
Total number of non-cultivating occupants	..	..	<u>38</u>

11. Of the 42 cultivating occupants of land, 33 entirely depend upon agriculture. Of the remaining 9, 5 are bhoyis (fishermen), one does patel work, one is a cotton dealer (in this case, agriculture is the subsidiary occupation in the other 41 cases it is the principal occupation), one does occasional cooly work and one is a mahar who does the village conservancy work when his turn comes.

12. Dry land is held at Palsa in 147 bits by the 80 occupants, garden land is held by 5 persons. Therefore the size of the average dry land bit works at :—

$$\text{Acres } \frac{2799-12}{147} = \text{Acres } 19-4 \text{ nearly.}$$

The size of the average garden land bit is :—

$$\text{Acres } \frac{21-29}{6} = \text{Acres } 3-25 \text{ nearly.}$$

13. There is thus little scattering of holdings. The following are details of big landholders support this :—

No.	Name of holder	Acres held	No. of bits
1	Shanker Lal Luthuram	.. 182-27	5
2	Rama Rao Marthanda Rao	. 150-0	3
3	Vittal Rao Rama Rao	.. 212-3	9
4	Hassan Rao Appa Rao	.. 136-25	5
5	Guna Rao Ganpath Rao	.. 137-24	4
6	Kishen Jalba	.. 100-8	5

14. Only one of the landholders belongs to the untouchable class, and his holding is acres 12-29 dry land.

15. The tale of "dispossessing the swain" is rather a long one at Palsa. Thanks to the flourishing of about half a dozen litigant families, a good proportion of agricultural land has passed from the small raiyats to the bigger landholders. Details are as shown under :—

1. A's cousin who was the original pattadar died nearly 15 years ago. With the help of the village accountant, A managed to have the patta transferred to his name and refused any portion of the land to the previous pattadar's son.

*Extent of
land dispo-
sessed.*

(S.No. 15)

18-38 dry
land
4-0 garden
land

The pattadar occupying survey numbers 12 and 13, died about 10 years ago. He left behind him three sons. Before the eldest of these was registered as pattadar, he died, leaving two sons. According to the usual practice the elder of these two had to be registered as pattadar, but on account of A's influence with the village officer concerned the patta was changed to the younger brother of the deceased. After this, this younger son of the original pattadar was persuaded to resign the patta in A's favour (who promised to compensate him by registering some other survey numbers against his name, but no such thing was really done).

66-0 dry
land.

A was the Police Patel of Palsa and was not a raiyat in the sense that he was not a cultivator.

Note.—A died some years ago. His son is a minor and all his lands are being administered by the Court of Wards. This arrangement seems to have been done on the voluntary application of the local guardian of A's minor son, and this seems to have been due to fear lest any unfriendly hand should try at taking away the ill-gotten gains of the minor's father).

2. The pattadar who occupied survey No. 27 some years ago, sold the land to B for Rs. 1,000 by Registered Bond. A few months after, the seller sold two-thirds of the same land to another person before a "punch" for Rs. 3,000 on the ground that B deceived him and did not carry out some promises made. The latter purchaser went to a Court of Law and got a decree in his favour. He is willing to pay B Rs. 1,000, but B claims Rs. 2,000 as principal plus interest—even though he got the yield of the land all the time (the annual rent of the land paid by the tenant to B is ascertained to be Rs. 200).

Patta No. 1
Survey No.
27

19-9 dry
land.

11-11 dry
land.

Patta No. 20 happened to fall to the lot of a sup-
portless woman. Taking advantage of her helpless posi-
tion B manufactured some bogus transactions and became
the " Khabzadar " (actual occupant) of S. No. 56.

S. N. 162 :
15-37 dry
land.

Another landholder (patta No. 32) hypothecated his
cousin's land as well as his own to B. The original debt
was Rs. 300 developed at a later stage to Rs. 1,300.
On this, B compelled the mortgagor to sell the land to
himself. The sale took place and B became the confirmed
" Khabzadar " of S. No. 162.

(*Note.*—It is interesting to see that after this sale
transaction, the seller of the land to B put up a bogus
transaction of selling the same land to a Marwadi for
Rs. 3,000. A suit is going on in the Nanded Munsif's
Court between B and the Marwadi. The present occupant
is, however, B. B is the senior litigant of the locality not
cultivating any of his lands : from Table on Tenancies, it
can be seen that his tenants are working under rather hard
terms.)

S. Nos. 25 &
167

17-5 dry
land.

3. Pattadar No. 39 was debtor to C, but gradually the
small debt was shown up as having accumulated to an
impossible size, and the pattadar was compelled to sell his
land to C. This was about 8 years ago. C is a Deshmuk.

S. No. 78
12-38 dry
land.

4. In patta No. 54, Survey No. 78 was to be divided
between the new pattadar and D according to the Law of
Inheritance concerned. But D deprived the pattadar of
his half by sheer threat of force. (D lived an extra-
vagant life for a number of years and is now practically
an insolvent : as can be seen from the table on mortgages
and other debts, he is suffering under an impossible
debt).

From raiyat
No. 1.
10-29 dry
land.

From the
other two
raiyaats and
gosaye :

139-11 dry
land.

5. E is a flourishing non-resident vakil with two subsi-
diary occupations—money lending and land grabbing.
Three raiyaats of Palsa and a gosaye owed small sums of
money to him. On these foundations the vakil built up
fictitious dues and practically annexed all their lands.

6. In patta No. 16 one of the two occupants was
requisitioned for Rs. 500 by the village officers. He was
not able to pay. Thereupon F the pattadar of that
number was persuaded by the village chiefs to deprive

the "Hissadar" of his share in the patta land, the pretext put up having been that the "Hissadar" delayed somewhat in paying up the land revenue due from him to F.

S. No. 70
9-29 dry
land.

The present pattadar is the widow of F, and it is strange to see how she got the transfer of patta to her name so soon while in so many other cases pattas have not been changed for years together.

7. The younger of the two sons of the previous pattadar (patta No. 19) was, on the death of the father, made the pattadar through the influence of A. In reward the new pattadar made over S. No. 113 to G, a close relative of A.

S. No. 113
9-4 dry land.

Survey No. 99 was originally hypothecated to a local Marwadi by the two "Hissadars" concerned, but later on sold to G, who undertook to pay the Marwadi his dues against the hypothecation. The Marwadi was made to sign the receipt and hand it over to G, but G did not make the payment due: the receipt was handed over in trust.

S. No. 99
35-2 dry
land.
G has let out
all his lands
except a
strip of 12
acres.

8. In patta No. 57, H evicted a hissadar who held half of S. No. 42 by force, and then mortgaged the whole number to a local mahar. He also sold another number in which the unfortunate hissadar had to get a share: Biru Bamnaji is now landless and earns his bread as a tenant.

S. No. 42
10-19 dry
land.

9. J was due some longstanding debt from the pattadar, who is a woman. Pleading continuous defaults J usurped the land, S. No. 36 acres 25-26 dry land.

10. In survey numbers 146 and 147, K on the ground of the "Hissadar" failing to pay land revenue for one year deprived him of his half of the two survey numbers.

S. Nos. 146
147.
2-5 dry land.

11. In patta No. 20 the woman pattadar owed some money to L. Making this the pretext, L confiscated survey numbers 51 and 45 acres 22-27 dry land. (L is one of the leading litigants of the place).

12. Survey number 151 in patta No. 28 was for several years occupied by the person who carried on the daily worship in the local Beeroba Temple. A

S. No. 151
8-37 dry
land.

gosaye carried on this worhsip for more than 10 years and all the time enjoyed the fruit of the land inquestion. He left the village 8 years ago on account of party strife rising high in the village. After this, a jogi carried on the worship and enjoyed the fruit of land. But since last year, putting up a false plea that the gosaye who left Palsa 8 years ago had fixed M as his tenant for S. No. 151, M occupied the land by force. M pays nothing either to the present worshipper of Beeroba or to the gosaye who left 8 years ago. Today the worship is by the jogi and the land meant for the worshipper is in the occupation of M.

Total extent
of land dis-
possessed.
430-7 dry
land and
4-0 garden
land.

The total area involved in the dispossession briefly enumerated above, mounts upto acres 430-7 dry land and acres 4-0 garden land.

16. A very large number of toddy trees spot the land under the plough and the raiyats find it a hardship. Four square yards is the area to be left untouched by the raiyat for every toddy tree. This takes away a considerable area of land. Often times toddy extractors working under the contractors damage the trees while handling them, but generally the Abkari Department holds the raiyat responsible. The further difficulty is that no compensation is accepted by Government for allowing the raiyats to burn down the grass and to cut the toddy trees.

Agricultural Tenants.

17. Persons who cultivate land on tenancy terms number 71, of whom 18 are landholders themselves and the remaining 53 do not have any lands of their own. One of the 18 landed tenants is a marwadi who has let out all his lands but has taken on tenancy a plot acres 10-16 dry land and 2-0 garden land from another landholder. There are in all 38 cultivation holdings among the landless tenants, of which 7 are each cultivated by a number of tenants co-operating. In two of these seven landholders are partners. It is on account of this co-operation in joint

cultivation as between some landholders and many landless tenants, that the size of the average cultivation holding as among the landless tenants has not been worked out. To take out the size of the average tenancy holding including landholding tenants, would lead to an unreal figure ; for, the 17 landholders of the 18 mentioned above naturally cultivate their own lands as well as those taken on tenancy terms.

18. Excluding joint tenancies in which the co-tenants are some landowning and some landless, the area held on tenancy terms by landless tenants, is acres 1,316-0 dry land and acres 13-39 garden land, out of acres 1,450-18 dry land and acres 17-39 garden land the total extent held on tenancy terms. The proportion of total tenanted area to total occupied area works at 51·4 per cent. nearly, and the proportion of area held by landless tenants to total occupied area, works at 47·1 per cent. nearly.

19. The following are the details of a few noteworthy tenancies :—

<i>Patta</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>Raiyats jointly</i> <i>cultivating</i>	<i>Extent cultivated on</i> <i>tenancy terms</i>
11	1 landholder and 4 landless tenants	Arces 117-26 dry land ,, 2-10 garden land.
45	1 landholder and 1 landless tenant.	,, 56-24 dry land ,, 4- 0 garden land.
52	3 landless tenants	,, 89-12 dry land
53	3 landless tenants—all mahars.	,, 82- 5 dry land
53 & 68	3 landless tenants	.. 68-30 dry land.
		<hr/> 257-23 <hr/>

20. It is interesting to see that of the 71 tenants, 11 are mahars, one is a mong and 7 are banjaris (a nomadic tribe permitted to move from place to place after obtaining police licence).

21. In 4 cases (the tenants in 3 of these being landholders themselves), the tenancy terms range between 7 and 12 years—each of the transactions having begun with a lumpsum payment in advance for the whole period of tenancy (khandgutha). In two cases the tenancy is for 4 years, in 3 cases for 3 years, and in 2 cases for 2 years. In the remaining 47 cases (including landholding tenants) the tenants are at will, the contract being renewable year after year at the pleasure of the occupant.

22. In some cases the tenant pays the landholder 75 per cent. of the produce in kind, all the stalk being the landlord's. In such cases seed and manure (if the manure is the landholder's own, accumulated in his backyard, it is given away free to the tenant, unless the occupant is a cultivator himself. In the latter case, the household manure would be used by the landholder himself), are advanced by the landholder but deducted out of the gross produce. Sometimes, jawari is lent free of interest to the tenants for maintenance. The bullock labour is supplied by the landlord.

23. In the majority of cases, bullocks are maintained by the tenants themselves. Under this arrangement, the annual crop is divided half and half between the occupant and the tenant, the occupant paying the land revenue.

24. The agreement between the landholder and the tenant is mostly by word of mouth, an areca-nut (supari) is presented by the occupant to the tenant, testifying to his agreement to the tenancy.

25. Of the landless cultivators, 10 mahars and one mong do their caste work, when their respective turns come (once in five to ten years according to the number of mahar families resident in the village and the number of mahars required to be on duty every year). The remaining 42 entirely depend upon their tenancies, having no additional or subsidiary occupation.

Agricultural Labourers.

26. Of the 124 families resident at Palsa, 42 are landless and tenancyless. The following are their details :—

mahars	8
cobblers	2
cloth merchant	1
shepherd	1
grocer	1
women	4
barbers	2
goldsmiths	2
beggars	2
carpenters	2
shop assistant	1
coolies	16
Total	42

27. Wages are mostly paid in money, men getting annas 8 per day and women annas 4 per day. One gets Rs. 15 a month for assisting a marwadi in his shop, a second gets Rs. 80 per annum and free feeding for working under a raiyat. A third is engaged for a year's agricultural work, Rs. 105 having been paid down in advance. There are a considerable number of labourers engaged by the year for agricultural purposes and fairly well paid.

Land Mortgage Debt.

28. Excluding the four cases of mortgage with possession for a definite number of years, redemption at the end of which follows automatically without any payment by the mortgagor (In these investigations, khandgutha cases in which the mortgagee himself cultivates are construed as tenancies, while cases in which the mortgagees let out the land on tenancy terms are construed as mortgages as such), there are 7 land mortgage debts. Details regarding one of these could not be secured as no one could be examined who was connected with or interested in the affairs of the mortgagor. The only thing known in this case is the area of land mortgaged with possession.

29. The extent of land mortgaged in these 7 cases is acres 171-22 dry land and 4-0 garden land. Excluding the case the details of which are not ascertainable, the area mortgaged is acres 143-8 dry land and 4-0 garden land.

30. The estimated present value of the 147 and odd acres is Rs. 21,000 and the land mortgage debts in these 6 cases amount to Rs. 9,300.

31. The debts are in 3 cases due to litigation, in one case on account of extravagance, in one case accumulation and in the sixth case incurred for house-building.

32. Three marwadis (2 resident) are the money lenders in the 6 cases.

33. In all the 6 cases the mortgages are without possession : they are simple hypothecations.

34. In 4 cases compound interest is being charged at 24 per cent., and in 2 cases at 18 per cent.

35. In one case the debt is five years old, in another four years old, in two cases 3 years old, and in the remaining two cases 2 years and 1 year old respectively.

Other Debt.

36. Of the 124 families resident in the village, 3 have only land mortgage debt, 3 have both land mortgage and other debts (one with land mortgage debt lives somewhere else) and 39 owe debts secured otherwise than by land. That is, 79 families are debt-free.

37. Taking into consideration only debts other than on land mortgage, 17 are on the security of the next crop, 18 are on personal security, and 7 are sundry debts which are not secured by anything particular, are each due to a number of persons and carry no interest.

38. Six families owe Rs. 1,000 and more, 6 Rs. 500 and more, 5 Rs. 250 and more, 10 Rs. 100 and more, and 15 owe less than Rs. 100 each.

39. The total indebtedness secured otherwise than by land, is Rs. 18,538. The average debt per indebted family works at Rs. $\frac{18,538}{42}$ = Rs. 441-6-0.

40. In 35 cases interest is calculated and paid in terms of money. *There is no case where interest is either calculated or paid in kind.* This seems to be due to the fact that Palsa is on a road, and better competitive conditions prevail than for example at Hassapur. In 7 cases, as mentioned above, the debts are sundry and carry no interest.

41. The following are the details regarding rates of real interest paid by the debtors in the 35 cases :—

Rate of real interest	No. of cases
50 per cent. and more .	2
35 do ..	0
25 do ..	0
20 do ..	29
12 do ..	4
Less than 12 per cent ..	0
Total ..	35

42. In many cases of small sundry loans, 25 per cent. is charged for about 5 months : money is lent during the rainy season for agricultural expenses and collected back in "Margashira" (between December and January), that is when the kharif crop is threshed. If the borrower does not pay, another 25 per cent. is charged and time is allowed till "Yugadi" (between March and April).

43. In one case, the debt was Rs. 150 on which interest was calculated at 2 per cent per month, and this in addition to the lender occupying free of rent the house which was mortgaged to him against the loan. The debtor contends that he never agreed to this impossible rate, but there is little prospect of his getting the house back : the creditor is strong and influential, and the debtor has neither the courage nor the means to go to a Court of Law. Thus in effect, the borrowing has amounted to a sale.

44. Causes for the debts are as shown under :—

Causes	No. of cases
Trade ..	1
Marriages ..	10
Agriculture ..	6
House repairing ..	3
Accumulation ..	4
Purchase of land ..	1
House building ..	4
Litigation ..	2
Household expenses ..	3
Extravagance ..	1
Sundry ..	7
Total ..	<hr/> 42

45. In 28 cases the money lenders are marwadis, in two cases agriculturists and in 2 cases Naiks. In 10 cases the lenders are numerous in each.

46. Classification of debts according to duration :—

Duration	No. of cases
10 years ..	3
7 do ..	1
6 do ..	3
5 do ..	4
4 do ..	4
3 do ..	2
2 do ..	4
1 year ..	11
Less than 1 year ..	10
Total ..	<hr/> 42

Seed Supply.

47. The raiyats as a rule preserve all the seed required for the next sowing season. But when as it sometimes happens they borrow seed, the borrowed amount is returned at the next harvest with an addition to cover interest charges, the lower rate prevalent at the harvest season, allowance for more moisture contained in the new crop, etc. In the case of jawari seed loans the return made is in the proportion of 2 : 1, in the case of wheat $1\frac{1}{4}$: 1. In cotton seed loans the borrower must pay up at least 10 maunds (local) of kapas for 1 khandi of cotton seed.

48. The last sowing season the raiyats were asked to go to Thamsa for getting Government supply of cotton seed but when they went there they got none.

49. The raiyats believe that in view of the nature of the land and the rainfall, "Howri" kapas suits them much better than "Banni."

50. There is no co-operative society in the village, nor even at Hadgaon the headquarter of the taluqa. For over 10 years the village has had no visits by officers or officials of the agricultural, co-operative, or veterinary department.

How produce is disposed of

51. Many of the cart tracks shown on the revenue survey maps of the villages are really not there at all. In many a case it looks as if the trace of cart wheels passing in some direction has served as sufficient proof for the notifying of a cart track on the village map. A great deal of difficulty is experienced by people who depend upon these maps for their information. In some cases landholders along whose occupancies the cart tracks run do not allow the passage of cattle and cart traffic as for example at Bember, and Ritta). Often times, these cart tracks are very circuitous and involve a great deal of avoidable distance and risk.

52. The market for the crops of Palsa is Nanded Town. As said earlier, there is a road upto Sibdera. But from Sibdera to Nanded Town, a distance of over 25 miles, the raiyats and the buses manage with the cart track in fair weather. This cart track passes through Ardhapur, the headquarter of a Girdawar. All the raiyats sell away what they want to sell out of their produce immediately after the harvest.

53. Local measurements are :—

For Jawari and Wheat.

4 seers ..	..1 paili
16 pailis ..	..1 maund
20 maunds	..1 khandi

For Kapas.

80 tolas ..	..1 seer
12 seers ..	..1 maund
20 maunds	..1 khandi

One measure seer of new jawari (measured in a seer with a Government Scale) weighs one seer (80 tolas) 3 chataks and 3 tolas, in all 98 tolas.

One seer weight of kapas as weighed with a local weighing stone, was exactly equivalent to one Government Seer by weight.

54. Details with regard to trade conditions and facilities at Nanded Town are given in the report on Sangvi Buzurg.

55. Palsa grows both kharif and rabi crops. The important kharif crops are yellow and white jawari, tuvar and kapas. The important Rabi crops are wheat and Bengal gram (Harbara).

56. The following are the details with regard to prices prevalent :—

Crop	Price realised at the harvest time at the village.
1. Yellow Jawari	Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-4-0 per maund.
2. White Jawari	..Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 ,,
3. Wheat	..Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 10-8-0 ,,
4. Kapas	..Rs. 60 to Rs. 62 per local khandi.

Land Revenue Assessment.

— 57. A revision survey and settlement was sanctioned in 1336 F. The raiyats report that the measurements of the different survey numbers as determined by the Survey and Settlement Department are quite correct : people here are much more conversant with terms like "acre" and "gunta." The present assessment is at about Rs. 2-4-0 per acre for dry land of first grade, Rs. 2-2-0 per acre for second grade, and Re. 1-12-0 per acre for third grade.

• 58. On account of the revision there has been an increase of 5 to 6 annas in the land revenue per acre.

59. There are 11 agricultural wells but all in disuse. As mentioned above, all the garden land shown as such by the Revenue Survey is being cultivated as dry land. But recently a marwadi raiyat has dug a new well at great cost : there is some water in this well even in mid-summer. Below this well some 2 acres are under garden crops. But this acreage is not shown as such in the "Jamabandi" (land revenue demand) sanctioned for the village. These 2 acres are in survey number 126.

60. The expenses of production and the yield on a bit of 25 acres average dry land at Palsa, work at the following figures :—

<i>Yield of land.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
3 khandis of Jawari (at Rs. 110 per khandi) .	330
Kadbi (stalk) 3,000 bundles (at Rs. 30 per 1,000)	90
5 khandis of kapas (at Rs. 62 per khandi) ..	310
Value of total yield of land ..	<u>730</u>
<i>Expenses of production.</i>	
Manure 15 carts (manure cannot be had for a price generally, and the money value is therefore only an estimate)	Rs. 25
Seed (jawari) 72 seers.. ..	6
Cotton seed 10 maunds	7
Bulls (including depreciation charges) ..	150
One full-time man for the whole year ..	150
Extra labour required for ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, etc.	100
Water charges .. ..	..
Carting charges .. ..	..
(This item is already provided for in the amount allotted for the maintenance and the depreciation of bulls).	
Total expenses ..	<u>438</u>
Therefore the net yield of land is ..	<u>730</u>
	<u>438</u>
	<u>292</u>

That is, the net yield of land per acre $\frac{292}{25}$ = Rs. 11-11-0 nearly

Average assessment per acre Rs. 2-0-0
Therefore percentage of land revenue to the "annual value" of land—slightly more than 17.

General.

61. There are 15 drinking water wells : 2 are Government wells, and neither of these has a pulley. In summer all these wells fail and the villagers go to a far off well in an occupied survey number and fetch water. The Government wells require deepening and proper protection on top.

62. There is a small tank used for washing clothes and for cattle. The bund was damaged 6 years ago and has not been repaired. The people report that if the tank should be properly repaired, there would be water in the tank even in summer, though for purposes other than irrigation.

63. Palsa is almost a little town with 26 people literate in Marathi and *Modi* (manuscript Marathi). There is one who is literate in Urdu.

64. Milk supply is very good. The children of the village are fed well. The people do not sell milk but ghee which is made out of surplus milk produce.

65. The general standard of life at Palsa is higher than at Sangvi or Hassapur. The adults take more of milk and milk products, and wheat (quite a good variety is grown locally) is used almost daily along with jawari.

66. Tea is taken by more than 50 per cent. of the population occasionally. Many families taste " arrack " frequently but no one except mahars drinks toddy.

67. There is no bicycle in the village, nor a tailor. A local fund school has been there for over 8 years. The number on the rôle is 25 but the attendance is less than 12. The reason is that there is no separate building for the school : classes are being held in the house of one of the leaders of the village, and therefore families belonging to the opposite party do not send their children to school. The people are not prepared to contribute anything towards putting up a building for the school.

68. But for about half a dozen houses belonging to the bigger landlords, housing is not good : most of them are mud-built and the general condition of the village is insanitary. The raiyats report that they are charged 2 annas per cart-load of stone before they can remove building stone from Government land. This, they say, is a heavy item (in addition to this they have to pay transport charges) preventing many of them from owning stone built houses.

69. Early marriage is the fashion in the village, though marriages as among grown-up persons are not unknown. Boys and girls are generally married at between 10 and 12, and 6 and 8 years respectively.

70. The village records show the following general details about the village :—

cows	..	..	187
bulls	..	..	198
buffaloes	..	..	87
ploughs (drawn by 2 bulls)			40
Do		4 do	99
carts	..	..	13

(As a matter of fact 60 carts were actually counted in the village. Such discrepancies appear to be due to the fact that the village records are not revised, nor are they checked, from time to time).

71. The condition of mahars at Palsa as can be gauged from earlier paragraphs is better than at Sangvi or Hassapur; though many of them are not landholders, a good many are tenant cultivators and even as labourers the rest of them earn well. Meshya, a mahar, owns a stone built house which is much better than many houses owned by kunbis (Maratha raiyats).

72. The general atmosphere of Palsa is at present not quite pleasant, and this is to be traced to party strife and litigation which has been going on for over 10 years. On account of enmity between two local leaders a relative of one was murdered by the other. Vengeance followed, and the man responsible for the first murder was done away with. There was Government intervention and a "sovar" was put up to watch the wrong-doers. After this, 2 more murders took place, and Government was forced to put up a small punitive police force. The annual cost of this force is Rs. 1,212 and this is being met by the two ring-leaders. When one saunters through the village, three or four houses, especially the one built on the fort, create an impression that they were built especially with an eye to defence.

73. Albeit, the population of Palsa has a cheerful appearance. Throughout the investigations, all the heads of the families belonging to the different parties were present and willingly co-operated in laying bare the truth.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
1	Balawantha Rao .. Appa Rao ..	(a) Balwantha Rao Appa Rao ..	68 46	20-30 14-17	..	..
		(b) Cobraji Chaudaji Boyi ..	69	24- 6	..	..
2	Amritha Krishnaji ..	(a) Amritha K. ..	..	22-28	..	..
		(b) Gangaram Krishnaji ..	84 85 40	5- 1 22-27 5- 1	..	..
3	Kishen Dattaram ..	Shenkarlal Lathuram.	101	20-22	..	..
4	Kishen Jalba ..	Kishen Jalba ..	107	16- 1	..	..
5	Kishen Rao Phakir Rao ..	Kishen Rao Phakir Rao ..	20 147	23- 8 0-18	..	..
6	Kerba Rao Champath Rao ..	Kerba Rao Champath Rao ..	58	28-39	..	..
7	Khema Kashiba Boyi.	(a) Narayana Khema. (b) Gunya Khema .. (c) Lakshma Khema .	73 73 73	9-35 9-35 9-36	..	..
8	Cobraji Cuhdaji ..	Cobraji Chudaji ..	88	12-33	..	..
9	Ganpathi Gangaji ..	Ganpathi Gangaji ..	95	19-32	..	..
10	Gangaram Bhujanga .	(a) Gangaram B. ..	48	8-28	..	..
		(b) Mahadev Bhujanga	48	8-27	..	..
11	Ganpathi Rao Berba Rao ..	(a) Guna Rao Ganapathi Rao ..	12 18 79 80 152 180	31-17 34-23 24-23 23-15 13-28 3-28	..	..
		(b) Hasan Rao Appa Rao ..	54	16-14	..	..
12	Gangaram Khemaji .	Gangaram Khemaji ..	156	19-15	..	..
13	Ganga Bamna Rao ..	Gangabai Bamna Rao.	81	10-36	..	..
14	Ganapathi Krishnaji .	Ganapathi Krishnaji	82	17-23	..	..
15	Gunaji Kasiba ..	Vittal Rao ..	27	19- 9	..	..

PALSA.

Holdings.

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	10- 0 (pasture)	..	Agriculture	
1	..	..	do	Fishing
2	..	..	do	
2	5- 0 (pasture)	..	do	
1	..	tenant	Grocer	
1	3- 0	do	do	Mali Patel.
2	4- 0	..	Agriculture	
1	5- 0 (pasture)	tenant	Gumasta Patel	
1	..	..	Agriculture	Bhoi.
1	..	..	do	do
1	..	..	do	do
1	..	..	..
1	5- 0 (pasture)	..	Agriculture	
2	1- 0 (pasture)	..	do	
..	..	..	do	
4	..	tenant	Minor	
..	10- 0	..	..
1	..	tenant		
1	5- 0	..	Agriculture	
1	2- 0	tenant	No occupation on account of old age	
1	..	..	Agriculture	
1	fallow on account of civil dispute	..	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
16	Chimnabai Ramji ..	<i>Chimnabai Ramji</i> ..	70	19-18	..	..
17	Dattaram Nahoji ..	(a) Dattaram N. ..	1	3-11	..	..
			8	1-39	..	..
			124	24- 9	..	..
		(b) Kalba Vitoba ..	1	3-11	..	..
			8	1-39	..	..
			124	3-18	..	..
18	Devji Sambaji ..	(a) Devji S. ..	15	24-15	..	..
		(b) Visvanath Devba ..	29	31-21	..	..
19	Devba Jalba ..	(a) Ambu Rao Govinda.	158	8- 3	..	..
	do		159	6-15	..	..
		(b) <i>Radhabai Devba</i> ..	158	8- 3	..	..
			159	6-15	..	..
		(c) Hassan Rao Appa Rao.	113	9- 4	along with S.No. 112 etc.	
20	<i>Drupatha bai Lakshman.</i>	(a) Vittal Rao Rama Rao.	50	11-11		
		(b) Balawantha Rao	45	18-26		
			51	9- 1	..	..
21	Nagoba Madhu ..	Nagoba M. ..	48	10-38	..	..
			103	10-32	..	..
22	Nago Rao Bhujanga Rao.	Nago Rao. B. ..	164	17-38	..	..
23	Nagoba Thavji ..	Nagoba, T. ..	31	25-33	..	..
			33	12-16	..	..
24	Narayan Shanker ..	Narayan, S. ..	102	11- 7	..	..
25	Narayan Vitoba Kalugunde.	Kishen Jalba ..	117	26-36	Contiguous with S. No. 118 & 113 respectively	
			135	0-27		
26	Punza Rao Jayawantha Rao.	Punza Rao, J. ..	47	8-25	..	..
			153	6-29	..	4- 0
27	Nemaji Bhujanga Rao	Nemaji, B. ..	32	29-31	..	..
28	Phulgir Devgir ..	Punza Rao, Jayawantha Rao.	151	8-37	..	..
29	Phulaji Ramji ..	(a) Phulajii R. ..	170	13-30	..	..
			171	0- 9	..	..

PALSA.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Cultivation with the help of Nowkars		Agriculture	
3	3- 0	..	do	
3	..	tenant	..	
1	8- 0 (pasture)	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	Cultivated by mortgagee		..	
1	Cultivation with the help of "Nowkars"		Agriculture	
..		tenant	..	
1		tenant	..	
2	..	..	..
2		10-32 by tenant	Agriculture	
1	3- 0	tenant	Deshmukh	
2	4- 0	..	Agriculture	
1	..	tenant	Police Patel	
..	2- 0	tenant	Gumasta Patel	Grocer.
2	..	..	Agriculture	
1	2- 0	tenant	..	
1	4-18	tenant	..	
1	2- 0	..	Agriculture	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
		(b) Tukaram Ramji ..	169	12-26	..	..
		(c) Kondba Ramji ..	23	29- 7	..	..
			24	0-21	..	..
			169	4- 9	..	..
			170	4-25	..	..
80	Basaji Satwaji ..	Basaji, S. ..	106	18- 2	..	..
			108	15- 3	..	..
81	Bhujanga Ramji ..	Bhujanga, R. ..	157	24- 4	..	..
82	Nagoji Lakshman ..	Vittal Rao Rama Rao	162	15-37	..	..
83	Madarshah Jalalshah	Tukya Manikya Mahar.	150	12-29	..	..
34	Madhu Kalba ..	Madhu Kalba ..	160	26- 1	..	..
			161	28-24	..	..
			163	28- 2	..	..
35	Okandya Mahadev ..	(a) Okandya M. ..	66	6-12	..	..
			67	7-20	..	..
		(b) Bhagawan Rao Babu Rao ..	66	6-11	..	..
			67	7-20	..	..
		(c) Namji Babu Rao ..	66	6-12	..	..
			67	7-20	..	..
		(d) Dhara Rao Babu Rao.	66	6-12	..	..
36	Madhav Nagoba ..	Madhav N. ..	41	29-34	..	..
37	Madhu Bhujanga ..	Madhu B. ..	33	14-34	..	..
38	Munzaji Devha ..	(u) Munzaji D. ..	165	26-37	..	..
			166	13- 2	..	..
		(b) Shakaram Punzaji.	166	13- 3	..	..
39	Moreswar Dattaji ..	Nago Rao Bhujang Rao Deshmukh..	25	3-26	..	..
			167	13-19	..	..
40	Yeshwantha Rao ..	(a) Yeshwantha Rao N. ..	168	10- 9	..	..
	Nago Rao.	(b) Nagoba Kadam ..	168	10 -9	..	..
41	Yeshwantha Rao ..	Yeshwantha Rao M.	125	17-10	..	..
	Malhari.		133	16-39	..	..
42	Yesu Punzaji ..	Khandu Nemaji ..	26	30-22	..	..
43	Rambhat Balambhat	Rambhat B. ..	71	27- 6	..	..
44	Raoji Bhujanga ..	Raoji B. ..	22	8- 1	..	..
			172	25-36	..	..

PALSA.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	..	..	Agriculture	
2	..	..	do	
1	6- 0	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	1- 0	tenant	..	
1	..	..	Mahar	Agriculture.
1	2- 0	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	2- 0	do		
	..	..	Agriculture	
1	..	..	..
1	7-18	..	Agriculture	
1	..	..	do	
2	4- 0	..	do	
..	..	..	do	
2	6- 0	tenant	Deshmukh	
	11- 5 (pasture)			
1	..	tenant		
1	..	..	Agriculture	Coolie.
2	2- 0	tenant	..	
1	1- 0	..	Agriculture	
1	6-20	tenant	Priest	
2	4- 0	..	Agriculture	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
45	Ramji Vitoba ..	Kishen Jalba ..	4	0-33	..	..
			118	23-25	..	..
			119	21-22	..	4-0
			124	3-10	..	..
			140	7-14	..	..
46	Bhojraj Lakshman ..	(a) Bhojraj L. ..	110	33-35	..	..
			122	10-35	..	..
		(b) Thukaram Ramji ..	122	10-35	..	..
47	Ramkrishna Atmaram	Ramkrishna A. ..	28	27-33	..	..
48	Rama Rao Marthan- Rao Vakil	Rama Rao M.	89	15-18	..	..
			91	10-35	..	..
			92	24-26	..	..
			93	10-26	..	..
			96	20-13	..	..
			97	24-38	..	..
			98	19-31	..	..
			104	12-24	..	..
49	Rukmaji Vitoba ..	Rama Rao M. ..	100	10-29	..	..
50	Vitoba Devba Mule ..	Vitoba D. M. ..	75	16-11	..	..
			76	34-26	..	..
51	Visvanath Devba ..	(a) Visvanath D. ..	77	22-0	..	..
		(b) Vittal D. ..	116	21-28	..	..
52	Vittal Rao Rama Rao	Vittal Rao R. ..	5	0-10	..	..
			59	6-4	..	..
			60	2-4	..	..
			61	3-18	..	..
			62	7-16	..	..
			74	31-31	..	..
			84	12-28	..	..
			85	8-10	..	..
			86	8-3	..	..
			87	28-20	..	..
			137	5-8	..	..
			138	2-31	..	..
			139	2-7	..	..
			143	3-15	..	..
			144	3-16	..	..
			145	3-37	..	..
			154	4-11	..	5-0
			155	26-17	..	..

PALSA.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
4	4- 0	tenant	..	
2	..	..	Agriculture	
1	4- 0 (pasture)	..	..
1	4- 0 (pasture)	tenant	Sadhu	
2	34- 0	tenant	Vakil	Money-lender.
1	2- 0	tenant	..	
1	2- 0	tenant	..	
1	4- 0	tenant	..	
1				
6	5- 0	tenant	Gumasta Police Patel	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
53	Shankerlal Lathuram.	Shankerlal L. ..	87	30-28	..	..
			88	9-28	..	..
			63	21-19	..	..
			64	29-11	..	..
			65	31-15	..	..
			127	12-34	..	..
			128	16-23	..	..
			129	0-19	..	..
			130	10- 8	..	..
54	Shama Rao Madhava Rao. ..	Narayana Rao Shanker Rao ..	78	25-36	..	..
55	Shama Rao Raghoji .	Shama Rao R. ..	105	12-38	..	..
56	Shankerlal Ramchender.	(a) Shankerlal R. ..	94	33-29	..	..
			120	23- 5	..	..
		(b) Hasan Rao Appa Rao ..	112	24-23	along with S.N. 111, etc.	
57	Sambaji Ramji ..	Sambaji R. ..	42	20-37	..	..
58	Shambu Baba Vani .	Kalba Vitoba ..	123	19- 7	..	..
59	Shakaram Kasiba Boyi.	Shakara K. B. ..	90	13-33	..	..
60	Seetharam Dajiba ..	Seetharam D. ..	121	28-13	..	..
61	Sheku Rao Ramji Rao	Sheku Rao R ..	17	1-36	..	..
			178	19-30	..	..
			181	8-26	..	..
			19	6-16	..	..
			175	14- 0	..	..
Joint patta	{ Shaik Mohyuddin. .	(a) Shaik Mohyuddin	173	25- 0	..	..
			21	0- 3	..	..
			16	9- 8	..	..
		(b) Ambir ..	16	9- 8	..	..
		(c) Shaik Hussain ..	16	9- 8	..	..
		Bathya				
63	Hanotha Amritha ..	Hanotha Amritha ..	172	23-14	..	..
			176	7-29	..	..
64	Hassan Rao Appa Rao	(a) Hasan Rao A. ..	30	12- 0	..	..
			99	35- 2	along with 4 other bits of his	
			111	11-27		
			115	15- 5		
			114	12-30	..	..

PALSA.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
4	20- 0 (pasture)	tenant	Grain dealer and sowcar	
1	1- 0	tenant	..	
1	..	..	Agriculture	
2	..	..	do	
	4- 0	..	..
1	2- 0	Cultivated by the mortgagee	do	
1	2- 0	tenant	Minor	
1	1- 0	..	Agriculture	Bhoyi.
1	..	..	do	
5	5- 0	tenant	Patel	
		Cultivated by mortgagee		
3	..	tenant	Hawaldar	
1	3- 0	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
2	2- 0	23-14 by tenant	Agriculture	
4	..	tenant (except 12-0)	..	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
65	Hiralal Nathuram ..	(b) Madhav Dattaram	109	15- 8	..	..
		(c) Raghunath Malhari Mule ..	148	7-10	..	..
		Hiralal Nathuram ..	126	27-38	..	2- 0
					(not entered as garden in village records)	
66	Honaji Raghoji ..	Honaji Raghoji ..	52	12-16	..	..
		(a) Sonubai A. R. ..	18	2-35	..	..
67	Sonubai Appa Rao ..		139	20- 0	..	..
			177	13-38	..	..
68	Bapu Rao Anand Rao Naik.		179	3-20	..	2-19
		(b) Balaram Maryalchand. ..	36	25-26	..	..
		(a) Bapu Rao A. N... ..	44	15- 5	..	..
			11	18- 9	..	..
			146	2-10	..	..
			147	2- 1	..	..
			56	6- 2	..	..
			57	4- 0	..	..
		(b) Jalba Rao Rama Rao.	8	11-27	..	..
			55	3- 2	..	..
		(c) Sonubai A. ..	9	13-28	..	..
		(d) Marthanda Rao ..	10	12-22	..	..
		Vittal Rao.				
		(e) Punza Rao Jayawantha Rao ..	58	3-12	..	..
69	Kamaji Bapuji ..	(f) Kamaji Bapuji ..	141	5- 5	..	..
			142	4-31	..	..
		Kamaji Bapuji ..	49	27-39	..	..

PALSA.

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	..	tenant	..	Agriculture
1	..	do	Dealer in Cotton	
1	..	..
..	13- 0	..	Mali Patel	
1	..	tenant		
4	2- 0	do		
..	..	tenant	Sowcar	
3	..	tenant except 4-11		
2	2- 0	64-38 by tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	..	Agriculture
1	..	..	do
1	..	..	do
1	1-0	..	do	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey number
		Land owner	Land less	
3	Lakshman Jogi ..		*	101
4	Dagadappa Vani ..		*	107
6	Narya Mahar ..		*	58
11	1 (a) Champathi ..		*	79
	Sambaji Ramji ..	*		80
	Ananthya Banjari ..		*	180
	Harsingya Banjari ..		*	12
	Bhimla Banjari ..		*	13
	2 Bhimla Banjari ..			152
	(b) Nagoba Dhobi ..		*	54
13	Ganapathi Krishnaji ..	*		81
15	FALLOW ON ACCOUNT OF CIVIL DISPUTE			
17	Sonba Mahadji Vani ..	..	*	27
				1
				3
				24
18	(a) Kishen Dattaram ..		*	15
	(b) Gopal Gangaram ..		*	29
				158
19	(a) Narayan Khema Bhoyi ..	*		159
	(c) Ambu Rao Govinda ..	*		113
20	Chimnya Darya Mahar ..		*	50
22	Raghav Amritha ..		*	164
24	Dasarathya Darya Mahar ..		*	102
	Gangaram Dajiba ..		*	117
25				135
27	Sakaram Balaji ..	*		32
28	Balwanth Rao Appa Rao ..	*		151
30	Narayan Sattu ..		*	106
				108
31	Nagoba Vitoba ..		*	157
32	Seethya Banjari ..		*	162
34	(1) Raghya Mahar ..		*	160
	(2) Kondya Mahar ..		*	161
	(3) Seethya Banjari ..			163
35	Vaghya Mahar ..		*	66
				67
39	Raghoji Thaoji ..	*		25
				167
40	Munzaji Devba ..	*		168

PALSA.

Tenancies.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
20-22	1	One year : half crop	
16- 1	1	Do	
28-39	1	Do	
24-23		
23-15		
8-28	..	2-10	4	One year : half crop	
31-17		
34-23		
18-28	..	4- 0	1	One year : half crop	
16-14	1	One year : half crop	
10-36	1	One year : half crop	
				Vittal Rao intends cultivating this year.	
} 8-28	3	One year : half crop	
24-15	1	One year : half crop	
} 31-21	1	One year : half crop	
} 14-18		Rs. 400 down for eight years	
9-4	1	One year : half crop	
11-11	1	One year : half crop	
17-38	1	One year : half crop	
} 11- 7	1	One year : half crop	
} 27-23	2	One year : half crop	
29-31	1	One year : half crop	
8-37	1	One year : half crop	
} 28- 5	1	One year : half crop	
25- 4	1	One year : half crop	
15-37	1	One year : half crop	
26- 1	1	One year : half crop	
23-24	1	One year : half crop	
} 28- 2	1	One year : half crop	
27-23	1	One year : half crop	
} 17- 5	2	Five years : half crop	
10- 9	1	Five years : half crop	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey number
		Land owner	Land less	
41	Digambar Rukmaji .. ..	..	*	125
				138
43	Ramchender Kishen .. ..	..	*	71
45	Tukya Manikya Mahar .. ..	..	..	4
	Shanker Umaji .. ..	..	*	118
				119
				84
				140
47	Narayan Mahadu Vani .. ..	..	*	28
48	(1) Jalba Patel .. ..	..	..	89
	(2) Vitoba Gosayi .. ..	..	*	91
	(3) Shama Rao Raghoji .. ..	..	..	92
				93
				96
				97
				98
				104
49	Sama Rao Raghoji .. ..	..	..	100
50	Nagya Mahar .. ..	..	*	75
	Narayan M. V. .. ..	..	..	76
51	(a) Lakshman Vitoba .. ..	..	*	77
	(b) Thukaram Ramji .. ..	..	..	116
52	(1) Dathya Mesha Mahar .. ..	..	*	74
	Biroji Ramnaji .. ..	..	*	84
	Budhya Banjari .. ..	..	*	85
	(2) Nagoba Dhobi .. ..	..	..	86
				87
				5
				59
				60
				61
				62
52	(3) Bhimla Banjari .. ..	..	*	154
	Dina Banjari .. ..	..	*	155
	Thithya Banjari .. ..	..	*
	(4) Kondba Sadasiv .. ..	..	..	5
				187
				188
				189
				143
				144
				145

PALSA.

Tenancies.—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
34-9	2	One year : half crop	
27- 6	1	Five years : half crop	
56-24	..	4- 0	4	One year : half crop	
27-38	..6	..	1	Five years : half crop	
89-28	1	One year : half crop	
10-85	1	One year : half crop	
88-28	1	One year : half crop	
10-29	1	One year : half crop	
50-37	1	One year : half crop	
22- 0	1	One year : half crop	
21-28	1	One year : half crop	
89-12	1	One year : half crop	
19- 2	1	One year : half crop	
30-28	..	5- 0	1	One year : half crop	
21- 4	3	One year : half crop	

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of patta	Name of Tenant			WHETHER		Survey number
				Land owner	Land less	
53	Raghya Mahar	..	..	..	*	53
	Meshya Mahar	..	..	..	*	63
	Punzya Mahar	..	..	..	*	64
						65
	Vittoba Kamji	..	..	..	*
	Kishen Vitoba	..	..	..	*	37
	Ganapathi Gangaram	..	..	..	*	38
	Nagoba Mahadji	..	..	..	*	127
						128
						129
						130
54	Dasarathya Dharya	..	..	..	..	78
57	Meshya Mahar	..	..	..	..	42
58	Sonba Mahadji Vani	..	..	..	..	123
61	Chimnaji Ramji	..	..	*	..	17
						178
	Raoji Bhukanga	..	..	*	..	181
	Do	..	..	..	..	19
						175
62	Vittal Thukaram	..	..	..	*	178
	Sambya Mahar	..	..	..	*	21
						16
	Noorbhoy ..	..	..	..	*	16
63	Mahadu Raoji	..	..	..	*	172
64	Munzaji A. ..	..	..	..	*	111
	Govinda Munzaji	..	..	..	*	114
	Sambaji A. ..	..	..	..	*	115
	Manya Mong..	..	..	..	*	109
	Nagoba Kothalker	..	..	..	*	..
	Phulaji Ramji	..	..	*	..	..
65	Shankerlal Lathuram	..	..	*	..	..
67	Nama Gangaram	..	..	..	*	177
						179
						18
	Bapuji Rudraji	..	..	..	*	..
	Munzaji Hanutha	..	..	..	*	..
68	Noorbhoy ..	..	..	..	..	8
	Punza Rao Jayawanth Rao	..	..	*	..	55
	Munzaji Devba	..	..	*	..	56
						57
	Vitoba Kemaji	..	..	..	..	44
	Kishen Vitoba	..	..	..	..	11
	Ganapathi Gangaram	..	..	..	..	..

PALSA.

Tenancies.—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
82-5	1	One year : half crop	
			1	One year : half crop	
40-16	1	One year : half crop	
40-4	2	One year : half crop	
25-36	1	One year : half crop	
20-37	1	Rs. 600 down for twelve years.	
19-7	1	One year : half crop	
21-26	2	One year : half crop	
8-26	1	One year : half crop	
20-16	Rs. 700 down for eight years.	
84-11	3	One year : half crop	
9-8	1	One year : half crop	
28-14	1	One year : half crop	
54-30	4	One year : half crop	
35-2	1	One year : half crop	
7-10	1	One year : half crop	
12-16	1	4 years : half crop	
20-8	..	2-29	1	One year : half crop	
25-26	1	One year : half crop	
20-0	1	One year : half crop	
11-27	1	One year : half crop	
3-2	1	Rs. 100 down for 7 years	
8-2	1	One year : half crop	
28-14	1	One year : half crop	
18-28	1	One year : half crop	

VILLAGE

Debts on Land

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of landholder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
1	54	Narayan Rao Shanker	78	11-7 D.	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 1,000
2	68	Bapu Rao Nayak ..	44 11	15-5 18-9	..	..
3	5	Kishen Rao Pakir Rao ..	20 174	28-26	2,500	600 (developed to 1,800)
4	26	Punza Rao Jayawanth Rao ..	47 153	15-14 D 4- 0 G.	4,000	2,000
5	36	Mahadu Nagoba Mahajan.	41	29-34 D.	4,000	2,000
6	30	Basaji Satwaji Kothalkar ..	106 108	28- 5 D	4,000	1,000
7	64	Hassan Rao Appa Rao.	99	35- 2 D	5,000	2,000

PALSA.

Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
3 years	24 % Compound Interest DETAILS NOT	Kishenlal ASCERTAINABLE	Marwadi	Miscellaneous
4 years	24 % Compound Interest	Balaram Mangalchand	do	Litigation
1 year	18% Compound Interest	Shankerlal Laduram	do	do
5 years	18% Compound Interest	Kishenlal Navga	do	House-building
2 years	24% Compound Interest	Balaram Mangalchand	do	Accumulation
3 years	24% Compound Interest	Kishen Lal Rui	do	Litigation

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of the Family	Amount of Debt	Security
1	Viswanath Devji	Rs. 1,600	Personal
2	Devji Sambaji Mullay	1,600	do
3	Kondba Charan .. ..	..	..
4	Madhu Tiradker .. ..	..	..
5	Thukaram Charan .. ..	..	..
6	Gangaram Umbarker .. ..	..	..
7	Amrutha Umbarker .. ..	..	..
8	Chimnaji Jalba .. ..	..	..
9	Narayanji Umbarker	100	Crop
10	Lakshman Vittoba .. ..	..	..
11	Bhujanga Ramji .. ..	..	..
12	Ganapathi Sonar	250	Personal
13	Kamaji	60	do
14	Sambaji Mamji .. ..	..	..
15	Dhanaji Ramji Suthar (carpenter) ..	25	Personal
16	Yeeso Goukar .. ..	..	..
17	Digambar Ruknaji Mulay	100	Personal
18	Yeswanth Malhari Mulay .. ..	..	..
19	Ganapathi Suthar (carpenter) .. ..	..	..
20	Mahadu Rajoi	300	Personal
21	Nagoba Vitoba .. ..	..	..

PALSA.

on Land Security.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money- lender	Cause of debt
In money	In kind			
24% C. Interest	..	Ten years	Marwadi	Marriage
do	..	Ten years	do	do
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	One year	Marwadi	Marriage
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Five years	Marwadi	Trade
do	..	Four years	Agriculturist	Agriculture
..	
24% C. Interest	..	One year	Marwadi	House repair
..	
24% C. Interest	..	One year	Marwadi	Marriage
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Two years	Marwadi	Marriage
..	

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of the family	Amount of debt	Security
22	Bhujanga Vakoji .. ..	..	..
23	Basaji Satwaji	500	Crop
24	Prithiviraj Hiralal .. ..	..	..
25	Sambaji Ramji .. ..	..	..
26	Gunaji Kamaji .. ..	..	..
27	Lakshman Kamaji .. ..	..	..
28	Narayan Kamaji .. ..	..	..
29	Chumnaji Ramji .. ..	..	..
30	Kalba Mahadu .. ..	..	..
31	Nagoba Mahadu .. ..	..	..
32	Subadrabai Basling .. ..	..	..
33	Raoji Bhujanga .. ..	..	..
34	Mahadu Bhujanga .. ..	..	..
35	Munsaji .. ..	..	..
36	Sonba Mahadu .. ..	..	..
37	Gyanba Mahadu	25	..
38	Narayan Mahadu .. ..	..	..
39	Gangaram Bhujanga .. ..	..	..
40	Dattaram Nagoji	50	..
41	Rajbhoj Lakshman .. ..	..	..
42	Thukaram Ramji .. ..	..	..

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	
43	Kalba Vitoba .. ..	..	..
44	Kobraji Chudaji Bhoje	75	Personal
45	Nagoba Biroji Dhobi .. ..	..	..
46	Shankerlal Ladhuram .. ..	..	..
47	Thukaram Vitoba	525	Personal
48	Namdev Ganpathi .. ..	..	..
49	Sakaram Bhava P. P. .. ..	..	..
50	Hassan Rao Appa Rao .. ..	..	..
51	Sonubai Appa Rao .. ..	..	..
52	Harnubai Rajaram .. ..	..	..
53	Chakmabai Ramji	400	Crop
54	Seetharam Dhajiba	600	do
55	Shaik Nurabai .. ..	..	..
56	Ramchender Kishen .. ..	..	..
57	Kalba Ramji .. ..	..	..
58	Bijnath Jogi .. ..	..	..
59	Kander Raghunath .. ..	..	..
60	Hanumantha Amlu Boadka	800	Crop
61	Mahadu Bhujanga .. ..	..	..
62	Munsaji Devba	200	Crop
63	Kamaji Bapuji	70	Personal

PALSA.

on Land Security.)—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
..	
18% C. Interest	..	One year	Marwadi	Purchase of land
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Six years	Marwadi	Accumulation
..	
..	
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Four years	Marwadi	House-building
do	..	Seven years	Nayak	Marriage
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Six years	Marwadi	Marriage
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Two years	Marwadi	House-building
15% C. Interest	..	One year	do	Agriculture

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family			Amount of debt	Security
64	Ganapathi Krishnaji	..	..	Rs. 1,200	Crop
65	Kishen Dattaram	..	..	..	..
66	Shaik Mohiuddin	..	..	..	..
67	Hussain Rahman	..	..	100	Crop
68	Shaik Ambir Shaik Hussain	..	..	..	..
69	Ambirbhai	..	..	..	..
70	Nagoji Lakshman	..	..	..	..
71	Siroji Bamnaji	..	..	75	Personal
72	Sakoobai Biroji	..	..	..	..
73	Shanker Dasarath	..	..	..	..
74	Kishen Jalba	..	..	100	Personal
75	Balaram Mangalchand	..	..	..	..
76	Mounaji Khondji	..	..	..	..
77	Nagoba Kondji	..	..	50	Personal
78	Ganapathi Narayangir	..	..	..	..
79	Dattaram Ramji (Sonar)	..	..	..	..
80	Sakaram Kasiba Bhoje	..	..	..	..
81	Shanker Umaji	..	..	..	..
82	Manika Dhanger	..	..	..	..
83	Jalbanath Jogi	..	..	..	..
84	Bapuji Rudraji	..	..	600	Personal

PALSA.

on Land Security.)—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
24% C. Interest	..	Five years	Agriculturist	Litigation
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	One year	Nayak	Construction
..	
..	
..	
NO INTEREST		From different	people	Agriculture
..	
..	
18% C. Interest	..	One year	Marwadi	House repair
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	Marwadi	Accumulation
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
24% C. Interest	..	Six years	Marwadi	Maintenance

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family				Amount of debt	Security
					Rs.	
106	Naguon	..	..	..	50	..
107	Munsaji	..	..	..	100	Personal
108	Sambaji	..	..	..	75	..
109	Nagoba Haibatha	..	..	..	..	..
110	Mashya Mahithya	..	..	..	60	Crop
111	Sonya Mahadya	..	..	..	..	..
112	Thiya Gyanya	..	..	..	..	..
113	Nagya Shamyā	..	..	..	..	..
114	Bhagya Shatya	..	..	..	50	Personal
115	Nagya Hathya	..	..	..	100	do
116	Raghya Sathya	..	..	..	..	..
117	Thukya Manikya	..	..	..	16	..
118	Thukya Limbya	..	..	..	..	..
119	Hanya Jalya	..	..	..	..	..
120	Kondya Jalya	..	..	..	..	..
121	Dhanya	..	..	..	..	..
122	Punzya Dhondya	..	..	..	..	..
123	Mashya Hanya	..	..	..	..	..
124	Dhanya	..	..	..	25	..

PALSA.

on Land Security.—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
..	S U N D	R Y
..	Sundry	Maintenance
..	Sundry	
..	
24 % C. Interest	..	One year	Marwadi	Agriculture
..	
..	
..	
24 % C. Interest do	..	S U N	D R Y	
..	..	Two years	Marwadi	Marriage
..	
..	
..	..	S U N	D R	Y
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
S		U	N	D R Y

VILLAGE WALKI KHURD.

Hadgaon Taluqa.

It is a small market place, once a week when the surrounding villagers meet for purchasing their few requirements. Including the 14 banjari families, who live separately, about whose existence there, no one spoke, and who were literally discovered while promenading the fields of Walki Khurd, the number is 91. The population is 380.

Agricultural Holdings.

2. The number of registered occupants is 33. There is no janti patta nor is there any woman pattadar. In the revision survey in the village, the Settlement and Survey Departments gave "phoot" numbers within some of the whole survey numbers : with a view to mark off portions of the land occupied by different landholders in each survey number (*vide* table on Agricultural Holdings). This should certainly be an improvement in the records showing landholdings, but such an award of sub-numbers does not seem to have been resorted to in other village : for instance at Palsa, there are no sub-numbers.

3. The Inam land in this village bears no survey number, according to the village records. This again is contrary to the general practice elsewhere in the Nanded District. In two pattas, the lands are all held by persons other than the pattadars or their heirs. There are 51 actual occupants, 5 of whom are women. One of them holds lands in four pattas, 2 in three pattas each, and 13 in two pattas each. The total area of the agricultural holdings is acres 1192-29, and as such the size of the average agricultural holding works at acres 23-16 nearly.

4. Classification of landholders according to the size of their holdings (not according to the pattadars' list but on actual occupancies ascertained on the spot) :—

Persons holding	100 acres	or more		0
Do	75	do	..	1
Do	50	do	..	4
Do	25	do	..	14
Do	15	do	..	11
Do	10	do	..	7
Do	5	do	..	9
Do	2	do	..	3
Do	less than 2 acres		..	2
Total..				<u>51</u>

5. Forty-two of the occupants cultivate their respective lands, and of these 3 are women, who carry on agricultural operations with the help of labourers employed by the year. Two occupants cultivate their lands partially, and 7 are non-cultivating landholders.

6. Of the 44 cultivating owners, 49 depend entirely on agriculture : a mill-owner and sowcar pursues agriculture as a subsidiary occupation, 2 are police patels and one a gumashta.

7. Classification of cultivating occupants according to size of occupancy holding cultivated (areas cultivated by some of these landholders on tenancy terms in addition to their own lands are not included here, as the subject is occupancy holding and not cultivation holding) : —

8. Cultivating landholders with 100 acres & more	0
Do 75 do	1
Do 50 do	4
Do 25 do	9
Do 15 do	10
Do 10 do	6
Do 5 do	9
Do 2 do	3
Do less than 2 do	2
Total ..	44

9. Agricultural land is held in 122 bits, 120 being dry, 2 comprising land assessed as garden and 8 such "garden" bits are held by their respective occupants contiguously along with dry land. Taking dry land holdings and garden holdings separately, the size of the average dry land bit works at acres 9-29 nearly, and of garden land acres 1-3 nearly.

10. Classification of bits of agricultural land according to size :—

100 acres and more	..	0
75 do	..	0
50 do	..	0
25 do	..	10
15 do	..	11
5 do	..	46
2 do	..	32
Less than 2 acres	..	23
Total	..	122

11. Holdings at Walki Khurd are rather scattered as is evidenced by the fact that bits of agricultural land each less than 5 acres in size number 55, bits between 5 and 15 acres are 46. This smallness is somewhat of a contrast to conditions at Palsa.

12. Of the 7 non-cultivating landholders one is a *pir* (Muslim priest) one *sadu*, and one a sowcar. In 2 cases (one of them being the cultivator of other survey numbers held by him), the land in question escheated to Government for want of claimants. Over the last 2 years it was cultivated for Government by tenants appointed by the Taluq authorities. Some months ago the concerned land was auctioned but the auction purchasers have not yet been given possession of their respective shares. Of the remaining 3, one is a woman and 2 do not pursue any occupation in particular.

13. None of the landholders belongs to the untouchable caste. Patta No. 31 is in the name of a mahar, but he holds no portion of the land shown against him in the pattadars' list.

14. The *Shikmidari taktha* presented by the village accountant was extremely thin and contained hardly any facts with regard to partitions, etc. Practically all partitions in this village (the joint family system is fast breaking up here) were and are being made by punch elected *ad hoc* in each case.

15. The practice here seems to be to disinherit the woman even when she is the only surviving heir, if and when she remarries, from the landed property going down to her from her first husband. The concerned land in such cases is considered to have escheated to Government and is either auctioned off or pending such auctioning, is given over by taluqa authorities to tenants cultivating by the year on competitive terms.

16. There have not been many cases of dispossession. Three years ago a woman landholder in patta No. 9, survey No. 40, lost her husband, and immediately after that the pattadar took away by force her share in that survey number: namely 34 guntas. She appealed to a punch which decided in her favour but the aggressive pattadar refused to abide by their decision. There is a civil dispute in Court regarding survey Nos. 45 and 52, between 2 landholders, the alleged claim being return of

usurped land. Pattadar No. 29 is a minor and his land in this village as also in others are in the hands of the Court of Wards. In patta No. 30, survey No. 33, the occupant has been paying the land revenue for the last 3 years, but the land is lying fallow on account of the threat of force by the pattadar. Extent of land involved is acres 4-24 dry land. In patta No. 31, survey No. 1, acres 1-18 dry land was taken away by force from the woman to whose share it fell, by her husband's cousin.

Agricultural Tenants.

17. A high percentage of land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves and therefore the number of tenants is small, the number of landless tenants is much smaller. Tenants are 8 in number of whom 4 are landholders themselves.

18. The total area held on tenancy terms is acres 201-9 out of which acres 94-30 is held by landless tenants. The proportion of the former to the total occupied area works at 16.9 per cent. nearly, while that of the area held by landless tenants to the total occupied area works at 7.9 per cent. nearly.

19. Of the 4 landless tenants 2 cultivate more than 25 acres, one more than 15 acres and one more than 5 acres.

20. All the 4 are tenants at will.

21. Rent is paid in kind by all of them.

22. There is no case of a tenant taking on lease land for a fixed number of years either with an advance payment or annual payment is agreed upon. One of the 4 tenants is a sowcar. The general division of the crop is half and half between landholder and tenant.

23. Practically no manure is used, but the cost of seed and extra labour is divided between the two parties. Of the stalk, occupant gets the half.

24. Tenancy agreements are in these regions mostly oral: as at Palsa and Sangvi Buzurg, the presentation of a "supari" by the landholder sanctifies the contract.

25. In none of the cases are any penalty terms laid down for default: the reason is that the occupants are very regular and timely in taking away what is due to them.

26. As mentioned in the introductory paragraph many agricultural families seem to have left, during the last 2 years with the prospect of earning better wages. And this process of emigration seems to be continuing still.

Agricultural Labourers

27. Of the 77 resident families, 33 depend for their subsistence on agricultural *cool'y* work or small agricultural industries. If the 14 banjari families are included, the number rises to 47 out of 91.

28. Of these 47, 16 are mahar families and 5 are maung families, making a total of 21. The banjaries isolate themselves of their own accord.

29. Eighteen of the 47 families engage themselves thus :—

Cobblers	..	..	..	4
Basket makers	..	..	..	3
House repairing	..	..	..	1
Bhoye	..	..	..	1
Paun seller (betel)	..	..	..	1
Bangle seller	..	..	..	1
Confectioner	..	..	..	1
(the family specialises in only one delicacy, namely the frying of Bengal gram with some salt and chilly)				
Mujkuri	..	..	..	1
(responsible for all undefined work of the village in general).				
Grocer	..	..	..	1
Washerman	..	..	..	1
Carpenter	..	..	..	1
Cowherd	..	..	..	1
“ Kamdar ”	(supervisor of labour)			1
Total				18

30. Of the remaining 29 heads of the families, one is a minor and one a woman. Twenty-seven families do agricultural work for a wage, by the year or occasionally.

31. Wages are paid mostly in money, both men and women getting annas 4 per day. For agricultural work, especially at the harvest time 2 seers of jawari are paid to all coolies alike.

32. The mahars and the banjaries, as at Sangvi and at Hassapur, are not prepared to take up agricultural

occupancies on concessional terms or even free : they are seriously afraid of the agricultural expenses to be met : their credit is so absolutely a zero that their common sense tells them not to attempt at the "practically impossible". Many of the labourers eke out their livelihood by making baskets out of toddy leaves.

Land Mortgage Debt.

33. *Tagavi* was granted to villagers here 28 years ago, but by now there is no balance outstanding. The debts of Walki Khurd are very small, the prosperous peasant proprietors do not need borrowing, the landless population cannot make any. And then, the karif crop having just been sold (at the time of investigations) several of the small mortgage debts had been just cleared.

34. There are only two land mortgages in this village. The extent of land mortgaged is acres 77-9 dry land. The estimated value of the mortgaged land at present is Rs. 11,000 (this works at about Rs. 150 an acre, showing the keen competition as among the peasant proprietors with a view to prevent land from going into the hands of the agricultural labourers whose services they want, not as co-occupants, but as labourers pure and simple).

35. The value of the mortgage debt is Rs. 2,500.

36. Both are mortgages without possession.

37. In one case the cause for the debt was marriage expenses, in the other case house building.

38. The money lenders in both the cases are marwadies, one of them being resident.

39. In both cases the interest charged is 24 per cent. compound interest. One debt is 4 years old and the other was incurred about a year ago.

Other Debts.

40. Of the total of 91 families, facts with regard to the indebtedness of 14 banjari families could not be secured. The bigger folk managed to depute all of them on some work or other with the definite purpose of not allowing them an opportunity to have their say. The banjaries are full of fear for their respective small money lenders, and it was at ten in the night that 9 of the 14 heads of families presented themselves when all the other people had left. It was quite clear from their broken narratives

that they were being subjected to oppressive terms in borrowing, but nothing like a statement of facts could be taken as all the 9 were heavily drunk.

41. Of the remaining 77 families, 2 owe only land mortgage debt and 6 are due other debts than secured by land. Therefore, 69 families are debt-free.

42. The total indebtedness of these 6 (excluding land mortgage) is Rs. 850, yielding an average of Rs. 141-10-8 per indebted family.

43. All the 6 debts are on personal security.

44. Five of them are between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 and one of them is less than Rs. 100.

45. Two are sundry debts carrying no interest, and 4 are charged money interest only.

46. In 3 cases 24 per cent. compound interest is being charged, in one case 13 per cent. compound interest.

47. One debt was created for trade purposes, 3 for marriages and 2 for sundry miscellaneous purposes.

48. In 2 cases the lenders are numerous and the amounts lent by each are very small. Three of the lenders are komties, and one agriculturist (Kunbi).

49. One debt is 10 years old, one 4 years, one 3 years, and one 2 years. Two were incurred during the past year.

Seed supply.

50. Seed is mostly preserved by the raiyats themselves. Last sowing season there was a Government supply of cotton seed, all the raiyats were prepared to purchase but not all got : the supply was limited. The price charged at Thamsa (where the Government supply was stored) was Rs. 16 per maund of 240 seers : the price charged at Nanded for the people of Sangvi Buzurg and Hassapur was Rs. 13-8-0 per maund. The difference is probably to be explained by charges for conveying the seed to Thamsa from Umri or Nanded.

51. The raiyats are of opinion that the Government supply of seed was quite good.

How produce is disposed of.

52. The market for the produce of Walki Khurd is Umri, Mudkhed or Nanded, indifferently. The intending seller enquires from people who return from these respective

places, the prices prevalent for kapas at each place ; and he goes to that place where he expects to get the highest price.

53. The way from Walki Khurd to Umri is bad, to Mudkhed (Ganesh Kindy must be passed before reaching either Mudkhed or Nanded) worse, and to Nanded really to some and wearying. The raiyats generally do not hire carts for carrying their kapas, but if and when the carts are engaged for hire, the general payment made per cart is Rs. 8 to Umri, Rs. 8 to Mudkhed and Rs. 10 to Nanded.

54. A study of the evolution of the Nanded agricultural bullock cart is interesting. Taking stock of the generally risky paths they have to cover when going to the kapas market and returning, the raiyats, as a rule make very small wheels and a smaller body : to an outsider unfamiliar with local traditions these would look like toy carts. But, the kunbi manages wonderfully well with this instrument of transport. If the cart capsizes (as it often does) the cart-man is quite undisturbed : the wheels being low and the consignment being kapas, friction in the process of capsizing is minimised : along the stony path from Ganesh Kindy to Mudkhed, the tall bulls rattle away merrily and the cart behind literally skips from boulder to boulder. The cart-man sitting on the yoke is least subjected to this skipping feat and it is kapas and kapas alone that comfortably accommodates itself on this cart : even jawari and other grains are sometimes spilt over the edge on account of the big stony ups and downs following in such quick succession.

55. The hardships involved in these Nanded cart tracks effectively protect the rural tracts from the influx of civilization in the modern sense—certainly not an un-mixed good. Only one instance may be permitted. Time-pieces, watches, pen and ink and pencils, bottles and liquid provisions cannot be possibly conveyed along these cart tracks—unless the owner chooses to take to the one way out of the difficulty : he can walk quite safely except in a few places, with such things in hand or on head.

56. About ten years ago Walki Khurd was noted for the growth of fine sugar-cane, a fact unbelievable today. On account of the mounting up of the cotton prices phenomenally and subsidiarily on account of local jealousies and quarrels, sugar-cane was given up. Also, many people changed then from jawari to kapas attracted by the higher price. But now, several are going back from kapas

to jawari : the insurance of food supply is becoming more prominent in their eyes.

57. Walki Khurd grows both karif and rabi crops. Among the kharif crops are *moong* (green gram), jawari, tuvar and kapas. Among the rabi crops are *harbara* (Bengal gram) and wheat.

58. Prices prevalent at the harvest season were :—

Kapas	Rs. 62 to 65	per khandi (240 seers)
Jawari	Rs. 78 to 82	per khandi (1,280 measure seers).
Bengal gram	Rs. 9 to 11	per maund (64 measure seers).

59. The prices of other crops could not be ascertained properly as some of them were grown only for the household purposes of the raiyats and some were not yet reaped (rabi).

60. Local measurements are :—

For Jawari

4 measure seers	..	1 paili
16 pailis	..	1 maund
20 maunds	..	1 khandi

For Kapas.

12 standard seers	..	1 maund
20 maunds	..	1 khandi

(A cart generally carries 2 local khandies of kapas and 7 maunds of jawari. Kapas is generally bundled up in 7 packages called "Ankas").

The weighing of local "seers" gives the following results :—

1 local seer of kapas by weight=1 Government seer by weight.

1 measure seer of new jawari measured in a seer with Government seal weighs 1 seer and $2\frac{1}{2}$ chataks (Government weight).

61. Sturdy Rohillas with fierce demeanour generally march along these villages. Their declared profession is cloth selling : bundles are brought down from urban areas on credit. These are exhibited before the village folk. Purchase on credit is allowed to any of the raiyats and the

general condition is that the purchaser should pay up the price when the particular camp visits the village next (no one is certain when Rohilla X, Y, or Z makes his next visit or rather visitation to the village concerned).

62. A camp of Rohillas sojourning at Walki Khurd at the time of investigation was losely examined through the village folk and also directly. The selling price charged on wares is at least 100 per-cent. higher than what obtains at the nearest market, and *that for good stuff* : practically all the merchandise brought down by the Rohillas is shop-worn or damaged in some other way. The temptation of buying things with no definite prospect of the payment of the price draws in many an unthinking raiyat.

63. Details regarding market facilities at Nanded and at Umri for raiyats are already noted earlier. Mudkhed is comparatively a small market with one ginning and pressing and two ginning mills. At the time of the investigation one of these was still working.

64. This year about 3,000 bales of cotton were ginned and pressed at Mudkhed while last year it was more than 6,000 bales.

65. All the kapas carts assemble at a particular place after paying one anna local tax. There is no fencing of the place. Between 11 and 12 every morning the rate of the day is openly declared after bidding.

66. There is no supervisor employed by the Government to examine and to pass kapas which comes to the Mudkhed market.

67. The purchasers consist not only of the local mills but also of the mill agents from Bombay, Hinganghat and Ahmedabad. Most of the kapas purchased is for the use of spinning and cotton mills represented by the outsiders, and not for sale in the Bombay market.

68. The "lavni" system (explained higher up) was very widely prevalent 3 years ago, but is now fast being given up. Still, many of the outside bidders advance money to the local brokers (pucca adathyas) who in their turn lend to the kacha adathya. It is these kacha adathyas who deal with the raiyats (there are only 3 such big adathyas who resort to lavni widely). Thus, there is a specialisation of functions. The pucca adathyas serving only the outside agents, and the kacha adathyas transacting only with the cultivators. There are about 38 adathyas in all—rather a big number for a small market (contrast

Nanded). Advances by kacha adathyas are made only after Dewali.

69. The mill agents do not buy direct from the raiyats on any account (Contrast Bhaisa). As a rule cash payments are made to the cultivators before the close of the day (after settling the lavni account, if there be one).

70. Between 5 and 10 per cent. of kapas is stocked by the raiyats with the adathyas when the prevalent rate is rather low. But the adathya makes no advance against this stocked material : in many a case there would be the lavni account yet to be disposed of.

71. All the kapas is weighed by scale-pan : the weighman is not a regular employee on a monthly pay but gets a commission, generally double the rate allowed for hamals (coolies) doing other work.

72. The local patwari is said to have been directed by Government to prevent howri kapas carts entering the Mudkhed kapas market. But this seems to have been done nominally.

73. There is no written regulation either official or non-official, to guide and control transactions.

74. The daily rate is declared on the basis of rates prevalent at Nanded and Umri.

75. The one anna collections per cart at the cotton market are made by a clerk, an employee of the contractor, who undertakes to pay Government a fixed amount per year in open bid. It, therefore, naturally follows that though it should be very easy for these contractors to supply correct informations as to the number of cart arrivals, they are interested in not giving out the actual figures. It would be a piece of useful statistical information if these contractors were placed under an obligation to maintain accurate records on cart arrivals.

76. Friday is a holiday on account of the local weekly fair.

77. The mill agents express great hardship here as at Umri, Nanded and Karkheli on account of the huge delays in supplying railway wagons. There have been some cases of cotton bales having been spoilt on account of sundry showers, the concerned mill not having sufficient space to accommodate the bales safely.

78. The cotton dealers are of opinion that if one road could be opened upto Thamsa and Barad and another

towards Kalamnuri, Mudked would speedily develop as a market.

79. But the merchants are afraid that with the new policy of Government the Mudkhed market might be starved out on account of directing the howri kapas of Hadgaon Taluqa to some other place like Amerked. Their considered opinion is that even so recently as 10 years ago practically all the kapas of Hadgaon was *banni*. Government should find it quite possible, according to them, to drive out the howri variety from the Hadgaon taluqa and thus save the Mudkhed market from being killed for no fault of its own.

80. The raiyats find it a great hardship to arrange for drinking water : there is no well near the market.

Land Revenue Assessment.

81. Owing to the recent Revision Settlement, there is a rise of 4 to 5 annas per acre in land revenue assessment on land. According to the latest *jama bandi* the land revenue due from the village was Rs. 2,001-4-0 and local fund dues Rs. 125-8-3. At present there are two grades of dry land in the village, one charged at Re. 1-5-0 per acre, and the other grade at Re. 1-3-0 per acre. Land assessed as garden is being charged between Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 per acre. Land revenue is collected only in one instalment and the last date for payment is Isfandar 15th. The raiyats are very regular in paying up their land revenue dues.

There is only one well meant for irrigation, but it is in disuse.

82. The yield and expenses of production on an average bit of 30 acres (auth) are related thus :—

<i>Yield.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.
5 khandis (local) of howri kapas at Rs. 65 per khandi .. ..	..325	0	0
2 khandis of jawari at Rs. 78 per khandi (1,280 measure seers) .. ..	..156	0	0
1 khandi of " katau " (miscellaneous grains and pulses) at Rs. 200 per khandi ..	..200	0	0
Total	..681	0	0

Expenses.

		Rs.	a.	p.
manure 15 carts at Re. 1 each	..	15	0	0
seed one maund "katau"	..	10	0	0
Do sarki (cotton seed)	..	4	0	0
Do jawari	..	4	0	0
bulls 2,000 stalk bundles at Rs. 20 per 1,000		40	0	0
sarki 2 khandis (of 240 seers)	..	33	0	0
chanai (Bengal gram) 2 maunds	..	18	0	0
depreciation	..	20	0	0
additional expenses at seed time and during cultivation	..	40	0	0
additional expenses at harvesting time	..	50	0	0
pay of one full-time agricultural servant per year	..	150	0	0
water charges	..	..	..	..
marketing charges	..	..	..	..
Total		384	0	0

Therefore, net yield out of land (30 acres) .. 297 0 0

Do do one acre = .. 9 14 2

Assessment on an average acre of dry land .. 1 4 0

Therefore, proportion of land revenue assessment to the "annual value" of land = 12.6 per cent.

General.

83. A great deal of difficulty is being experienced by the people on account of scarcity of drinking water, specially in summer. There are three private drinking water wells but they contain no water for about 5 months in the year.

84. Milk supply is very good. Both children and adults feed well and are generally good-looking.

Statistics from the village records are :—

bulls	..	122
cows	..	178
buffaloes	..	105
he-buffaloes	..	38
sheep	..	2
ploughs	..	71
carts	..	10

85. There are ten literates in Marathi and one in Urdu.

86. Most of the houses are of stone in mud. There is a widely prevalent superstition in this and surrounding villages that mortar should be used for fixing up dressed

stone only in the temple of *Renuka* (Isa Devi), which is the chief temple for over a hundred villages around.

87. There is a local fund school but it is housed very insanitarly in a private building.

88. In Walki also, there are several cases of raiyats continuing to pay land revenue for over ten years on portions of their occupancies marked off as reserved area by the Forest Department. These people concerned are neither allowed to cultivate the land nor have they been compensated for their losses.

89. Walki-Khurd was a small flourishing market place till recently, but nowadays a slow process of decay seems to have set in—thanks to the tight grip of about half a dozen landholding families over the numerous households landless and tenancyless.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
1	Aga Mahomed Kasim Saheb ..	Aga M. K. Saheb ..	35
2	Vitoba Ghanashyam ..	(a) Vitoba G. ..	41/1
		(b) Seetharam Krishnaji ..	68
		(c) Ganapathi Ramji ..	41/1
		(d) Thukaram Umaji ..	68
3	Kondu Narayan ..	(a) Kondu Narayan ..	41/1
		(b) Sadasiv Narayan ..	68
4	Gunaji Kondji ..	(a) Hanotha Raoji ..	41/1
		(b) Gunaji K. ..	29/1
		(c) Thukaram Eshwarji ..	42
		(d) Yaswantha K. ..	49/2
5	Ganapathi Ramji ..	(a) Seetharam Krishnaji ..	42
		(b) Ganapathi Ramji ..	15
		(c) Narayan Bapuji ..	49/2
6	Champathi Vitoba ..	Champathi V. . . .	21/3
7	Tholaji Vitoba ..	(a) Tholaji V. ..	42
		(b) Sadasiv Narayan ..	17
8	Dattu Vitoba ..	(a) Dattu V. ..	42
		(b) Nagoba Sambaji ..	49/2
9	Dajiba Vitoba ..	(a) Dajiba V. ..	5
		(b) Thukaram Kamaji ..	55/1
		(c) Govinda Dasar ..	5

WALKI KHURD.

Holdings.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivat- ed by oc- cupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
13-39	1	..	Tenant	Pir	..
0-10	2	..	..	Agriculture	..
3-34	do	..
0-10	2	..	..	do	..
3-35	do	..
0-10	2	..	..	do	..
3-35	do	..
0-9	2	..	..	do	..
3-35	do	..
15-10	1	..	..	do	..
15-11	1	..	..	do	Police Patel
11-31	4	..	..	do	..
3-26	do	..
1-12	..	2-8	..	..	..	do	..
2-8	do	..
0-7	..	0-22	1	..	..	do	..
11-32	4	..	..	do	..
1-4	do	..
1-34	do	..
0-14	..	1-4	..	..	..	do	..
10-22	3	..	..	do	..
0-7	..	0-22	..	..	..	do	..
0-22	do	..
14-2	2	..	..	do	..
3-9	do	..
14-2	2	..	..	do	..
3-9	do	..
2-29	2	..	..	do	..
0-6	do	..
6-32	1	..	..	do	..
5-8	do	..
23-10	1	..	..	do	..
11-39	1	..	..	do	..
3-33	2	..	..	do	..
12-0	do	..
12-0	2	..	..	do	..
3-15	do	..
33-17	4	..	..	do	..
7-16	do	..
1-29	do	..
5-38	do	..
7-17	1	..	..	do	..
1-29	1	..	..	do	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
10	Digamber Rajaram	.. Digamber R.	.. 8 18 19 44/1
11	Dattaram Rahadji	.. Dattaram M.	.. 39 47 73 74
12	Dattaram Thukaram Buvva	.. D. T. Buvva	.. 65
18	Dhondba Mukunda	.. (a) Dhondba Mukunda	.. 20 21/2 56 68 64
		(b) Nagoba Seetharam	.. 64
		(c) Bhujanga Rajaram	.. 16
		(d) Maruthi Kondba	.. 20 16 20
14	Nagoba Raoji ..	.. (a) Nagoba R.	.. 44/3 54
		(b) Thukaram Ishwarji	.. 44/3 66
		(c) Gunaji Kondji	.. 44/3
		(d) Yaswantha Kondji	.. 66
15	Nagoba Chudaji ..	.. Nagoba C.	.. 61 62
16	Nagoba Seetharam	.. Nagoba S.	.. 48 71 76 77
17	Nama Thukaram	.. (a) Nama T.	.. 59
		(b) Sakubai Baba	.. 2 50 59
18	Radu Eerba ..	.. (a) Raruthi Kondba	.. 25
		(b) Bhujanga Rajaram	.. 55/2
19	Madhav Banaji ..	.. (a) Madhav B.	.. 6 52 69
		(b) Thukaram Kamaji	.. 69
		(c) Thukaram Ishwarji	.. 45
		(d) Mulchand Mamraj	.. 9 10
		(e) Dhondu Baba..	.. 6

WALKI KHURD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
35-39	3	..	..	Agriculture	..
23-10	do	..
10-30	do	..
4-18	do	..
7-10	..	1-0	3	..	..	do	Gumashta Police patel
11-28
25-4
11-39	1	..	Tenant	Sadhu	..
35-10	4	..	..	Agriculture	..
..	..	1-8	..	..	..	do	..
1-35	do	..
22-35	do	..
33-9	do	..
10-37	1	..	..	do	..
10-37	2	..	..	do	..
11-5	..	0-14	..	..	..	do	..
..	2	..	..	do	..
11-6	..	0-14	..	..	..	do	..
..	2	..	..	do	..
1-14	do	..
24-22	2	..	..	do	..
0-26	do	..
14-31	1	..	..	do	..
0-27	1	..	..	do	..
14-31	1	..	Tenant	..	..
24-18
20-8	3	..	..	..	..
8-2
14-6
22-26
17-4	..	2-0	1	..	..	..	..
7-31
11-23	3	..	..	..	..
10-8
7-30	1	..	..	..	..
15-36	1	..	..	..	..
5-14	2	23-4 by	Tenant	Agriculture	Police Patel
23-4	do	..
7-14	1	..	..	do	..
3-12	1	..	..	do	..
7-0	1	..	..	Mill-owner & Sowcar	Agriculture
17-32	Agriculture	..
25-27	1	..	..	..	..
7-28

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
20	Radhu Vitoba	(a) Madhu V.	7 48 75 7 48 75
		(b) Shanker V.	7 48 75
21	Mukunda Ganapathi ..	M. Ganapathi	18 72
22	Ramji Suryabhan ..	Ramji S.	8 23
23	Ruthubai Lakshman ..	(a) Parasuram Mangalchand .. (v) Dattaram Mahadji ..	70 41/2
N.B.—a and b are purchasers of the two survey numbers in Government auction on account of arrears of land revenue. But they have not yet got possession. Last year these lands were cultivated by tenants for Government.)			
24	Rukmabai Pandu ..	(a) Kondji Narayan .. (b) Parasuram Manyaji .. (b) Rukmabai P. ..	22 22 22
25	Visvanath Ramchender ..	(a) Visvanath R. .. (b) Tholaji Vitoba .. (c) Hirubai Pandu ..	31/2 37/1 57 67 31/0 52
26	Shankarlal Ramchender ..	Shankarlal R. ..	30
27	Shavanthabai Jayawantha ..	(a) Shavnathabai J. .. (b) Digamber Rajaram ..	49/1 78
28	Sadasiv Narayan ..	(a) Sadasiv N. .. (b) Madhu Vitoba .. (c) Rukmabai Pandu .. (d) Vagji Mahadji ..	31/1 58 14 11 14 14 14
29	Suryanarayan Khande Mao ..	Suryanarayan K. .. In the hands of the Court of Wards).	51
30	Satwa Bhoju	(a) Satwa Bhoju	29/2 46/2 27

WALKI KHURD.

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivat- ed by oc- cupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
4-37	3	1-0	..	Agriculture	..
2-23
5- 9
4-38	3	..	..	do	..
2-23
5- 8
7- 0	2	..	..	do	..
12-10
21- 7	2	..	..	do	..
5-20
28-38	1	..	Tenant	do	..
2-13	1	..	do	do	..
5-10	1	..	..	do	..
2-26	1	..	..	do	..
2-25	1	..	..	do	..
1-17	3	..	..	do	..
1-37
14- 8
21- 3	2	..	..	do	..
1-17
14- 8	1	..	..	do	..
14- 3	..	1-16	1	..	Tenant	Sowcar	..
4-15	2	..	do	..	..
4- 0
4- 1	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
2-14	3	..	..	do	..
1-37
17-30
7- 9
7- 9	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
7- 9	1	..	..	do	..
7-10	1	..	..	do	..
34- 1	1	..	Tenant	Mino	..
3-17	3	..	..	Agriculture	..
5-21
8-15

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
31	Krishnya Raghya	(b) Thiukaram Umaji .. (c) Gangubai G. .. (a) Gunaji Kondji ..	27 33 1 37/2
32	Sri Isadevi ..	(b) Sadasiv Narayan .. Sri Isadevi ..	1 38/2
33	Sri Isadevi ..	Sri Isadevi ..	..

The Inam patta is said to have been given no survey number at all, but number 38/1.

VALKI KHURD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivat- ed by oc- cupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
3-16	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
4-25	..		1	..	..	do	..
2-25	2	..	..	do	..
2-14	do	..
2-25	1	..	..	do	..
9- 9	1	..	..	..	..
3-24	1	..	..	..	..

reference to the map leads to the belief that the Inam land must be survey

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Land-owner	Land-less	
1	1	Manzur Khan Izzattullah Khan .		*	35
2	12	Suryabhan Ramji ..	*		65
3	15	Dhondiba Baba ..	*		62
		Thukaram Ramaji ..	*		61
4	19	Dhondiba Baba ..			6
5	23	Nathmall Bansilal ..		*	70 41/2
6	26	Kondiba Ishwarji ..		*	30
7	27	Dipaji Devji ..	*		49/1 78
8	29	Mahadya Inker ..		*	51

WALKI KHURD.

Tenant.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragment of the Tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
18-39	1	Three years : half crop	
30-10	1	Three years: half crop	
20- 8	1	One year : half crop	
24-18	1	Two years: half crop	
23- 4	1	One year : half crop	
31-11	2	One year : half crop	Sowcar
14- 3	..	1-16	1	Three years : half crop	
8-15	2	Three years : half crop	
4- 1	1	One year : half crop	

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Land holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
1	1	Digamber Rajaram .	8 13 19	69-39 D	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 2,800
2	2	Wagji Mahadji ..	14	7-10 D	1,000	200

WALKI KHURD.

Land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
4 years	24 % Compound Interest	Moolchand Ram Ruck	Marwadi	Purchase of land for house building.
1 year	24 % Compound Interest	Soorakjara Poonamchand	Marwadi	Marriage

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Davji Ramji .. ..	..	..
2	Kondba Ramji .. ..	..	..
3	Dattu Vitoba .. ..	..	..
4	Nagoba Sambaji .. ..	..	..
5	Ganeshlal Marwadi	200	Personal
6	Nuthmal Marwadi .. ..	..	..
7	Parusam Marwadi .. ..	..	..
8	Umaji Balaji B. M. .. ..	..	..
9	Lakshman Rama Bhoyi .. ..	..	..
10	Ramchender Satwaji .. ..	..	..
11	Bhivarabai Takrin .. ..	..	..
12	Pandu Lakshman	50	..
13	Kasib Vitoba .. ..	..	..
14	Wagji Mahadji .. ..	..	..
15	Rukmabai M. Visvanath .. ..	..	..
16	Baba Vitoba .. ..	..	..
17	Ramji Suryabhan .. ..	..	..
18	Sagrya Sathrya .. ..	..	..
19	Wagya Sathrya .. ..	..	..
20	Jalya Sathrya .. ..	..	..
21	Nagu Rama Bhoyi .. ..	..	..
22	Sathra Rama Bhoyi (Havaladar Mujkuri) .. ..	..	..

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family				Amount of debt	Security
23	Dattaram Mahadu	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kondji Munzaji	..	..	..	..	..
25	Sadasiv Narayanji	..	..	..	..	..
26	Harubai Pandu	..	..	..	..	..
27	Thukaram Nama	..	..	..	..	..
28	Baba Mahadji	..	..	..	..	..
29	Kondu Narayan	..	..	..	..	..
30	Biabai Sivaram	..	..	..	..	..
31	Hanutha Raoji	..	..	..	..	..
32	Kondu Ishwarji	..	..	..	..	..
33	Digamber Rajaram	..	..	..	..	..
34	Rajaram Appaji	..	..	..	..	..
35	Kondba Mahadji	..	..	..	..	..
36	Dhondba Mukunda	..	..	..	..	..
37	Ganapathi Mukunda	..	..	..	100	..
38	Govinda Dasaru	..	..	..	..	..
39	Ramchender Seetharam	..	..	..	..	..
40	Satwa Bhoju	..	..	..	..	..
41	Dhajiba Vitoba	..	..	..	..	..
42	Thukaram Kamaji	..	..	..	..	..
43	Ganapathi Ramji	..	..	..	..	..
44	Mahadu Devji	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE

(Debts other than Land

No.	Name of the head of Family			Amount of debt	Security
45	Nagoba Jalba	..	..	..	..
46	Shambu Rama Bhoyi	..	..	..	..
47	Baba Hangoo	..	..	..	..
48	Gopal Narsinga	..	..	..	..
49	Thukaram Ishwarji	..	..	..	..
50	Kondba Ishwarji	..	..	..	..
51	Govinda Narsinga	..	..	..	..
52	Vitoba Ghanashyam	..	..	..	..
53	Sakkubai Sondba	..	..	..	..
54	Seetharam Krishnaji	..	..	..	..
55	Narayan Bapuji	..	..	150	Personal
56	Ujaji Parasuram	..	..	..	..
57	Mahadu Banaji	..	..	200	Personal
58	Tholaji Vitoba	..	..	..	..
59	Pondu Narayanji	..	..	..	..
60	Kamya Maung	..	..	..	..
61	Gopalya Maung	..	..	..	..
62	Dattya Maung	..	..	..	..
63	Kasya Govinda	..	..	..	..
64	Gunmya Maung	..	..	..	..
65	Thukya Maung	..	..	..	..
66	Ramya Maung	..	..	..	..

WALKI KHURD.

Security.)—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
24 %Compound Interest	..	Four years	Komti	Marriage
..
24 % Compound Interest	..	Three years	Komti	Marriage
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..

VILLAGE

(Debts other than Land)

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security
67	Narya Maung .. ..	..	..
68	Mahadya Maung .. ..	..	..
69	Ishya Nagya .. ..	..	..
70	Bashya .. ..	..	..
71	Kamya Kamya .. ..	..	..
72	Ramya .. ..	..	..
73	Masya Housya .. ..	..	..
74	Dowlya Maung .. ..	..	..
75	Davnya .. ..	..	..
76	Lakshya Maung .. ..	..	..
77	Thukya Dharmay	150	Personal

WALKI KHURD.

Security.)—(concl.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
24 % Compound Interest		Ten years	Agriculture	Marriage

VILLAGE SONARI.

Mudhol Telenga.

The way to Sonari (very near to the north-western frontier of the Mudhol Taluqa), lies *via* Basar and Bhaisa. There is quite a good road—probably the best road in Nanded District—connecting Basar and Bhaisa. The distance is 18 miles. There are a large number of avenue trees, and except in one place sound and solid bridges ensure the utility of the road all round the year. Here and there the road has been protected with railings on the sides, but in four places with steep declivities on both sides of the road, railings are not there. The bit of road from Bhaisa proper to the junction of the Basar—Bhaisa and the Nirmal—Bhaisa roads, is in a very bad condition : buses and carts have got to manage three risky ditches across which the track lies. From Bhaisa to Nirmal there is a *murrum* (gravel) road 25 miles long, but on account of the absence of bridges and proper repairs, this is only a fair weather road.

2. From Mahisha (this is the local name for Bhaisa) to Sonari, the cart track lies along the villages of Chuchund, Savli, Laglud, Kandli and Savargaon. The distance between Bhaisa and Sonari by this cart track is 18 miles, and even a slight shower makes passage very difficult. The cart track goes further north towards Arthapur. Sonari, like Hassapur, typifies villages in the interior, “far from the madding crowd”. The population consists of two sections, different in race, language and customs; yet the admixture between the two has gone fairly far. The Maratta Kunbis constitute the local population whereas the Lingayat Vanis seem to have migrated to these tracts from the south and settled here several generations ago. The Vanis are generally thrifty and well-to-do people, they are strict vegetarians like all Lingayats, their names are all from Raichur and Gulbarga and they speak among themselves Kanarese, though largely mixed up with Maratti terms and phrases. There is no inter-marriage between the Vanis and the Maratta Kunbis.

3. There are 93 inhabited houses, and the population at the time of investigation is 493 (according to the Statistical Department Gazetteer, the number of inhabited houses is 60 and the population 349).

Agricultural Holdings.

4. There are 61 pattas of which one is joint. Number of pattadars is 63 of whom 5 are women. Apart from the half a dozen cases where the present occupants are the heirs of the deceased persons shown on the pattadars' list, there are only two cases where the pattadars nor their heirs hold any land shown against them respectively.

5. The number of actual occupants is 83 : 6 occupants hold land in more than one patta (one in 3 pattas and five in 2 pattas each).

6. The extent of occupied land is acres 2,483-39 dry land, and thus the size of the average holding works at acres 29-37 nearly. The following is the classification of landholders according to the sizes of their occupancies :—

No. of occupants who hold 100 acres and more .				1
Do	75	do	..	1
Do	50	do	..	8
Do	25	do	..	29
Do	15	do	..	24
Do	10	do	..	10
Do	5	do	..	5
Do	2	do	..	5
Less than 2 acres				..
Total number of occupants				.. 83

7. Sixty-seven of the occupants respectively cultivate their land in full, 4 of them do so partially (letting out portions of their occupancies to tenants), and 12 are non-cultivating landlords. The following is the classification

of cultivating landholders according to sizes of their holdings :—

No. of cultivating occupants with	100 acres and more..	1 (partly)
Do	75 do ..	1
Do	50 do ..	6 (out of whom 2 cultivate only portions of their occupancies).
Do	25 do ..	24 (of whom one cultivates a portion of his holding).
Do	15 do ..	20
Do	10 do ..	9
Do	5 do ..	5
Do	2 do ..	5
Less than	2 acres ..	..

Total number of cultivating land holders	71
--	----

8. Acres 2,483-39 dry land are held in 172 bits. The size of the average bit works at acres 14-18 nearly. Here, as in the Nanded and Hadgaon Taluqas, there is not much of scattering of holdings. The following table describes a few cases :—

Serial No.	Name of occupant	Acreage held in	No. of bits
1	Narayan Subanji ..	203-31	6
2	Eerwantha Peeraji Patel ..	90- 6	6
3	Avadutha Ramchender ..	61-25	5
4	Eerwantha Basawantha Pogre ..	70-22	2
5	Eerubai Sambu ..	51- 6	1
6	Vadavji Subanji ..	53-13	5
7	Peeraji Bhoju Jawalkar ..	65-19	5
8	Shanker Amritha Rao ..	68-24	5
9	Eerba Ladba ..	60-34	2
10	Sambu Rachappa ..	50- 0	2

9. Of the 71 cultivating landholders, 56 depend entirely on agriculture. There appears to have been some weaving

at Sonari about 2 decades ago, but now there is one solitary handloom in the whole village. Subsidiary occupations pursued by the remaining 15 are :—

Subsidiary occupation	No. of Landholders
Mahar	9
Pottery	2
Begging	2
Mali Pateli	1
Sowcari	1
Total	15

10. Details of the 12 non-cultivating landholders are :-

Patwari and Adathya	1
Carpenter	1
Minros	2
Women	3

(one woman manages agricultural work with the help of servants, the land of another is lying fallow on account of poverty).

Persons who follow no particular occupation.. 5

Total .. 12

11. Unlike the villages investigated in the Nanded and Hadgaon Taluqas, Sonari has 9 landowning *mahars*, though their occupancies are not very big. The total area held by these 9 *mahars* is acres 88-20.

12. Very exceptionally one Lambadi (Banjari) Nannu Lokya Lambadi occupies S. No. 90 (acres 24-30 dry).

13. There is no garden or wet cultivation in this village, the quality of land being much inferior to that of Hadgaon and Nanded. For the same reason, the market value of agricultural land is rather very low ; in one case 42 acres of average quality land was sold for Rs. 300.

14. Partly on account of the poverty of the soil and partly lack of capital resources and funds for working expenses, landholders here are not so much attached to land as in Nanded and Hadgaon. Sale of land is a frequent phenomenon and at the time of the investigation the extent of land lying fallow on account of the poverty of the occupants, is acres 151-35. A map is attached showing these fallow bits of land.

Agricultural Tenants.

15. The total area cultivated on tenancy terms is acres 467-26 dry land. Tenants are 19 in number of whom 6 are landowners and 13 landless. The following is the classification of landless tenants according to the sizes of their respective tenancy holdings : -

Landless tenants cultivating 100 acres and more				0
	Do	75	do	0
	Do	50	do	2
	Do	25	do	5
	Do	15	do	4
	Do	5	do	2
Total				13

16. Of the 13 tenancies, 9 are at will, and 4 are for 7, 6, 5 and 2 years respectively.

17. Five of the tenants pay their rents in money while 14 of them do so in kind. In one case where the tenant is also a landholder acres 9-2 dry land has been taken up for 11 years with an advancement payment of Rs. 450.

18. There are five mahars who are landless tenants and who in addition do the village conservancy work by turns. The total area cultivated by untouchables (occupants and tenants) is acres 327-17 out of a total cultivated area of acres 2,289-19. This gives the percentage of 14.3 nearly.

Total area cultivated by untouchables.

(a) Area occupied and cultivated by them :—

Srl. No.	Patta No.	Name	Survey No.	Extent
1	14 (a)	Govindya Eerya Mahar ..	46	13-13
2	(b)	Mahadya Eerya Mahar	46	13-1
3	17	Gangya Kondya Mahar ..	82	12-16
4	26 (a)	Mahadya Marya Mahar ..	10	5-32
5	(b)	Ramya Okandya Mahar .	10	5-32
6	(c)	Sambya Marya Mahar ..	10	5-31
7	39 (a)	Manya Santhya Mahar ..	108	2-24
8	(b)	Sambya Govindya Mahar .	108	2-25
9	46	Lakshmya Lakshya Mahar	13	2- 7
			15	3-19
			117	9-25
			135	11-24

(b) Land cultivated on tenancy terms by landholding untouchables :—

Srl. No.	Patta No.	Name	Survey No.	Extent	No. of bits
1	20	Sambya Marya Mahar	127	11- 9	1
2	54	Gangya Kondya ..	79	17-16	1

(c) Land cultivated on tenancy terms by landless untouchables :—

Srl. No.	Patta No.	Name	Survey No.	Extent	No. of bits
1	7	Bhilya Chandrya ..	114	5-25	1
2	41	Do ..	47	48-17	2
			73	..	..
3	8	Pothyia Jalya ..	31	51- 6	1
			33	..	..
4	20	Sagya Maung ..	127	11- 8	1
			128	28-17	..
5	28	Satwya Maung ..	93	} 65-19	5
		Satwya Laxya Maung	96		
			104		
			111		
			147/3		

Total area cultivated by untouchables Acres 327-17

19. It is significant that in a considerable number of cases (5) rents are paid in money. In one case the tenant pays Rs. 5 annually to the occupant whereas the occupant pays the Government Rs. 6-12-0 land revenue assessment, involving the occupant in a net loss of Re. 1-12-0 annually. In another case, the tenant pays only the revenue due, the consideration to the occupant lying in possessing occupancy rights only.

20. Tenancy contracts are generally written on blank paper.

21. On account of the inferior quality of the land occupants are solicitous in their assistance to tenants. Manure is generally given free. Quantities of jawari upto 4-5 maunds are loaned out free of interest (to be recovered at the harvest season). In some cases, small amounts of money upto Rs. 50 are advanced by the occupants to their tenants for agricultural expenses free of interest, but recoverable at the harvest season out of the tenant's share of the crop.

22. From the field to the occupant's house, his share of the crop is carried at his own expense.

Agricultural Labourers.

23. Out of 93 families resident at Sonari, 16 have neither occupancies nor tenancies. Of these, 6 are mahar families, 4 are maung families. One is a monk, one a tailor, one a carpenter, one a blacksmith. Two are Lambadis who earn their livelihood by labour on the fields whenever possible.

24. Wages are paid more in kind than in money: men get 4 seers of jawari or 4-5 annas per day, and women get 2 seers of jawari or 2 annas per day.

Land Mortgage Debt.

25. There are only three cases of land mortgage debt. The area mortgaged is acres 96-12 dry land, the estimated market value of which is Rs. 3,200. The amount of debt outstanding is Rs. 1,450.

26. Of the mortgagees, 2 are komtis and one Cutchi Mohamedan.

27. The cause for one debt is accumulation, for the 2nd house construction and for the 3rd prior debt.

28. All the three are simple mortgages without possession. In one case, there is a condition laid down that if the borrowed money is not repaid within 5 years the mortgagor would automatically lose all rights over the land. The interest charged in this case is 25 per cent. compound per year. In the 2nd case the interest charged is 25 per cent. compound per year plus delivery of 7 maunds of kapas per year at a rate fixed by the sowcar. The difference between the market rate and the sowcar's rate is at least Rs. 2 per maund, and thus the real interest works at 25

plus 14=39 per cent. compound interest per annum. In the 3rd case, the interest charged is 25 per cent. compound per year.

29. One of the debts is 16 years old, whereas the other two were incurred about a year ago.

30. The debt of Sonari people on land security appears to be small but examination of local conditions shows that the need for loans on long term, that is on land security, is very great. The raiyats very lucidly explain their difficulties and point out how the annual agricultural outturn of the village is considerably less than what it ought to be, on account of lack of funds for buying bulls and meeting other agricultural expenses. As mentioned in another paragraph, the extent of land lying fallow at present on account of the poverty of the occupants is acres 151-35 dry land. The accommodation the raiyats are able to secure from the sowcars on the security of their lands which are rather poorly off, is very narrow.

31. When asked as to why they did not form a co-operative society and finance their needs either out of their own share capital and deposits or through loans from the central bank, the raiyats said that they had heard of a department called the Co-operative Department, but they expected very little out of it. Commonsense told them not to apply even for the registration of a society : once they did so (an application signed by 12 persons or more could never be kept a secret matter), the little accommodation they got from their sowcars would automatically cease. The sowcars are always very careful to avoid lending to any person having to do anything with any co-operative society : for, they believe that whatever the law might be, co-operative society dues are practically always given preferential treatment. The raiyats further observed that as a rule, even under very favourable conditions, it generally took six months to one year between application for a loan and securing it from the central bank. They could not afford in the meanwhile to starve their agriculture and their families. To add, they knew that quite in a large number of cases applications for accommodation had not been responded to.

32. After a discussion lasting for over 3 hours, for reasons mentioned above, the raiyats of Sonari decided, under the influence of sowcars like Sambaji Mahadji Kesarale, not to have anything to do with the Co-operative Department !

Other Debt.

33. Of the 93 families resident at Sonari, 51 are debt-free. Of the remaining 42, one has both land mortgage debt and other debt (the other 2 land mortgagors are not resident in the village).

34. Of the 42 debts based on security other than land, 2 are on crop security and 40 on personal security.

35. The following is the classification of debtors according to the size of their debts (on other security than land):—

Families owing Rs. 1,000 and more	0
Do 500	do .. 10
Do 250	do .. 6
Do 100	do .. 19
Less than 100	.. 7
	<hr/>
Total	.. 42
	<hr/>

36. Debts on security other than land, total up to Rs. 11,605. This gives an average debt per indebted family of

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{11,605}{42} = \text{Rs. } 276-5-0 \text{ nearly.}$$

37. Of the 42 debts, 2 are cases of instalment loans (every instalment being both towards principal and interest), 36 bear interest only in money, and 4 are sundry debts.

38. Leaving aside the 4 sundry debts and the 2 instalment loans, rates of real interest borne by 36 debts are as follows:—

50 per cent and more	1
25 Do	22
18 Do	1
12 Do	12
	<hr/>
Total	36
	<hr/>

39. Causes for the 38 debts (excluding the 4 sundry ones) are as follows :—

Cause	No. of debts
Marriage	12
Purchase of land	6
Agricultural expenses	3
Household expenses	3
Purchase of bulls	4
Purchase of bulls and house building	3
Housebuilding and agricultural expenses	1
Housebuilding and marriage	2
Accumulation	2
Miscellaneous	2
Total ..	38

40. In 31 cases the money-lenders are Vanis ; in 6 cases Marattas, and one a Parsi.

41. Six debts are 5 years old, 15 debts 3 years old, 3 debts 2 years old and 14 debts about a year old.

Seed supply.

42. The raiyats as a rule preserve the seed out of the harvest, for the next sowing season. There was no Government supply of cotton seed nor was any restriction laid upon the raiyat with regard to the kind of cotton seed to be sown. But in practice, only the *banni* variety of kapas is grown.

43. During the last 10 years the village had no visit from any Agricultural, Co-operative or Veterinary officer or official.

How produce is disposed of.

44. Generally, only kharif crops are grown, the chief of them being *banni* kapas, yellow jawari, red jawari and rice. But this year on account of untimely rain a few raiyats have tried to grow a rabi crop of wheat.

45. Local measurements are :—

for Jawari.

4 measure seers	..	1 paili
16 pailis	..	1 maund
20 maunds	..	1 khandi

for Kapas.

8 seers (by weight)	..	1 pasri
8 pasris ..	..	1 maund
20 maunds	..	1 khandi

A local two measure seer of jawari weighs 2 seers 8 chattaks and $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. The stone used for weighing kapas is exactly equivalent in weight to one Government seer.

46. The two markets at which the produce of Sonari is sold are Umri 20 miles away, and Bhaisa 18 miles away. The hire charged for one cart-load of kapas or other produce from Sonari to Umri is Rs. 5, and from Sonari to Bhaisa Rs. 4. Of the two, the cart track to Bhaisa is better.

47. Prices prevalent during the last harvest season were :—

Banni kapas	..Rs. 7 per maund
Red Jawari	..Rs. 5 do
Yellow „	..Rs. 5-4-0 do
Rice ..	..Rs. 8 do

48. Details with regard to the market at Umri are given in the Report on Hassapur village. Bhaisa which is the other market for Sonari, commands the best reputation for the quality of its kapas in the whole district. There are 4 mills which do ginning only and 6 which gin and press.

49. Bhaisa as a market for kapas has certain peculiar features of its own, distinguishing it from places like Umri or Nanded. There is no market as such not even a place where the carts assemble. There is no agreement nor any daily touch as among the kapas dealers with regard to the declaration of the daily rates. Oftentimes different rates are paid and received at different mills on the same day.

50. The raiyats as a rule go to the mills direct : there are no *adathyas* at Bhaisa. The raiyat goes with his kapas carts direct to one of the mills, delivers the kapas after weighment for ginning and generally takes back the seed out of his kapas for sowing and fodder.

51. The ginned cotton is :—

1. sold to the ginning mill on the spot at the rate current in the mill on that day ; or stocked with that mill for later disposal ;
2. sold to any of the merchants at a rate agreed upon previously on account of an advance received (if any) by the raiyat ; or
3. sold to the ginning mill at a rate agreed upon previously on account of an advance received by the raiyat.

In any case, the raiyat never takes delivery of the ginned cotton but sells away the receipt issued by the ginning mill showing the amount of rui that stands to the particular raiyat's credit.

52 In a considerable number of cases raiyats deliver *kapas* to the mill, take back cotton seed and receipt for *rui*, and wait for rates to go high : on any day after the delivery of the *kapas*, it is open to the raiyat to sell his stock of *rui* at the concerned ginning mill, either to that mill itself or to any merchant. Thus, the ginning and pressing mills of Bhaisa buy about 20 per cent. of the total annual supply direct from the raiyats. The balance of the *rui* is stocked and sold to agents of spinning and weaving mills who come during the season from far off places like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nagpur. This responsibility for stocking *rui* taken up by the Bhaisa mills gives them good profits sometimes. sometimes they are put to heavy loss : last year a Bhaisa mill lost about Rs. 2 lakhs on account of the unexpected mill strike at Bombay.

53. About half of the supply of *kapas* to Bhaisa is subject to the *lavni* system. The ginning and pressing mills make advances to the raiyats directly and through *kapas* merchants resident at Bhaisa : to raiyats the mills generally charge 12 per cent. whereas to the merchants they charge 9 per cent. In addition to the 12 per cent. calculated on the principal in terms of money, the general understanding is that the borrowing raiyats should sell at least one boja of *kapas* to the lending mill or merchant at the " Devali " rate. This rate as given out by the mills and merchants is generally Rs. 10 lower than the actual market rate prevalent during the days immediately succeeding the Devali festival. Therefore, the real interest charged works in this case to 12 plus 10=22 per cent.

54. The rest of the raiyats' stock if any, is not subjected to any deduction on account of the *banni* system.

55. Weighment is by scale-pan only. Some of the mills employ weighmen at monthly rates, in others they are paid at piece work wages.

56. On account of the excellent reputation of the Bhaisa cotton, the rate generally prevalent here is about Rs. 5 higher per boja than at Umri.

57. At Bhaisa, one boja of kapas is equal to 510 seers and one boja of rui is equal to 133 seers (140 seers including bags).

58. Till about 2 years ago the raiyats are said to have been very punctual and honest in their dealings with the mills. But, the mills say, attempts at fraud by borrowing raiyats are increasing in number of late. Yet there are more suits (filed by the mills) pending against merchants than against raiyats. No mill has as yet proceeded to the execution of decrees awarded in their favour by Courts.

59. The out-put of the Bhaisa mills this year is about 12,000 bales (packets each containing 400 lbs. of pressed cotton)—about 3,000 less than usual.

60. The rates prevalent at Bhaisa this year are :—
for *Kapas* between Rs. 133 and Rs. 160 per boja (510 seers)
for *Rui*— do Rs. 123 „ Rs. 146 per boja (133 seers):

61. One anna per cart is collected before kapas enters the premises of the Bhaisa Mills, but against this one anna the raiyat gets practically no facility.

62. A fixed deduction of annas 12 is made out of the price per boja, against "sample", but no kapas or rui is taken away by the mills and merchants, unweighed and unpaid for.

63. The kapas that reaches Bhaisa market, as mentioned above, is almost unadulterated *banni* : the problem of detecting *howri* does not arise at all because, as a matter of fact, no *howri* variety is grown nearby.

64. One of the Bhaisa mills supplied 500 khandis of cotton seed to Government last year, and another is holding up a stock of 500 khandis under instructions from the Tatas, for supply to Government.

65. There are at present about 40 cotton merchants at Bhaisa : there were many more even so recently as 5 years ago, but quite a good number seem to have been ruined on account of the steady fall in the price of cotton.

66. Raiyats report that some years ago local authorities attempted to establish a market for *kapas* and *ruī* at Bhaisa, but failed. The general local view is that the establishment of a market under Government supervision would very much improve matters, but a real market would be impracticable without giving a railway connection to Bhaisa.

67. A road connecting Hadgaon and Bhaisa and a feeder railway line from Dharmabad or Kerkheli *via* Bhaisa to some suitable railway station on the Kazipett-Bellarshah Line, both appear to be under consideration. If and when these should materialise Bhaisa should certainly be able to take the first place among the kapas markets in the Nanded District.

Land Revenue Assessment.

68. A revision settlement was recently sanctioned (1337 F.), and according to the *jamabandi*, the land revenue due for 1338 F. was Rs. 2,030-10-0, Local Fund Rs. 126-14-9, and assessment on Mohwa trees Rs. 66-4-0 (at the rate of annas 4 per tree). The raiyats find this system of collecting from them so much per tree, much more convenient than the arrangement made with regard to toddy trees. In the case of toddy, 4 sq. yards per tree have to be left untouched by the raiyat and he is held responsible for any damage to any of the trees within his occupancy: no compensation is admissible either for the annual yield of the tree or for the removal of the tree itself.

69. There is a general increase of annas 5 per acre as a result of the revision Settlement.

70. As said in an earlier paragraph, the soil is inferior and very stony (pathreli). They require rather scanty rain for the crops. If there should be even a small increase in rainfall, crops suffer very badly.

71. The following are the estimates with regard to income and expenditure on an average bit of 15 acres (one *auth*):—

<i>Income.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1 Khandi of kapas at Rs. 140 a khandi	140
1½ khandis of yellow jawari at Rs. 112 per khandi	140
2,000 bundles of stalk at Rs. 10 per thousand	20
Total Income ..	300

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton seed 64 seers	3	5	4
Jawari 8 pailis	3	4	0
Manure 12 carts	5	0	0
Water charges .. ..	..	..	..
Bulls	44	0	0
(1½ khandis of cotton seed at Rs. 16 per khandi=Rs. 24, 2,000 bundles of stalk at Rs. 10 per thousand Rs. 20)			
Depreciation charges for bulls ..	24	0	0
Annual payment for a whole-time labourer ..	125	0	0
Extra human labour required for ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting ..	50	0	0
Marketing charges
Total expenditure ..	254	9	4

Rs.	300-0-0
---	.. 254-9-4

Net yield of land.. ..	45-6-8
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Therefore net yield of land per acre=Rs. 3-0-6 nearly average assessment per acre annas 14. Therefore proportion of Land Revenue Assessment to "annual value" of land is 29 per cent. nearly.

General.

72. The joint family system is still prevalent in many cases, though partitions are not unknown. There is no panchayat spirit in the village. There are two Maruthi Temples (monkey god) symbolising two parties, the Banajigas and the Marattas.

73. Milk supply is quite good and children are fed well. Yet, the population in general is not so healthy-looking as in the Nanded and Hadgaon Taluqas.

74. Village accounts are looked after by a *gumashtu patwari* and the number of mistakes in entries is very large. In this village, as in many in the Marathwara Division, village officers use forms printed in Marathi at a Nanded Press. The charge made by the Press for the books of the patwari is Rs. 5 and for the books of the police patel Re. 1-8-0. The stationery grant by Government to the village officers of Sonari comprises Rs. 17 annually out of which ½ is meant for the police patel and

₹ for the patwari. The number of forms used in the Marathwara Division is smaller than those used in the Telingana Districts. This lack of uniformity in the maintenance of village records should be easy to avoid by village record books being standardized and issued at fixed rates, in the three vernaculars of the State, by the Government Central Press.

75. The following are the statistics shown in the village records : --

Ploughs	..	.. 81
Bulls	..	..177
Cows	..	..285
Buffaloes	..	..179
Irrigation wells	..	12 (not one of them is being used)
Drinking water wells	..	11 (all these fail in summer).
Carts	..	.. 45

76. The mahars and maungs have 3 and 2 wells respectively of their own, but in summer there is no water in any of them. The entire village population gets its drinking water in summer time from pits dug in *nallas* (water courses).

77. There are six literate persons in Marathi : no one knows reading and writing Urdu. There is a private school maintained by about 20 families in the village. The teacher is paid Rs. 200 annually and the school is located in Imam Khan Mohyuddin's house. The one school room is highly insanitary.

78. There is one sewing machine in the village—rather active, one loom rather idle, and one toddy shop flocked to every evening by the fairly well-to-do mahars. The raiyats are very much in need of grazing facilities for their cattle in forest areas, but the system prevalent here is for contractors to bid for blocks of forest land suitable for pasture, and to charge whatever rates they like on raiyats' cattle. This entails heavy payment by the raiyats. A similar system prevails with regard to supply of fuel, but the raiyats get it rather cheap, though they buy from contractors. This is the reason for a very good portion of the cattle dung being used, not for fuel, but for manure.

79. Housing is not at all good at Sonari : most of them are mud-built of which many are in ruins.

80. There are distinct signs of a fast growing population : many raiyats marry two wives, and a good number of young widows re-marry: the average family counts about 10. Signs of growing poverty are equally well distinct : Sonari has rather a gloomy prospect before it unless linked with Bhaisa on the one side and Hadgaon on the other side by a real road, and unless Co-operation is made to reach the unwilling population through light and persuasion.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
1	Avadhuta Ramchender ..	(a) Avadhuta Ramchander ..	40	26- 0	..	..
			49	6-15	..	..
			61	1-28	..	..
			76	21-28	..	..
			147/1	5-34	..	..
2	Abaji Ramji ..	(b) Bhagubai Lakshman ..	29	16-18	..	..
			30	22-17	..	..
			41	23-18	..	..
			62	0-35	..	..
			68	18-23	..	..
3	Eersinga Santhu Lingiker	Eersinga S. L. ..	9	16- 7	..	..
			14/1	2-30	..	..
			16	3-13	..	..
4	Eerba Mahadu Basari.	Eerba M. B. ..	65	23-18	..	..
5	Eerwantha Baswantha Pogre	Eerwantha B. P. ..	94	35-14	..	..
6	Eerwantha Hullappa Kanke	(a) Eerwantha H. K. ..	118	34- 8	..	..
			105	12- 9	..	..
			109	5- 6	..	..
			105	12-10	..	..
			109	5 - 5	..	..
7	Eerappa Sambayya Jangam	Eerappa S. J. ..	19	21-38	..	..
			53	15-10	..	..
			114	5-25	..	..
			14/2	0-32	..	..
			147/2	1-18	..	..
8	Eerubai Sambu ..	Eerubai Sambu ..	31	17-12	..	..
9	Eerba Sonba varthy..	Eerba S. V. ..	33	33-34	..	..
			84	23-24	..	..
10	Imam Khan Mohydeen Khan	Imam Khan ..	22	13- 3	..	..
11	Eerwantha Peeraji Patel	Eerwantha P. P. ..	7	21-22	..	..
			21	25- 7	..	..
			95	22- 7	..	..
			98	21-10	..	..
12	Ganpathy Lalu G. ..	Ganpathy L. G. ..	86	32-22	..	..
			88	8- 6	..	..

SONARI.

Holdings.

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occu- pation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
5	40 & 76 fallow on account of poverty	self	Agriculture	
1	16-18 on account of poverty	tenant	..	
3	..	..	Agriculture	
1	..	..	do	
1	23-18 fallow on account of poverty	..	..
2	..	..	Agriculture	
1	..	..	do	
1	..	..	do	
5	Fallow	tenant	Patwari	Adathya
1	2- 0	tenant	..	
1	..	..	Agriculture	Dropped his profession
1	..	..	do	
6	..	..	do	
1	..	..	do	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
18	Ganpathi Shivram	Ganpathi S.	42	14-30	..	..
			43	25-20	..	..
14	Govindya Eerya Mahar.	(a) Govindya E. M.	46	18-13	..	..
		(b) Mahadya E. M.	46	13-12	..	..
15	Ganapathi Ramchender Sindhe.	(a) Ganapathi R. S.	39	9-2	..	..
			56	7-26	..	..
			69	9-34	..	..
			70	9-2	..	..
		(b) Gangaram Thukaram.	39	9-3	..	..
			56	7-25	..	..
			69	9-34	..	..
			70	9-2	..	..
16	Gangaram Raghoji	(a) Gangaram R.	25	17-10	..	..
			132	11-26	..	..
			146	2-33	..	..
		(b) Yadav Subhanji	25	17-10	..	..
			132	11-27	..	..
			140	13-28	..	..
			144	5-29	..	..
			146	2-33	..	..
		(c) Narayan Subhanji.	51	2-26	..	..
			134	30-9	..	..
			136	20-5	..	..
			137	22-11	..	..
			144	5-29	..	..
17	Gangya Kondya Mahar.	Gangya K. M.	82	12-16	..	..
18	Zachoji Sadba	Zachoji S.	77	20-32	..	..
19	Jayawantha Housaji.	Jayawantha H.	87	15-28	..	..
			89	15-19	..	..
			101	4-32	..	..
			103	8-11	..	..
20	Narayan Subhanji	Narayan Subhanji	66	27-10	..	..
			127	22-17	..	..
			128	23-17	..	..
21	Nannu Lokya Lambani.	Nannu L.	90	24-30	..	..
22	Narayan Lakshman Kunbi.	(a) Narayan L. K.	126	11-38	..	..
			129	7-24	..	..
		(b) Rama L. K.	126	11-39	..	..
			129	7-23	..	..

SONARI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occu- pation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	1- 0	..	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
3	do	
3		9-2 cultivated by mortgagee	do	
4	do	
5	do	
3	do	
1	do	
1	do	
6	do	
3			..	
1	do	
1	do	
2	do	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Pat- at	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
23	Nagu Mahadu Basare.	Nagu M. B. ..	75	21- 4	..	..
24	Narayan Lakshman Ekrale.	Narayan L. E. ..	26	21-11	..	..
25	Peeraji Dunma ..	Peeraji D. ..	27	12-29	..	..
26	Peeraji Mahadu ..	(a) Mahadya Marya Mahar ..	44	34-11	..	..
		(b) Ramya Okendya Mahar ..	10	5-32	..	..
		(c) Sambya Marya Mahar ..	10	5-32	..	..
		(c) Sambya Marya Mahar ..	10	5-31	..	..
27	Peeraji Hullappa ..	Hanumanthya Peera- ji ..	100	15-34	..	..
			116/2	3-23	..	..
28	Peeraji Bhoju Jawal- ker.	Peeraji B. J. ..	98	10-9	..	..
			96	28-18	..	..
			104/1	4-38	..	..
			111	20-34	..	..
			147/3	1- 0	..	..
29	Panth Parasaram ..	Panth P. ..	78	21-38	..	..
			80	24-29	..	..
30	Posetty Sambaji ..	Posetty S. ..	99	6-38	..	..
31	Bapuji Esvera Jan- gam.	(a) Bapuji E. J. ..	12/1	18-11	..	..
		(b) Kondabai Krishna.	60	14-21	..	..
			12/2	19- 7	..	..
32	Bapuji Gopala ..	(a) Kashiram G. ..	91	6-21	..	..
		(b) Lakshman G. ..	110	7-29	..	..
			91	6-21	..	..
			110	7-30	..	..
33	Bapuji Gopala ..	(a) Bapuji G. ..	102	15-19	..	..
Joint	Eerab Bhujanga ..	(b) Eerba B. ..	181	7-14	..	..
patta	Mahadu Dharmaji ..	(c) Mahadu D. ..	142	8- 6	..	..
34	Bhagubai Shama Rao	Bhagubai S ..	106	17-24	..	..
35	Bhagubai Jayaram ..	Bhagubai J. ..	4	16-18	..	..
36	Maruthi Bhimaji ..	Maruthi B. ..	38	25-16	..	..
37	Mahadu Dharmaji ..	Mahadu D. ..	104/2	4- 8	..	..
38	Muthanna Chenevar..	(a) Muthanna P. C. ..	1	7-13	..	..
		(b) Peeraji Gangaram.	1	7-14	..	..
39	Manya Sangya ..	(a) Manya S. ..	108	2-24	..	..
		(b) Sambya Govinda	108	2-25	..	..
40	Mahadu Sam ..	Mahadu S. ..	6	16-27	..	..
41	Yeswantha Amr Patil.	(a) Yeswantha A. P. ..	45	23-37	..	..

SONARI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occu- pation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Agriculture	
2	do	
1	do	
2	do	
2	do	
1	do	
2	..	tenant	do	
5	..	tenant	Minor	
1	All fallow on ac- count of poverty	..	..
1	Agriculture	Potter
2	Beggar	Agriculture
1	Agriculture	
3	do	
3	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	Fallow	..	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	do	..	
1	do	
2	do	Dropped weaving.
2	do	
1	do	
1	do	
3	..	tenant	Minor	
3	Agriculture	Mali Patel.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
41		(b) Shanker Amritha Rao ..	3	9-30	..	..
			47	24-35	..	..
			58	10-17	..	..
			73	23-22	..	..
		(c) Eerba Lalba ..	32	17- 1	..	..
			36	22- 5	..	..
			37	21-28	..	..
		(d) Yeswantha ..	58	10-17	..	..
			72	23- 9	..	..
42	Ramji Santhuga ..	Bheemya Sahibu Kumbar	120	34- 2	..	..
43	Rama Sivappa ..	(a) Rama Sivappa ..	17	30-21	..	..
		(b) Lakshman Narayan Kumbar.	141	4-22	..	..
			143	12- 9	..	..
44	Lakshman Gunaji ..	Lakshman G. ..	107	32-16	..	..
45	Lakshman Peeraji Varle.	Lakshman P. V. ..	115	9-33	..	..
			125	19-39	..	..
			138	10-38	..	..
46	Lakshmya Lakshya Mahar.	Lakshmya L. M. ..	18	2- 7	..	..
			15	3-19	..	..
			117	9-25	..	..
			135	11-24	..	..
47	Lakshman Eerba Mude.	(a) Mahadu Zachoji	24	15-26	..	..
			63/1	5-32	..	..
		(b) Lakshman E. M. ..	35	13- 0	..	..
48	Lakshimbai Nagoba ..	(a) Narayan Subhanji	11	30- 9	..	..
			139	12-31	..	..
			50	1-27	..	..
		(b) Gangaram Raghoji	145/1	6-16	..	..
		(c) Yadavji Subhanji	145/1	2- 6	..	..
49	Vittoba Manu Suthar.	(a) Vittoba M. S. ..	63/2	1-15	..	..
			67	26- 5	..	..
		(b) Kerba Chennappa.	63/2	1-15	..	..
			83	35- 0	..	..
50	Vittoba Mahedu Varlya.	Vittoba M. V. ..	124	23-22	..	..
51	Vittoba Rama Suthar	Vittoba R. S. ..	8	27-37	..	..
52	Shakaram Devji Sindhi.	Shakaram D. S. ..	48	24-21	..	..
			71	17- 1	..	..

SONARI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
5	..	58 and 3 by self 47 & 73 by tenant		
2	Agriculture	
2	do	
1	1-20	..	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
2	Agriculture	Potter
1	do	
3	do	
3	do	
3	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
Held contiguously with other numbers of his.		..	do	
1	
Held contiguously with other numbers of his		..	Agriculture	
2	do	
2	do	
2	do	
1	..	tenant	Carpenter	
2	Agriculture	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Pat- ta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
53	Siddaram Mahadu Varle.	(a) Siddaram M. ..	116/1	1-35	..	..
			122	30- 9	..	..
		(b) Lalba Lakshman...	116/1	1-35	..	..
			131	17-15	..	..
54	Sambu Rachiappa ..	(a) Sambu R. ..	64	32-24	..	..
			79	17-16	..	..
		(b) Ganpathi Mahadu.	57	17-34	..	..
55	Sambaji Mahadji ..	Sambaji M. K. ..	20	28- 0	..	..
	Kesrall					
56	Sadba Hanumantha ..	(a) Maruthi Eerba ..	54	2-25	..	..
		(b) Sadba H. ..	54	2-25	..	..
57	Sadba Paju ..	(a) Sadba P. ..	34	24-19	..	..
		(b) Rajanna Ramanna	5	21-37	..	..
58	Sonbui Ganapathu ..	(a) Devji Vittoba ..	2	4-16	..	..
			85	21-36	..	..
			97	6-13	..	..
		(b) Eerba Bhimya ..	2	4-17	..	..
			92	27- 4	..	..
			97	6-13	..	..
59	Satwa Prabhu ..	(a) Satwa Prabhu ..	18	10-28	..	..
		(b) Basawantha Prabhu.	18	10-29	..	..
60	Sangappa Rachappa	Sangappa R. ..	133	15- 0	..	..
61	Lakshman Eerba ..	Lakshman E ..	119	12- 6	..	..

SONARI.

Holdings—(concl.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	
2	
2	..	No. 79 tenant	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	Sowcar	Agriculture
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
2	do	
5	do	
4	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	Beggar	do
1	..	tenant	..	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No of Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey Nos.
		Land- owner	or Land- less	
1	Chinna Mallu		*	30
7	Bhilya Chandrya		*	114
8	Pothya Jalya		*	31
				33
15	Sambaji Mahadji Kesrale	*		39
20	Sagya Mong		*	127
				128
	Maruthi Eerba Patel	*		66
	Sambya Marya Mahar	*		127
27	Sikrappa Lakshman		*	100
	Eerwantha Hullappa	*		116/2
28	Satwya		*	93
	Satwya Lakshya			96
				104/1
				111
				147/3
35	Gangaram Yellappa		*	4
36	Bluma Chenewar		*	38
40	Imam Khan Mohydeen	*		6
41	Blilya Chandrya		*	47
				73
47	Devba Chenewar		*	24
				63/1
43	Gyanba Yellappa		*	17
51	K rba Shivaram		*	8
54	Gangya Kondya	*		79
61	Lakshman Krishna		*	119

SONARI.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
22-17	1	One year : half crop	..
5-25	1	Five years : annually Rs. 5 (land revenue Rs. 6-12-0).	..
51- 6	1	Two years : half crop	..
9- 2	1	Rs. 450 down for eleven years.	..
11- 8	1	One year : half crop	..
28-17	1	do	..
27-10	1	do	..
11- 9	1	do	..
15-34	1	Seven years : Rs. 20 annually	..
3-23	1	Seven years : 2/3 crop for Ten- ant	..
65-19	5	One year : half crop	..
16-18	1	One year : 2/3 crop to Tenant	..
25-16	1	One year : half crop	..
16-27	1	Six years : pays land revenue	..
24-35	2	One year : half crop	..
23-22	2	One year : seed, bulls and manure by owner, labour by tenant. Hay all owner's, grain half half.	..
15-26	2	do	..
5-32	1	do	..
80-21	1	do	..
27-37	1	do	..
17-16	1	Six years : Rs. 30 per annum	..
12- 0	1	One year : half crop	..

VILLAGE

Debt on

erial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Landholder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
2	58	Devji Vittoba ..	85	Rs. 21-36	Rs. 800	Rs. 400
3	20	Narayan Subhanji ..	66 127	49-27	2,000	700
4	29	Pental Parsram ..	80	24-29	400	350

SONARI.

Land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
One year	(simple mortgage) If amount not paid within five years, land will be forfeited. 20% compound interest.	Eerwantha	Kunbi	Prior debt.
One year	2% compound interest plus 7 maunds of kapas at sowcar rates (general difference between bazaar rate and sowcar rate is Rs. 2 per maund = 24 % plus 14% C. I.	Sattar Sett	Muslim	House construction.
Sixteen years	Simple mortgage : 2% compound interest.	Hanuman hu	Komti	Accumulation

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	
1	Ganapathy Ramchende .. ..	..	..
2	Sakaram Devji Sindhya .. ..	..	..
3	Bali Lakshman .. ..	..	..
4	Sambai Holia .. ..	..	..
5	Vittoba Manu	200	Crop
6	Kerba Chennappa	50	Personal
7	Sadasiv Vani .. ..	..	..
8	Ganapathy Sri Ram	600	do
9	Ramji Suthar	200	do
10	Yeswantha Ramji	500	do
11	Bhagubai Jayaram .. ..	..	..
12	Jayaram Tukaram	180	Personal
13	Jayawantha Housaji .. ..	..	..
14	Sikrappa Lakshman	200	Crop
15	Peerabai Lakshman .. ..	..	..
16	Eerwantha Baswantha Pogria .. ..	..	..
17	Eerba Baswantha .. ..	..	..
18	Lakshman Narsinga Kumar	800	Personal
		(Instalment loan)	
19	Mahadu Dharmaji	800	do
20	Pecraji Santhuga .. ..	..	..
21	Eerwantha Hullappa .. ..	..	..
22	Sayaji Narsinga .. ..	..	..
23	Gangaram Raghoji .. ..	..	..
24	Narayan Lakshman	200	Personal
25	Mahadu Sambu Holya .. ..	..	..
26	Rukmaji Deva Rao .. ..	..	..
27	Girjabai Bhoju .. ..	..	..
28	Satwa Parbu Kanka .. ..	..	..
29	Ramji Lakshman	150	Personal
30	Lakshman Krishnayya .. ..	..	..
31	Peeraji Baba	100	Personal
32	Veerayya Sambayya Jangaon .. ..	..	..
33	Pentoo Parasuram	40	do
34	Mahadu Sidduram Vani	300	do
35	Thambai Hanumantha	200	do
36	Gyanoba Yellappa Chanewar .. ..	..	..
37	Mahadu Sambaji .. ..	..	..
38	Imam Khan Mohydeen	200	Personal
39	Muthiga Pentu Chenewar	450	do

SONARI.

Land Security).

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
..
..
..
2% C (col- lected through kapas)	..	Four years	Sambaji Keserale Consumption (Mahratta)...	..
2% C.	..	Fifteen days	Vani	do
2% C.
2% C.	..	Four years	Mahratta	Agriculture.
2% C.	..	Two years	do	Miscellaneous
1% C.	..	Four years	do	Purchase of land
..
50% C	..	Two years	..	Agriculture
..	Mahratta	..
1% C. (Sow- car is the occupant)	..	Seven years	do	Marriage
..
..
..
..	..	One year	Vani	Purchase of land
1% C.	..	Three years	do	do
..
..
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Miscellaneous
..
..
..
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Marriage
..
..	..	One year	Vani	Marriage
2% C.	..	One year	do	Marriage
2% C.	..	Three years	do	Consumption
2% C.	..	Five years	do	Marriage
..
..
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Purchase of bulls
1% C.	..	Four years	do	Marriage

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of Debt	Security
		Rs.	
40	Sambaji Mahadji Kesralae Sowcar ..	..	..
41	Gangaram Pentu Chenewar ..	..	..
42	Sangayya Rachappa ..	100	Personal
43	Gangaram Yellappa ..	..	..
44	Mahadu Zachoji ..	..	..
45	Hirsinga Santhu ..	..	..
46	Yeerba Sambu Varti ..	500	Personal
47	Lalba Lakshman ..	580	do
48	Shanker Amrit Rao ..	900	do
49	Yeswantha Amrit Rao ..	700	do
50	Yadavji Subhanji ..	300	do
51	Kasiram Bopala ..	400	do
52	Rajaram Dattaram ..	0	do
53	Hasanna Vi toba Varti ..	..	..
54	Deepaji Khati ..	120	Personal
55	Sambaji Ramji ..	..	..
56	Mahadabai ..	..	..
57	Tulsir. m Suthar ..	..	..
58	Khunshawali Razi Khan ..	..	..
59	Gangaram Sinpi ..	100	do
60	Nannu Loka Lambadi ..	100	do
61	Bhilya Chandrya Lambadi ..	..	..
62	Jathya Wasram Lambadi ..	..	..
63	Bheerabai Bala ..	..	..
64	Lakshya Mong ..	75	Personal
65	Datya Mong ..	150	do
66	Khandya Mong ..	40	do
67	Dagriya Mong ..	..	..
68	Kondya Mong ..	800	Personal
69	Satwya Mong ..	..	..
70	Sayiga Mong ..	80	Personal
71	Dhundva Maharaj Jangam ..	..	..
72	Rama Gunaji ..	..	..
73	Marya Santhuga Mahar ..	200	Personal
74	Bhilya Chandrya Mahar ..	..	..
75	Bhujya Mahar ..	..	..
76	Sambya Govindya Mahar ..	100	Personal
		(Instalment)	
77	Mahadya Eerya Mahar ..	..	..

SONARI

Land Security)—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money lender	Cause of debt
In money	In kind			
..
2% C.	..	Two years	Vani	Purchase of bulls
..
1% C.	..	Four years	Vani	Bulls and house building.
2% C.	..	One year	do	Marriage
1% C.	..	Six years	do	Accumulat on.
1% C.	..	Three years	Parsi (of the Gin- ning Factory)	House building and Agriculture.
2% C.	..	Three years	Vani	Bulls and Agriculture
1% C.	..	Four years	do	Purchase of land
2% C.	..	One year	do	Purchase of buffalo
1-8-0 % C.	..	One year	Vani	Marriage.
..
..
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Purchase of bulls
Sundry	..	Sundry	..	Sundry
..
..
1% C.	..	One year	Sundry	..
..	..	Three years	do	Marriage
..	..	S u	n d r	y
1% C. (tenant of Sowcar)	..	Four years	Vani	House building and Marriage.
..	..	S u	n d r	y
..
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Prior Debt
..
7% C.	..	Four years	Vani	Marriage
..

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security
78	Sambya Marya Mahar .. ..	..	Personal
79	Basya Bangya .. ..	..	..
80	Lakshmya Lakshya Mahar	600	Personal
81	Mahadya Krishnya	600	do
82	Govindya Eerya Mahar .. ..	..	..
83	Satya Mahar .. ..	..	..
84	Laxya Mahar	200	..
85	Gangya Kondya Mahar	500	Personal
86	Kondya .. ..	..	..
87	Pothya Jalya Mahar	80	Personal
88	Ranya Okondya Mahar .. ..	..	..
89	Topia Lambadi	100	Personal
90	Chaplya Lambadi .. ..	..	..
91	Mahousinga Lambadi .. ..	..	..
92	Peerya Lambadi .. ..	..	..
93	Mahadya Marya Mahar	200	Personal

SONARI.

Land Security.—(concl.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
..
2% C.	..	Six years	Vani	Purchase of land
2% C.	..	Seven years	do	House building and bulls.
..
1% C.	..	Four years	Vani	Marriage and house building.
1% C.	..	Five years	do	Bulls & house build- ing.
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Marriage
2% C.	..	One year	Vani	Marriage
..
..
2% C.	..	Four years	Vani	Purchase of land.

VILLAGE DEGAON.

Mudhol Taluqa.

This is a village about 14 miles from Basar and 4 miles from Bhaisa on the Basar-Bhaisa road. It is along this belt that the Telugu and the Maratha population of the Hyderabad State meet and mingle : there is a very difficult admixture of the two languages, of the two groups.

2. At the time the Investigation was held in the village, the village had been camping out on account of the plague epidemic, but all the heads of the families very willingly co-operated notwithstanding. The number of inhabited houses is 175 and the population 753.

Agricultural Holdings.

3. The *khas* or pattadar patwari looks after the village accounts. Probably on account of this, the village records are all very neatly kept and are fairly up-to-date. On account of the recent Revision Survey and Settlement (and the construction of the Basar Bhaisa road) Degaon now has a large number of small subsurvey numbers ("phoot numbers"). Of the 268 revenue survey numbers 18 are unoccupied, but there are 74 sub-numbers (apart from the "by ones") attached to the remainder. Thus, the total of sub and whole numbers constituting agricultural occupancies in Degaon, is 324.

4. Two or three entries required to be corrected in the Survey and Settlement records of the village. Survey Nos. 206/1 and 206/2 are shown separately with extents against each, but the Survey Map does not show the dividing line between these two survey numbers. In survey No. 157 the Revenue Survey Map shows 2 sub-numbers 157/1 and 157/2, but the village records show 157 as a whole number. In the original survey of 1330 F., land now occupied by Linga Sayiga Varty and 3 relatives of his, was divided into 2 sub-numbers, namely, 51/3 (acres 0-6 dry land) and 50/1 (acres 2-18 dry land). Another bit of dry land acres 2-6 in extent, belonging now to Dhondu Kondji patel was given survey No. 51/1. But in the *Shethwar thakhta* (list of land-holdings), Nos. 51/3 and 50/1 were transferred to patta No. 19 now held by Dhondu Kondji patel, and survey No. 51/1 was transferred to

patta No. 78—now held by Linga Sayiga Varty. It is ascertained that since 1300 F. several representations were made to the Revenue Department, and at the time of revisions to the Survey and Settlement Department, to rectify this mistake, but it was not done. To-day, in contradiction to the land records of the village, Linga Sayiga Varty and his 3 relatives continue to occupy Nos. 51/3 and 50/1 : and Dhondu Kondji continues with his land, No. 51/1. The land revenue assessment on Nos. 51/3 and 50/1 is Rs. 6-12-0 annually, and on No. 51/6 Rs. 6. In the *jamabandi* Rs. 6 is charged against Linga Sayiga Varty and his 3 relatives, and Rs. 6-12-0 is charged against Dhondu Kondji, whereas the former should really pay Rs. 6-12-0 and the latter Rs. 6. The concerned occupants have avoided this discrepancy by agreeing among themselves that the varties (washermen) should pay annas 12 every year to Dhondu Kondji, so that each party really pays the assessment justly due from them. Survey Nos. 62/2 (acres 4-19 dry land) and 49/1 (acres 4-17 dry land) are similarly entered against wrong names. Here also, the original occupants continue their respective holdings in spite of the village land records stating otherwise.

5. The village officers and the landholders find the use of a large number of sub-survey numbers, a source of difficulty and confusion. The number of actual occupants of agricultural land at Degaon is only 171 whereas, as mentioned above, the total number of occupied survey numbers (including sub-numbers) is 324—about double the number of occupants.

6. Throughout the enquiry on land holdings, the enthusiastic and painstaking patwari repeatedly emphasised the generally accepted fundamental difference between pattadars and hissadars. In more than 10 cases, when data were being collected with regard to actual occupancies, he exclaimed that the persons in question “ had no land of their own but were mere hissadars ” (بہہ ارگون کو زمین نہیں ہے صرف حصہ ہے)

7. There are in all 101 pattadars, 3 of them being “ Jodi Inams ” (lands charged 25 or 50 per cent. of the full assessment), 3 being full inams and 95 subject to full rates. There are 9 janti pattas. In 2 of these there are 6 pattadars in each, in one 3 pattadars, in five 2 pattadars, and in one 8 pattadars. The total number of pattadars is 111 of whom 11 are women. Apart from the few cases where names of deceased persons are continued on the pattadars' list while their heirs are the present actual

occupants, there are 5 pattas in which the registered occupants do not hold any land whatever, and the present occupants are persons not having anything to do with the pattadars. The patwari explained this by saying that according to the rules of the Revenue Department transfer of land by mortgage, sale or charity requires no entry in the land records of the village.

8. The number of actual occupants of agricultural land is 171. According to the appended Table on Agricultural Holdings, the names of 56 occupants repeat in different pattas: one name repeats 8 times, two names 4 times, twelve names 3 times and forty-one twice. Of the occupants 15 are women, 6 of whom have no pattas (they are hissadars) and of the remaining 9 the majority hold lands in several pattas in addition to their respective pattas.

9. There is some wet cultivation in the village, but no wet (or garden land sown as a rule with dry crops) is held by any occupant without some dry land. Though these wet and garden holdings are as a rule held in addition to dry land-holdings by the occupants, these holdings are classified separately below as the economy of wet or garden occupancies is quite different from that of dry land occupancies.

10. The following is the classification of holdings according to size :—

	Dry	Wet	Garden
holdings 100 acres and more..	0	0	0
Do 75 do ..	2	0	0
Do 50 do ..	1	0	0
Do 25 do ..	8	1	0
Do 15 do ..	26	1	0
Do 10 do ..	24	0	0
Do 5 do ..	40	0	0
Do 2 do ..	36	1	2
Do 1 acre do ..	16	1	0
Do $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre ..	6	7	3
Do 10 guntas ..	8	3	0
less than 5 do ..	4	0	0
Total number of occupancies..	171	14	5

12. The extent of land constituting the agricultural occupancies of Degaon is acres 1714-27 dry land, acres 76-11 wet land and acres 7-20 garden land. So, the size of the average dry landholding works at acres 10-1 nearly, the size of the average wet landholding works at acres 5-17 nearly, and the size of the average garden landholding works at acres 1-20 nearly. Acres 67-33 (out of acres 76-11) of wet land is held by two zamindars, and if these two cases are excluded, the size of the wet landholding descends sharply to acres $\frac{8-18}{12}$ which is equal to acres

0-28 nearly.

13. Thirty-four are non-cultivating occupants, 19 landholders cultivate portions of their respective holdings and 118 occupants respectively cultivate their lands each for himself or herself. The following figures show details of the 137 cultivating landholders :—

				Dry land	Wet land	Garden land
cultivating occupants						
holdings 100 acres and more				..	..	..
Do	75	do	..	2	..	..
Do	50	do	..	..	..	..
Do	25	do	..	6	1	..
Do	15	do	..	23	..	..
Do	10	do	..	21	..	..
Do	5	do	..	29	..	..
Do	2	do	..	31	..	1
Do	1 acre	do	..	13	1	..
Do	$\frac{1}{2}$ an acre	..	..	5	7	2
Do	10 guntas	..	..	3	2	..
Do	less than 5	do	..	4	..	..
Total ..				137	11	3

[Table.]

14. The bigger landholders generally let out their lands, as can be seen from the following instances :—

Srl. No.	Name of occupant	Extent of occupancy	Extent let out to tenants
1	Dhanraj Narayan Marwadi	59-25 D. 20-11 W.	59-25 D. 20-11 W.
2	Narayan Mahadu patel..	32-30 D. 44-24 W.	29-10 D. 40-24 W.
3	Mahadayya Krishtayya*	82-23 D.	63- 8 D.

15. (*Note.*—*It is interesting to see that while this occupant lets out the bulk of his own holding, he himself has taken up the lands of several others as a tenant : in many of the latter cases the tenancy is for a specified number of years with a lumpsum payment made in advance).

16 .Ten of the 137 cultivating landholders are women : as in other villages examined, they pursue agricultural operations with the help of labourers employed by the year.

17. A noteworthy feature about this village is that 55 of the 137 cultivating occupants have additional occupations, of whom 12 have taken to agriculture as a subsidiary occupation only. Details with regard to additional occupations are :—

carpenter	1
mahars	.. 15
fruit pickers	.. 18
beggars	.. 2
mattress maker	.. 1
coolies	.. 6
shepherd	.. 1
sowcar and grocer	.. 1
sowcar	1
mali patel	.. 1
kalal (toddy seller)	.. 1
dhobies (washermen)	.. 5
patwari	.. 1
vakil (lawyer)	.. 1

18. That is, 82 of the occupants depend for their livelihood entirely on agriculture.

19. Of the 34 non-cultivating occupants, 15 are mere rent receivers doing no business in particular, 5 are women, 2 minors, one a sowcar and grocer, one barber, one mill employee, one Hindu priest, one fakir, one sadhu.

20. Agricultural land of Degaon is held in 524 bits of which 502 are dry land bits, 17 are wet land bits not contiguously occupied with dry land and 5 are garden land bits similarly held separately. Four wet land bits and 4 garden land bits are held by the respective occupants in contiguity with dry land. Degaon is rather poor in expansive bits of agricultural land held contiguously by individual owners : the size of the average dry land bit works at :—

$$\text{acres } \frac{1714-27}{502} = \text{acres } 3-16 \text{ nearly.}$$

The size of the average wet land bit is acres 3-25 nearly (this is because of all the wet land being confined to two localities and a high proportion of it belonging only to two zamindars), and the size of the average garden land bit is 33 guntas nearly. It must be remembered that this separate treatment of garden land has no reality about it in so far as all of it is used for growing dry crops only : the distinction made is not by the raiyats but by the Survey and Settlement Department. If the two big wet land-holders are omitted from calculation, the size of the average wet land bit goes down precipitously to 20 guntas nearly.

21. Fifteen mahars hold land as occupants (most of them in joint occupancies). The total acreage held by them is 86-17 dry land and 4-19 wet land. The following table gives the names of the mahars and the sizes of their respective occupancies :—

[Table.]

Sl. No.	Names of Mahar Occupants	ACREAGE HELD		
		Dry	Wet	Garden
1	Adelya Jalya ..	20-23	..	..
2	Marya Burmya ..	5-38	0-23	..
3	Pothy Govinda ..	4-10	..	..
4	Namya Burmya ..	4- 2	..	..
5	Sambya Govindya ..	3- 0	..	..
6	Adelya Mahadya ..	3- 0	..	..
7	Kondya Babya ..	8- 4	..	..
8	Peerya Nagya ..	17- 0	0-22	..
9	Mahadya Lakshya ..	16- 3	..	..
10	Marya Vitya ..	0-29	0-22	..
11	Sambya Santhya ..	0-29	0-22	..
12	Gangya Jigya ..	0-29	0-23	..
13	Sambya Pothy ..	0-30	0-22	..
14	Pothy Gangya ..	0-30	0-23	..
15	Nagya Lakshya ..	0-30	0-23	..
	Total ..	86-17	4-19	..

22. Another point of interest in the landholdings of Degaon is that, independent of the janti pattas, there are 12 cases of joint occupancies where the occupants divide the agricultural expenses and the yield (if they themselves cultivate), after deducting the land revenue due (if they let out on tenancy). The following table gives details, of this process of healthy co-operation :—

[Table.

Joint occupancies.

Serial No.	Patta No.	No. of joint occupants	Extent of land jointly occupied	How cultivated
1	3 (<i>h</i>)	3	dry land 6-3	by themselves
2	41 (<i>d</i>)	4	10-38	do
3	56 (<i>a</i>)	4	2-38	do
4	56 (<i>b</i>)	4	2-39	do
5	60 (<i>g</i>)	4	7-22	do
6	65	6	2-27	do
7	75	5	0-19	do
8	77	4	3-30	do
9	78 (<i>b</i>)	4	1-11	do
10	82 (<i>d</i>)	3	0-6	do
11	83	6	3-21	by tenant
12	89	8	2-6	do

23. In practically all these cases, the reason for the joint occupancy is that the extent of land to be partitioned is too small to admit of such a process. And none of the occupants is willing to surrender his share or interest in every patta concerned against a compensation which he might get in the shape of land consolidated in a block or two. That is, the occupants concerned do realise the un-economic results of excessive fragmentation (and therefore maintain joint occupancies), but are so suspicious of any possible loss that they prefer to get their respective shares of the yields of the different survey numbers concerned, to agreeing by common consent or through a punch to partitions resulting in minimum fragmentation. Notwithstanding, that in 10 cases out of 12 the occupants co-operate and smoothly carry on agricultural work and distribution of the yield, testifies to a high level of practical wisdom among them. It must be remembered that almost all the co-occupants repeat in many of the joint occupancies enumerated above. For purposes of calculation, however each co-occupant is considered to possess only his share in one or more of the joint occupancies, and each landholder is

classified in an earlier paragraph according to the total extent of his holding (including his shares in joint occupancies). It is true that these shares in joint occupancies cannot be located but still, proportionate contributions towards cultivation expenses, proportionate division of the yield of land, and the possession of the right to sell such co-occupancy rights, appear to justify the procedure adopted here.

24. There is not much dispossession of land ; rather, there is a good deal of over-possession : 2 zamindars practically monopolize all the wet land, the dry land is held by a much larger number in much smaller sizes and there are a good many who would like to take up some land for cultivation, but there is none. Attraction to land is rather dormant, and this in spite of the proverbial attachment of the raiyat to his village and to his "father's banian tree". Agriculture does not pay, and there is a nice road which can take the more ambitious to the Basar Railway Station or the mills of Bhaisa. In one case a woman occupant proved that her relatives had deprived her of a 4 annas share in survey Nos. 1 and 257 and an 8 annas share in survey No. 19. But this partakes more of a family dispute than of a process of dispossession of the cultivator by the non-cultivator, or of the small cultivator by the big. The only mentionable name is of Mahadayya Kishtayya whose numerous mortgages with possession are enumerated below. But it must be pointed out that in all cases except two, the mortgages with possession automatically close, and the land becomes released from any encumbrance. Albeit, it is difficult to foretell how matters might turn by the time the respective mortgages ended.

Mahadayya Krishtayya's mortgages with possession.

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Mortgagor	Extent of land mortgaged	Terms
1	5	Narayan Mahadu	3- 7	Redemption after 25 years.
2	6	Kadari Sayiga Koli Mohanaji Peeraji Sahebu Peeraji.	14- 9	Redemption after 11 years

Mahadajya Krishtayya's Mortgages with possession.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Mortgagor	Extent of land Mortgaged	Terms
3	9	Gangabai Manbhav.	2-26	Interest at 18 % compound. Redemption at the end of five years on payment of principal. Default involves forfeiture.
4	11	Satwaji Gangaram.	5-27	Redemption after 5 years.
5	26	Nagoba Sambu...	4-39	Redemption after 5 years by paying the borrowed amount. Default involves another 5 years.
6	32	Nagappa Sivaram Vani.	4-32	Redemption after 10 years.
7	41	Bhavu Rao .. Lalba.	4-11	Redemption after 6 years.
8	42	Bheema Papudu Koli.	6-22	Redemption after 30 years.
9	43	Bhoja Eerappa Koli.	12- 2	Redemption after 13 years.
10	51	Murtuza Shah Mohamed Shah.	1-38	Redemption after 12 years.
11	70	Maruthi Zachu	3-17	Redemption after 20 years.
12	79	Pothya Sivuga Bhojya Sivuga.	6-12	Redemption after 16 years.

Agricultural Tenants.

25. There are 124 persons cultivating land on tenancy terms. Of these, 75 are landholders themselves, 49 are landless tenants : 7 women have taken up tenancies which they manage with the help of labourers. The extent of land taken up by the tenants is acres 512-1 dry land, acres

65-36 wet land and acres 4-28 garden land. That is, 29·9 per cent. of the occupied dry land area, 86·7 per cent. of the wet land occupied area and 60·3 per cent. of the garden land occupied area, is in the hands of tenants. A classification of tenants according to the sizes of their tenancy holdings, is not possible in the case of Degaon because the actual extent of wet land taken up on tenancy terms by a large number of raiyats from the 2 big zamindars of the village, cannot be ascertained. The occupant and the tenant know which plots of land are let out and for how much per year. But the areas of these very small tenancies cannot be even approximately gauged. Similarly, a distinction between landowning and landless tenants cannot be made for the reason that there are 7 cases of joint cultivation in some of which landowners and raiyats without land of their own, co-operate.

26. In 16 cases tenants have taken up land for fixed periods of time with lumpsum advance payments (*kundgutha*), and the cultivation work is done by the payers themselves. Cases of *kundgutha* in which the payers have in their turn let out the lands to others, are shown in the table on land mortgage debt.

27. There are in all 168 tenancies in which several of the tenants appear more than once. In 126 of these, the annual rent is paid in money while in 42 cases half the annual crop (in a few cases with a half or the whole of land revenue).

28. 143 of the tenancies are annual contracts while 25 are for specified number of years (of these 16 are *kundguthas*). The contracts are :—

In one case for 20 years

do	19	do		
do 2 cases	16	do	each	
2 do	15	do	do	
2 do	12	do	do	
1 case	11	do		
4 cases	10	do	do	
2 do	7	do	do	
1 case	6	do		
8 cases	5	do	do	
1 case	2	do		

29. In only 3 of the 16 *kundguthas* are the *guthadars* (tenants) landless. Of the 49 landless tenants only 2 have additional occupations : one is a mail carrier and fisherman, the other is a barber.

30. In the case of the 2 big zamindars holding between them practically all the wet land of the village, the tenancies deserve special notice. Practically every raiyat worth the name (not excluding the sowcar—zamindar—cultivator Mahadayya Krishtayya) finds a place as a tenant of either Dhanaraj Narayan or Narayan Mahadu. These tenancies deserve a closer study, but the following details ascertainable during the investigation may be of interest :

Serial No.	Name of Occupant	Extent of land let out on tenancy	No. of tenants	Amount received by landholders as rent		
1	Dhanaraj Narayan Marwadi.	52-6 D 20-11 W	40	Rs.	A.	P.
				366	6	0
2	Narayan Mahadu patel.	29-10 D 40-24 W	52	614	5	6

31. There is only one maung (no mahars) who is a tenant of Narayan Mahadu patel. He cultivates a few plots of wet land (extent is ascertainable only with the chain) and pays the landholder Rs. 16-2-0 annually.

32. There are 7 cases of joint cultivation as shown under :—

1.	2 Landowners	..	..	8-3 D
2.	2 do	..	..	6-15 D
3.	5 Landowners and 1 landless	..	..	9-21 D
4.	2 Landless tenants	..	..	1-22 G
5.	2 Landowners	..	..	5-39 D
6.	1 Landowner and 3 landless	..	..	50-35 D
				1-35 W
7.	10 Landowners	..	..	22-26 D
				0-16 W

Total acreage	..	1-22 G.
		103-19 D.
		2-11 W.

33. This is another instance showing the capacity of the Degaon raiyats to secure maximum economy, provided circumstances permit them to do so.

34. The majority of the tenancy agreements are oral. The occupant and the tenant do not assist each other in any way, but the carting of the landholders share of the produce (where it is paid over in kind) is the business of the tenant.

35. There are several cases of sub-tenancy, especially in the wet land area.

36. For two reasons, the high land revenue to be paid by the occupants to Government and the comparative inferiority of the soil, the terms of tenancy are not inviting to either of the two parties. In a good many cases the tenants pay only the land revenue due. And quite a good acreage is lying fallow, on account of tenants finding it not worth while. In some cases, land is being cultivated in alternate years, and the worried occupant finds it very difficult to manage his land revenue *kists* (instalments).

Agricultural Labourers.

37. Of the 175 families 40 neither own lands nor tenancies. How they maintain themselves is seen from the following table :—

How engaged			No. of families
maungs (general village service)	..	..	5
mahars (village conservancy service)	..	..	10
daily labourers	..	..	6
domestic servant	..	..	1
weavers	..	..	12
shepherd	..	..	1
potter	..	..	1
tailor	..	..	1
barbers	..	..	2
blacksmith	..	..	1
carpenter	..	..	1
dhobie	..	..	1
woman	..	..	1
beggars	..	..	3
dependents	..	..	4

Many of the maungs prepare and sell broom sticks.

38. The weavers buy their yarn on cash payment at Bhaisa. They get one bundle for Rs. 8, and out of this they are able to make one piece of 24 yards, of very ordinary rough white cloth. They sell their wares to Bhaisa merchants

or to raityats direct. The general price they get is Rs. 10-8-0 a piece. The other expenses of production like starch, oil, etc., are negligible. Thus the weaving charges they get per piece is about Rs. 2-8-0. At full swing one man and one woman can prepare a piece in 3 days. If this is done, their wage works at Re. 0-13-4 per day, 9 annas for the man and 4 annas 4 pies for the woman. But what actually happens is that between one man and one woman they generally take 9 days to prepare a piece. This gives them both together a daily wage of about 4 annas and a half. The explanation for this slow process is that in the agricultural season men and women of the weaving families employ themselves on daily wages, and weave cloth at odd hours. In the off season they spend part of their time every day in attending fairs, meeting relatives, friends, etc.

39. Thanks to the nice road and the numerous motor buses, the wage level at Degaon for unskilled labour is fairly high. Practically the same rates obtaining at Bhaisa prevail here. Wages are mostly paid in money.

Land Mortgage Debt.

40. There are 10 land mortgages. The acreage mortgaged is 50-31 dry land and 0-8 wet land. The present estimated value of this acreage is Rs. 3,557 and the mortgage debt amounts to Rs. 4,347. The fact of the borrowed amount being higher in value than the value of the land itself, is to be explained by mentioning that in 6 of the 10 cases the mortgages are of the *kundgutha* kind. Also, this difference is at least partly attributable to the local custom of sowcars showing in the bonds larger amounts and longer periods than actually agreed upon with the borrower. The borrower is generally illiterate, and the writing of the document is done by a third party who under the influence of a commission, puts in figures favourable to the sowcar. About half a dozen cases actually presented themselves where the borrower gave one figure and the lender another, a much bigger. When the "Ba Kalam" (the person in whose handwriting the document was drawn up) was interrogated, his figures invariably agreed with the sowcars.

41. These 10 debts are hereditary in one case, accumulated in a second case, due to miscellaneous causes in a third case: in 6 cases the debts were incurred on account of marriage and in one case on account of purchase of land.

42. In 8 cases the lenders are Komtis, in one case a *rangara* (dyer) and in another case a mahar.

43. Seven are mortgages with possession while 3 are simple hypothecations.

44. The rates of interest levied are 18 per cent. compound interest in two cases and 12 per cent. compound in one case. The money rate is fairly low here on account of competitive conditions facilitated by the good means of communication.

45. The ten debts have lasted for 9, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 and 1 year (4 cases) respectively.

46. At one stage in the course of the investigation the raiyats were told of the aims and activities of the Co-operative Credit Societies Department. A discussion followed. All the sowcars of the village were present, and the general opinion expressed by the villagers was that it would not be wise to attempt at forming a co-operative society. Their general argument amounted to this; they could exert themselves against the sowcar aggressor and sometime or other an appeal for mercy must bring a response. But, they said, a co-operative society meant government control and they could not say where they would stand or whither they would be led under that impersonal guidance. A half hours' explanation of the fact that the co-operative movement was the people's own and had practically nothing to do with Government (except for general guidance and protection against bad and risky transaction), left them quite unconvinced.

Other Debt.

47. Seventy-two families have no debts, one has only mortgage debt, four have debts of both kinds. Taking into account only debts other than secured by land, there are 102 cases of which 66 are based on crop security and 36 on personal security.

48. Debt other than secured by land totals up to 21,566, the average debt per indebted family working at Rs. 211-7-0 nearly. The following is the classification of debts according to size :—

Amount		No. of debts
Rs. 1,000 and more	.. ..	0
Rs. 500 do	.. ..	12
Rs. 250 do	.. ..	20
Rs. 100 do	.. ..	33
less than Rs. 100	.. ..	32

49. In no case is there payment of interest in kind. This again seems to be due to the prevalence of competitive conditions and nearness to Bhaisa. Three are sundry debts bearing no interest, three are instalment loans where principal interest and something more is all compounded into a fixed number of annual payments, in one case the loan is to be cancelled by personal labour, and in 95 cases money rates of interest are charged.

50. Details with regard to rates of interest charged, are as shown below :—

Rates of interest		No. of cases
24 per cent. compound interest and more		1
18	do	46
15	do	20
12	do	28
Total ..		95

51. Here as in the case of land mortgage debts, it is to be noticed that the general rate of interest hangs between 12 and 18 per cent. a range lower than the one prevalent in the Hadgaon or Nanded taluqas. Not that the usual sowcar irregularities are quite absent : in one case, for instance, the indebted raiyat said he owed the marwadi Rs. 50. When the latter was asked to verify the statement, he said that the debt was an instalment loan compounded up to Rs. 200 payable at Rs. 25 a year over 8 years. And there was the "ba kalam" (Mahadayya Krishtayya's son-in-law is the usual writer of documents) who testified to the veracity of the sowcar's version.

52. The causes for the 102 debts are ascertained to be the following :—

Causes			No. of cases
accumulation	..	..	1
cultivation	..	..	1
land revenue	..	..	3
bulls and household expenses	..	..	1
bulls and land revenue	..	..	1
bulls and miscellaneous	..	..	1
bulls and marriage	..	..	2
household expenses	..	..	8
household expenses and land revenue	.	..	1
household expenses and marriage	..	..	1
toddy contract (kalali)	..	..	1

<i>hereditary</i>	..	..	8
house-building and provision	..	..	1
house-building and marriage	..	..	2
house-building	..	..	6
house-building and land revenue	..	..	3
house repair	..	..	1
marriage and litigation	..	..	1
<i>marriage</i>	..	..	35
miscellaneous	..	..	4
purchase of bulls	..	..	12
purchase of land	..	..	2
purchase of house	..	..	1
piece-goods business	..	..	1
sundry	..	..	3

The number of cases underlined shows which way the wind is blowing ; half of Degaon debts are not productive.

53. Letting alone the three sundry debts which are not due to any particular individual, the remaining 99 debts are due

in 86 cases to komtis
 in 5 do parsees and komtis
 in 3 do marathas and komtis
 in 1 do a marwadi
 in 1 do a shepherd
 in 1 do a mahar, and
 in 1 do a cowherd.

The debts have lasted
 in 1 case for over 15 years
 in 4 cases do 10 do
 in 18 „ do 5 do
 in 33 „ do 3 do
 in 41 „ do 1 year, and
 in 5 „ for less than 1 year.

Several cases of time-barred loans are there, but though the sowcars make all possible attempts to screen the fact of loans becoming null and void on account of the limitation of time being barred, every indebted raiyat concerned knows his legal position full well. Of course he does not tell the sowcar "Your loan is cancelled on account of lapse of time and I do not owe you anything". What he tells him is "If and when convenient I shall try to make some re-payment. But if you are in a hurry, I cannot help it and you may go to a court of law".

Seed Supply.

54. As a rule, the raiyats preserve their seed packed in hay lest it should be damaged by insects. There is no Government supply of cotton seed, and raiyats resort to seed loans very rarely. The usual custom is for the borrower to repay 3 seers of kapas against a loan of 12 seers cotton seed.

55. The village has had no visits from any officer or official of the Agricultural or Co-operative Department over the past ten years. A Veterinary Officer visited the village once some five years ago.

How produce is disposed of.

56. The market for Degaon produce is Bhaisa. As mentioned above, there is good road facility, but there is not much to sell. The raiyats are generally speaking in poor circumstances. The bulk of the agricultural produce is required for their respective household needs, and the little kapas they grow goes against debts and interest. The general practice of the raiyats is to take their kapas to one of the mills at Bhaisa, have the ginned cotton weighed and bring the mill's receipt back to the village. The receipt is then handed over to the sowcar (in most cases he is Mahadayya Krishtayya) who goes to Bhaisa and settles the account. On his return to the village he gives an account (not in writing) to the concerned raiyat, stating how much money is got for the ginned cotton, how much is credited against the raiyat's dues to himself, and the balance (after a process of bargaining as to how much should be retained by the sowcar in cancellation of the raiyat's dues) is paid down. The raiyats generally convey their kapas stock to Bhaisa in 3 instalments because kapas is picked 3 times with about 3 weeks interval between any two pickings. This enables the raiyat to get some sundry cash for himself out of the 2nd or 3rd consignment of kapas. All this is in the case of indebted raiyats only. The debt-free raiyats themselves carry the receipts to the respective mills when the rate for ginned cotton rules high, and dispose of their stock either to the mills concerned or to merchants according to convenience. There are no *udathiyas* either at Degaon or at Bhaisa.

57. Prominent features of Bhaisa as a market for cotton are enumerated in the Report on Sonari village.

58. Rc. 1 is generally charged as hire for a cart to convey agricultural produce over the four miles from Degaon to Bhaisa.

59. One measure seer of jawari, when weighed, shows one seer three chataks and four tolas. A stone locally used as 2 seers for weighing kapas is exactly equivalent to 2 Government seers by weight.

60. Local measurements are :—

for jawari

4 seers	1 pasri
4 pasris	1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi

(that is, 320 measure seers, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the khandi at Sangvi or Hassapur)

for kapas

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers (by weight)	1 pasri
8 pasris	1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi
42 $\frac{1}{4}$ maunds	1 boja

(It is noteworthy that a boja at Bhaisa means 510 seers, whereas at Degaon it is accepted to be equal to 512 seers)

Local harvest prices for important crops are :—

for small jawari Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per khandi of 320
seers)

for kapas „ 145 to „ 155 per boja

for paddy (un-husked rice) Rs. 18 and 21 per khandi

for ginned cotton Rs. 135 to Rs. 145 per boja (of 140
seers).

Land Revenue Assessment.

61. The land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 4,404-11-0. As mentioned in an earlier paragraph, there are a few instances of *jodiam* in which cases the Government has permanently remitted the land revenue due by 50 or 75 per cent. All the wet land is assessed usually for the *abi* crop (crops grown between July and December), but if any year there should be heavy rains and the tank should have sufficient water to enable some portion of the wet land below to grow a second crop (called *thabi*, that is, crops grown between October and April,) assessment is charged on such lands raising 2 crops at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the *abi* rate.

62. The 2 tanks called the Jalal Shah Talab and the Jalal Shah Kunta are both in good condition : in the case of the former, the sluice is leaky and a considerable amount of water goes to waste. Both these were built by private persons and therefore the Government allowed the builders the concession of paying dry rates for 40 and 30 years respectively. Now both of them are subject to full rates. For the supervision of water-supply below the kunta there is no *aceradi* (supervisor of irrigation) appointed by Government. Therefore, Dhanraj Narayan has employed Lalya Sagya for the purpose and allowed him some wet land as *inam*. That is, he does not pay any rent to Dhanraj.

63. The rates of assessment range in the case of wet land between Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 per acre, and for dry land between annas 5 and Rs. 2-15-0 per acre. The black cotton soil is charged between Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-15-0, and sandy strips mostly lying fallow are charged annas 5. The local view is that the assessment rate is high and leaves practically nothing to the occupant who lets out his land to a tenant. The cultivating occupant does realise a residue, but mill wages are more attractive to him. This view is largely supported by figures in the table on tenancies. It is further supported by the fact that the extent of land left permanently fallow on account of the inferiority of land is acres 77-6 dry and acres 1-0 wet. And the extent of land cultivated in alternate years for the same reason is acres 64-36 dry land.

64. The yield and the expenses of production on an average "audh" of 15 acres work at the following figures :—

Yield.

			Rs.	A.	P.
1½ bojas of kapas	..	..	187	8	0
6 khandis of jawari	..	..	150	0	0
jawari stalk	..	..	30	0	0
Total value of the yield			367	8	0

(The range of prices of jawari stalk is very wide. At the harvest time when everybody—occupant, tenant or labourer—has on hand some kadbi, the demand is very low, and the seller realises a very low price. As the year

rolls on, the stock becomes exhausted, demand increases all round and the price rises sharply. As a matter of fact, sometimes jawari stalk cannot be had for any price. Many a time the raiyat has got to decrease the supply of kadbi to his bulls and kine, making up for it by putting in more of sarki (cotton seed).

Expenses.

			Rs.	A.	P.
seed-jawari 5 pailis	..	..	1	0	0
sarki 90 seers	..	..	5	4	0
manure 12 carts	..	..	6	0	0
(manure is not sold as a rule but an estimate is given of the value)	..	..	
pay of one man for 1 year..	..	..	100	0	0
jawari for wages for extra labour required			25	0	0
jawari stalk for bulls	..	..	30	0	0
cotton seed for bulls	..	..	22	8	0
depreciation charges for bulls	..	..	40	0	0
water charges	..	..	..
transit charges..	..	..	..
		Total	230	5	0
Value of net produce of land	..	..	137	3	0
Value of net produce of land per acre..			9	2	4
Assessment on an average acre of black cotton soil	..	..	2	14	0

Therefore, percentage of land revenue assessment to the "annual value" of land works at 31.4 nearly.

65. An estimate of the yield and the expenses for an average acre of the sandy inferior soil is not possible for the reason that most of it is fallow. Even in the case of the few acres that are sprinkled with seed, very often the plants do not reach the reaping stage at all.

66. Similarly an estimate of the yield and expenses on an average acre of wet land is not possible because the 2 big wet landholders have let out their lands to nearly a hundred tenants, and each of these tenants cultivates his wet land bit as a rule with some dry land, either his own or taken on tenancy. Thus, on account of the all round

dove-tailing of dry land cultivation to wet land cultivation, and on account of the very small size of the average wet cultivation holding, the Degaon raiyats are not able to throw any light on this item.

General.

67. There are 15 wells in the village (all private) but in all these water is saltish. Therefore, people use the well water for other household purposes and fetch their drinking water from the tank.

68. The general health is fairly good but the surroundings of the village are kept rather filthy. The condition of cattle is quite good, as also that of milk supply. Jawari is the staple food, but rice is also taken occasionally ; this is the explanation for the hundred tenancies of Narayan Mahadu and Dhanraj Narayan. The raiyats generally marry two wives.

69. The following statistics are from the village records :—

bulls	..	..	..	153
he-buffaloes	..	..	..	8
buffaloes	..	..	..	163
cows	..	..	..	320
ploughs	..	..	..	65
carts	..	..	..	48
agricultural wells	..	..	..	2

(both in dilapidated condition)

70. There is one sewing machine in the village but no bicycle. There is no panchayat spirit in the village : the differences between the sowcars and the borrowers are always settled by the sowcar, and the little disputes among the raiyats themselves either prolong unsettled or are disposed of by the concerned sowcars. Only in one dispute the parties have sought the help of law and it is pending before a Court at Nanded.

71. There are 6 persons literate in Marathi and none in Urdu. There is no school, Government or private, but Mahadayya Krishtayya's son-in-law gives some tuition when he is not engaged in writing documents—as if to atone for the latter sin. There are about a hundred children (boys and girls) of school-going age, but the Degaon raiyat, the patwari especially does not want a

school. He wants his children to assist him in his agricultural work right from infancy, and he deliberately holds that that is the best schooling he can give his offspring.

72. Degaon is on the whole poor, the prospect is poorer. The tendency for a rapid increase in population is distinctly visible and increasing fragmentation of occupancy and cultivation holdings is making the already un-economic farming much more un-economic. Debt is fairly, rather unfairly heavy, and Degaon would probably enter on a career of prosperity with the exodus of the excess population and a re-distribution of agricultural land among the rest. The relation between the incidence of land revenue and the net yield of land demands further examination.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
1	<i>Ambubai Raoji Patel.</i>	<i>(a) Ambubai R. P.</i>	72	8- 8	..	..
			76	8-18	..	..
			7/4	2-31	..	..
			3/4	0- 8	..	..
		<i>(b) Mohnaji Rajanna Suthar.</i>	118	11-11	..	..
2	<i>Appaji Nowsaji</i>	<i>Appaji N.</i>	73	1-21	..	..
			74	5-16	..	..
			87	8-10	..	..
			90	4- 1	..	..
3	<i>Adelya Jalya Mahar.</i>	<i>(u) Adelya J. M.</i>	10	4-17	..	..
			43	3-38	..	..
			163	12- 8	..	..
		<i>(b) Marya Burmya Mahar.</i>	10	2- 9	..	..
			163	3- 2	..	..
		<i>(c) Pothya Govindya</i>	10	2- 9	..	..
		<i>(d) Namya Burmya</i>	43	1- 0	..	..
			163	3- 2	..	..
		<i>(e) Sambya Govindya</i>	43	0-39	..	..
		<i>(f) Adelya Mahadya</i>	43	0-39	..	..
		<i>(g) Kondya Babya</i>	58	2-15	..	..
			59	1-33	..	..
4	<i>Abdul Wahed Saheb</i>	<i>Kajjam Ramulu</i>				
5	<i>Indirabai Lakshman</i>	<i>(a) Indirabai Lakshman.</i>				
		<i>(b) Rukmaji Pothaji</i>				

DEVGAON

Holdings.

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
4	0-8	2-31 plus 8-8 by tenant	Agriculture	
2*	S. No. 163 cultivated in alternate years on account of infertility	..	Carpenter	Agriculture
7*		..	Agriculture	
..		
..		
3		..	Agriculture	
4*		..	do	
2*		..	do	
2*		..	do	
2*		..	do	
2*		..	do	
4*		..	do	
..		Jointly owned and cultivated	..	
1		tenant	Grocer	Sowcar
8*		tenant	..	
15*			Agriculture	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
5	(c) <i>Jingurubai Jayaram.</i>		1	0-32	..	0-21
			19	6-32	..	..
			34	5-7	..	..
			161	1-2	..	..
			216/2	0-19	..	..
			257	3-7	..	..
			267	..	..	0-10
			(d) Narayan Mahadev	1	0-32	0-21
			4/3	2-1	..	..
			19	6-32	..	..
	(e) Abdul Wahed Saheb.	..	34	2-23	..	..
			66	0-9	..	..
			161	1-2	..	..
			216/2	0-19	..	..
			257	3-7	..	..
			267	..	..	0-11
			65	3-23	..	..
6	Kadari Sayiga Koli.	(a) Kadari S. K.	181	1-13	..	..
			187/2	0-27	..	..
			204	3-8	..	..
			210	1-22	..	..
			(b) Sahebu Peerajulu.	181	1-12	..
			187/2	0-28	..	..
	(c) Mohnaji Peerajulu.	..	204	3-8	..	..
			210	1-21	..	..
			181	1-13	..	..
			187/2	0-27	..	..
			204	3-8	..	..
			210	1-22	..	..
7	Kondya Babya Mahar.	Kondya Babya M.	105/1	3-1	..	..
8	Krishtayya Pothanna Chellewad.	(a) Krishtayya P. C.	144	..	..	0-12
			209/1	5-0	..	..
			212/2	2-15	..	..
			(b) Chinnayya Pothanna C.	214/2	3-8	..
			263/3	1-16	..	..
9	Gangubai Gurudatt Manbhav.	Gangubai G. M.	47	2-26	..	..
10	Gangaram Pothanna	Gangaram P.	17/2	5-2	..	..
			21/2	5-34	..	..

DEVGAON

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
9*	..	Tenant	..	
9	Agriculture	
1	do	
4	do	Fruit-picker.
4	..	Tenant		Fruit picker
4	..	Tenant	do	
..	do	
8	..	do	do	
3*	do	
1	do	Beggar

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
11	Gangaram Ranba	(a) Ramchander Ranba (in charge of the lands of his blind brother Chendrabhan Ranba)	4/1 45/1 45/8 67 68 86	2-18 2-22 4-27 4-0 0-16 3-26	............	............
		(b) Satwaji Gangaram	67 68 86 256	1-39 0-8 1-38 5-27	........	........
12	Jalu Pothanna	(a) Jalu P.	56 57	11-18 1-6	....	....
		(b) Peeraji Peerappa	56	11-14	..	..
13	Siva Bhojayya Boyi	Siva B. B.	240/2 254/1	3-35 2-26	....	....
14	Jalal Raj Md. Lathaf	Moulana Mohydeen Saheb.	62/1 95/3 235/2	5-22 0-9 3-11	......	......
15	Zachu Rapuji Mah-ratta.	Zachu B. M.	170 190 232/1 232/2 234/1 234/4	5-35 5-6 7-10 1-21 3-15 3-0	............	............
16	Jalalbee Nasar Saheb.	Jalalbee N. S.	104 105/2 183/1 183/3	.. 3-21 2-17 2-6	.. .. .. ..	0-17
17	Deva Rao Jayaram	Deva Rao J.	250/2	2-20	..	..
18	Devuga Raja	(a) Devuga Raja	189 200/1	4-5 1-17	....	....
		(b) Yelligadu Bhojudu	189 200/1	4-5 1-17	....	....
		(c) Nirayabai Raja	189 200/1	4-5 1-17	....	....
19	Dhondu Kondji Patel.	Dhondu K. P.	26 29/1 40 51/1	3-22 0-36 5-30 2-6	........	........

* Including all his land,

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
6	2-0 (in S. No. 86)	..	Agriculture	
4	0-24 (S. No. 68)	† Tenant (S. N. 256) Minor		
2	fallow	alternately on ..	account of infertility Agriculture	
1	..	do	do	
2	..	Tenant	Boyi	
3	..	..	Agriculture	
8*	..	..	do	
4	..	..	Mattress maker	Agriculture
1	..	..	Convict in jail (family cultivates)	
2	..	Tenant	Coolie	Fruit-picker
2	..	..	Agriculture	
2	..	..	do	Coolie
8*	..	..	do	

† S. N. 256 cultivated by tenant for mortgagee.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
20	Dattaram Baba ...	(a) Dattaram Baba ..	217/1	0-22	..	..
			252	2-12	..	..
		(b) Abaji Baba ..	217/1	0-22	..	..
			252	2-12	..	..
		(c) Vittal Baba ..	217/1	0-23	..	..
			252	2-12	..	..
		(d) Dev Rao B. ..	217/1	0-22	..	..
			252	2-12	..	..
		(e) Dhondu Kondji ..	217/1	2- 9	..	..
			252	2-12	..	..
21	Dhanaraj Narayan Marwady.	(a) Dhanaraj N. M. ..	35	7-19	..	..
			109	..	1-35	..
		(b) Bhojanna Gaddi ..	110	..	0-34	..
		(c) Mothya Dhanger ..	111	31-31	..	..
			114	11- 2	..	..
			115	8- 2	..	..
			116	..	1-25	..
			117	..	1-15	..
			118	..	1 33	..
			119	..	1-29	..
			120	..	1-21	..
			121/1	1-11	..	..
			121/2	..	0-22	..
			121/3	..	1-27	..
			121/4	..	1-33	..
			122	..	1-24	..
			123	..	1-35	..
			124	..	1-33	..
			206/2	9-14	..	..
			183/2	2-11	..	..
22	Dattaram Nagoba	Dattaram N. ..	238	3-35	..	..
			244	6-11	..	..
			3/1	1-32	..	..
			228	18-14	..	..
			250/1	6- 5	..	..
			237/1	5-28	..	..
			51/2	2 37	..	..
			51/2	1-18	..	..
			51/2	0-29	..	..
			51/2	0-30	..	..
23	Dattaram Nagoba .	(a) Jingrubai J. ..	51/2	2 37	..	..
		(b) Dattaram N. ..	51/2	1-18	..	..
Joint Patta	Jingrubai Jayaran .	(c) Peeraji Rajaram ..	51/2	0-29	..	..
		(d) Shavji Peeraji ..	51/2	0-30	..	..
24	Dattaram Nagoba .	(a) Dattaram N. ..	145	..	1- 2	..
		(b) Housubai Mohanji	145	..	1- 3	..
Joint Patta	Housubai Mohanji	(b) Housubai M. ..	145	..	1- 3	..
			145	..	1- 3	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
6*	Agriculture	
2	do	
2	do	
2	do	
2	do	
2	Adathya	Sowcar
..	0-34	water logged	..	
..	1-0	..	..
..	1-11	Tenant	..	
8*	Agriculture	
4*	do	Shepherd
8*	Minor, but agriculture through "nowkers"	
..	..	Tenant	..	
..	..	do	..	
7*	..	do	..	
5*	..	do	..	
4*	..	do	Agriculture	

* Including all this land.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
25	Narsayya Malkanna	Narsayya M.	49/1	4-19	..	..
			62/2	4-17	..	..
26	Nagoba Sambu	Nagoba S.	108	3- 2	..	..
			219/2	5-33	..	..
			240/1	3-21	..	..
			225	4-39	..	..
27	Natha Rao Rajesh- wara Rao Desh- mukh.	Natha Rao R. D.	142	..	2-26	..
			149	..	0-22	..
			41	3-10	..	..
28	Narayan Mahadu Patel.	Narayan M. P.	125	..	3- 3	..
			126	..	2-26	..
			127	..	2- 3	..
			128	..	1-25	..
			129	..	3- 4	..
			130	..	2-15	..
			132	..	1-30	..
			133	..	2-15	..
			134	..	2- 5	..
			135	..	2-33	..
			137	1-31	..	..
			143	..	2- 0	..
			147	0-28	..	..
			148	..	2- 3	..
			149	..	2-26	..
			151	..	2-37	..
			152	..	2-16	..
			153	..	1-19	..
			154	..	2- 3	..
			155	..	2-28	..
			156	..	2- 1	..
			157	4-39	..	..
			158	..	0-12	..
			160	6- 6	..	..
			162	15-26	..	..
29	Pothya Narasimha Koli.	(a) Pothya N. K.	12	5-18	..	..
		(b) Cihnnamma Rajanna.	255	1-15	..	..
		(c) Bojanna Rajanna	255	1-15	..	..
		(d) Muthanna R.	255	1-15	..	..
30	Narasubai Ra- mayya.	Mahadayya Krish- tayya	84	18-15	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	
4	do	
3	..	Tenant	Deshmukh	
9*	..	Tenant (except 4-0 wet)	..	
1	Agriculture	Fruit-picker.
1	do	do
1	do	do
.. 1	do	do
9*		

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
31	Lakshminah Shivram Sonar.	Lakshminibai S. S. ..	229	8-12	..	..
32	Nagappa Shivaram Vani.	Nagappa S. V. ..	198/1	4-12	..	..
			209/2	4-32	..	..
			236/1	4-38	..	..
33	Pothanna Muthanna.	Pothanna M. ..	239	6-8	..	..
			245	8-2	..	..
			258/2	8-34	..	..
34	Pothanna Hasanna Koli.	(a) Pothanna H. K. ..	14	1-16	..	..
		(b) Muthanna Sayanna K.	14	2-32	..	..
		(c) Hasanna Pothanna	14	2-17	..	..
35	Poshetty Shivu ..	(a) Poshetty S. ..	16	3-21	..	..
		(b) Sayiga S. ..	168	5-12	..	..
			226	2-10	..	..
			16	1-7	..	..
		(c) Ganga S. ..	168	1-31	..	..
			226	0-30	..	..
			16	1-7	..	..
		(d) Lakshma S. ..	168	1-31	..	..
			226	0-30	..	..
36	Muthanna Chinayya Koli.	Muthanna C. K. ..	16	1-7	..	..
			168	1-30	..	..
			226	0-30	..	..
37	Poshetty Davlu Koli.	(a) Poshetty D. K. ..	247	12-21	..	..
		(b) Mahadayya Krish- tappa.	27	8-32	..	..
			177	1-17	..	..
38	Peeraya Nagya Mahar.	(a) Peerya Nagya M.	27	8-32	..	..
			44	0-20	..	..
			46	10-6	..	..
		(b) Mahadya Lak- shya M.	77/2	3-1	..	..
			164	2-26	..	..
			4/4	0-21	..	..
			46	5-4	..	..
			54/1	4-20	..	..
			77/2	8-2	..	..
			164	2-25	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by owner or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2*	..	Tenant	..	
3	Agriculture	
9*		..	do	
1		..	do	Fruit-picker and coolie.
.. 1	do	do
1	do	do
4*	do	do
3	do	do
3	do	do
3	do	
1	do	Fruit-picker.
2	..	Tenant	do	do
1	do	do
2	..	Tenant	do	do
6*	..	do	..	
6*	Agriculture	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patra	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
39	Bhojanna Geddi	O. (a) Bhojanna G.	95/1	0- 8	..	..
			18/2	4-12	..	..
			191	4- 5	..	..
			198/2	6- 4	..	..
			206/1	0- 7	..	..
			208/1	3-22	..	..
			215/1	0-21	..	..
			217/2	5 -2	..	..
			219/1	2-15	..	..
		(b) Mallayya Ra- mayya.	95/1	0- 9	..	..
			215/1	0-21	..	..
		(c) Muthakka Pothanna	191	2 3	..	..
		(d) Muthanna Po- thanna.	191	2- 3	..	..
		(e) Mahadayya Krish- tayya.	215/1	0-21	..	..
		(f) Lakshmibai Shiva- ram.	215/1	0-21	..	..
40	Bhavu Rao Patel	(a) Bhavu Rao P. Lalba	218	4-32	..	..
		(b) Appaji Nousaji	218	4-33	..	..
41	Bhavu Rao Lalba	(a) Bhavu Rao L.	7/2	1- 5	..	..
			15/2	4-11	..	..
			194/1	3-34	..	..
			266/2	0-35	..	..
			7/2	1- 5	..	..
			15/2	4-12	..	..
			194/1	3-34	..	..
			266/2	0-35	..	..
		(b) Bhojaraaj Gan- garam.	266/2	0-35	..	..
			266/2	0-35	..	..
		(c) Dattaram Baba	266/2	0-35	..	..
			266/2	0-35	..	..
			266/2	0-35	..	..
			266/2	0-35	..	..
42	Bhuma Papudu Koli	(d) Bhavu Rao Lalba	178	2-10	..	..
			179	0-17	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
			193	8-11	..	..
		(e) Bhuma P. K.	216/3	1- 7	..	..
			251	13- 5	..	..
			196/2	7-38	..	..
			197	12-2	..	..
			261	5- 7	..	..
			21/1	8- 8	..	..
43	Bhoja Eerappa Koli	Bhoja E. K.	196/2	7-38	..	..
			197	12-2	..	..
44	Bhojanna Sahebu	(a) Bhojanna Sahebu	261	5- 7	..	..
			21/1	8- 8	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
..	..	..	Agriculture	
2	..	..	Sowcar	Agriculture
1	..	..	" Nowker "	
2*	..	..	Agriculture	
..	..	..	" Nowker "	
			Agriculture	
10*	..	..	do	Police Patel
..	..	..	do	
..	..	..	do	
7*	..	Tenant	..	
..	..	..	Agriculture	
No partition of land but share in yield annas 4 each.			Agriculture	
4*	Cultivated by tenant for mortgagee		Fruit-picker	
1	12-2 by	tenant for mortgagee	7-38 by self	
3	..	..	Agriculture	
			Agriculture	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Putta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
45	Muthanna Pothanna Bhuniwad.	(b) Narasu Pothanna.	85	9-12	..	..
			17/1	2-25	..	..
		(c) Appam Porhanna B.	261	2-24	..	..
			89/1	2-22	..	..
		(d) Bhojanna Pothanna.	261	2-24	..	..
		(a) Muuthanna P. B.	11/1	3- 8	..	..
		(b) Pothanna	18	2-21	..	..
		Muthanna.	211/1	0- 3	..	..
			212/1	1-35	..	..
			220/2	3-27	..	..
			11/1	3- 9	..	..
			18	2-20	..	..
			211/1	0- 3	..	..
			212/1	1-34	..	..
46	Narayan Mahadu Patel.	(a) Narayan M. P. ..	20	2-18	..	..
			91	0-24	..	..
			96/1	0- 3	..	..
			211/2	0- 5	..	..
			212/3	0-10	..	..
		(b) Rukmaji Pothaji .	20	2-18	..	..
			91	0-24	..	..
			96/1	0- 3	..	..
			211/2	0- 5	..	..
			212/3	0-10	..	..
47	Mohnaji Bhoju ..	Mohnaji B. ..	53	3-18	..	..
			55	4- 5	..	..
			71	0- 3	..	..
			77/1	4-19	..	..
48	Mahadayya Krish-tayya Bakkal	(a) Mahadayya K. B.	54/2	6- 5	..	..
		(b) Gangaram Parasaram.	201	10-27	..	..
			98	2-18	..	..
			227	5-33	..	..
49	Muthanna Sivayya S.	(a) Muthanna S. S. ..	237/3	1-39	..	..
			29/3	1-30	..	..
			254/3	1-27	..	..
		(b) Bhojanna Govindu	29/3	3-20	..	..
50	Muthanna Pothanna Chellawad	(a) Muthanna P. C. ...	186	8-13	..	..
			199	3-31	..	..
			213	4- 6	..	..
			263/2	0-38	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.---(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	
1	do	
6*	do	
5	do	
..	do	
..	do	
..	do	
4	S. N. 53 & 55 by tenant		do	
..	
5*	Agriculture	
2	do	
2	do	
3	do	

*Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
		(b) Muthamma Pothanna	199	3-31	..	..
			213	4- 6	..	..
			263/2	0-39	..	..
51	Murthuza Shah	Murthuza Shah M. ..	100	1-38	..	..
	Mahomed Shah.					
52	Muthanna Satwaji S.	(a) Muthanna S. G. ..	237/2	1-32	..	..
			231	3-32	..	..
		(b) Pothanna Bhojanna.	231	5-29	..	..
		(c) Bhojanna Pothanna.	231	5-29	..	..
53	Jalya Muthiga Varty	Jalya M. V. ..	215/2	3-25	..	..
54	Madhu Ramji Wadiker.	Madhu R. W. ..	4/2	2- 4	..	..
			216/1	0-15	..	..
			249/2	5-33	..	..
55	Mahomed Khan Mahomed Ali Khan.	Mahomed ..	192	7-32	..	..
56	Marya Vitya Mahar	Marya Vitya ..	69	0- 3	..	..
Joint Patta	Pothy Gangya Mahar	(a) Marya Vitya Sambya Santhya Gangya Jigya ..	70	2-38	..	..
		Sambya Pothy ..				
		(b) Pothy Gangya ..				
		Nagya Lakshya ..	70	2-39	..	..
		Marya Burmya ..				
		Peerya Nagya ..				
57	Shaik Moulana Mahomed Amir.	(a) Shaik M. M.A. ..	230	9- 3	..	..
		(b) Sayiga Lalu ..	230	4-22	..	..
		(c) Poshetty Shivu ..	230	4-22	..	..
58	Maruthi Zachu Mahrathi	(a) Maruthi Z. M. ..	259	4- 8	..	..
		(b) Mahadayya ..	259	4- 9	..	..
		Krishtayya.				
59	Yellappa Pochulu M.	(a) Bhojaram Gangaram	166	15-7	..	..
		(b) Narasimha Sayagowd.	166	15- 8	..	..
60	Yelluga Hanumanmantha Koli ..	(a) Yelluga H. K. ..	15/1	0-31	..	..
			246/2	1-23	..	..
		(b) Sayiga Santhya ..	15/1	0-31	..	..
		(c) Mohnya Gangya C.	15/1	0-31	..	..
			49/2	1-22	..	..

* Including all his lands.

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
3	" Nowker "	
			Agriculture	
2	Beggar	Agriculture
2	..	Tenant	Agriculture	
1	..	do	..	
..	..	do	..	
3*	..	do	Dhobi	
3	Agriculture	
1	..	do	Govt. servant	
..	1-0	..	..
2*	..	Joint occupancy and equally	division of yield	
2*	
2*	..		Agriculture	
2*	
2*	
2*	
2*	
1	..	Tenant	..	
1	..		Agriculture	
..	..		do	
5*	do	
1	
1	Kalal	Agriculture
4*	Agriculture	Fruit-picker.
3*	do	
4*	do	

S. No. 166 fallow in alternate years on account of infertility

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
		(d) Rama Lakshma ..	15/1	0-31	..	..
			49/2	1-22	..	..
		(e) Lalya Santhya ..	15/1	0-30	..	..
			49/2	1-23	..	..
		(f) Sayanna Sayanna.	246/2	1-23	..	..
		(g) Yelluga H. ..				
		Sayiga Santhya ..	96/1	9- 0	..	..
		Mohnya G. C. ..	106	7-13	..	..
		Rama Lalya ..	..	..	..	..
61	Yellanna Pothanna	(a) Yellanna P. A. ..	48	6-20	..	..
	Audlewadi ..	(b) Sayanna Sayanna	52	2- 6	..	..
			63	5-22	..	..
			64	2-10	..	..
			48	3-10	..	..
			52	1- 3	..	..
			63	2-31	..	..
			64	1- 5	..	..
62	Yellanna Pothanna.	(a) Yellanna P. ..	5/2	0-28	..	..
Joint	Dattaji Nagoba ..	(b) Dattaji N. ..	5/2	0-28	..	..
Patta	Peeraji Rajaram ..	(c) Peeraji R. ..	5/2	0-29	..	..
63	Mohanji Rajanna ..	(a) Mohnaji R. ..	236/3	1-14	..	..
(Jodi		(b) Bhumabai Sayanna	236/3	1-13	..	..
Inam)		(c) Mohnaji Rajanna	236/3	1-13	..	..
		Kurd.				
64	Rajanna Rajanna	(a) Sayanna Mu-	235/1	4-15	..	..
	Y.	thayya	263/1	2-37	..	..
		(b) Rajanna R. G. ..	42	10-26	..	..
			263/1	2-37	..	..
65	Rajanna Rajanna ..	..			
	Muthanna Pothanna	..				
	Pothanna Muthanna	..	7/3	2-27	..	..
	Sayyana Muthanna.	..				
	Chinnayya Po-	..				
	thanna C.					
	Venkat Rao Patwari					
66	Rajanna Pothanna	Rajanna Pothanna E.	96/1	0- 9	..	..
	Edbedker.		249/1	2-14	..	..
			205	8-23	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agricultural	
2	do	
5*	do	
3	Joint occupancy and division of yield equally		do	
4	do	
1	do	
1	do	
..	do	
..	do	
1	..	Tenant	..	
1	..	do	Lohar (blacksmith)	
2	Agriculture	
2	do	
..	Joint occupancy and division of crop		do	
4*	
5*	
3	Agriculture	

* Including all his lands.

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
67	Rajanna Pothanna Puspurwad ..	Bhojanna Pothanna ..	50/2 51/4 61 81 79	2-12 0-33 7-16 4-28 4-26	..	..
68	Rajaji Maharaj Nana Maharaj Basmathker	Rajaji M. ..	75 75	14-21 7-11	..	..
69	Ramayya Rajanna	(a) Ramayya R. .. (b) Narsappa Dhar- mayya. (c) Lingadu Dhar- mayya	75 75 75	14-21 7-11 7-11	..	..
70	Rukmabai Vitoba ..	(a) Maruthi Zachu .. (b) Baji Rao Ganga- ram. (c) Vadnam Chinnu .. (d) Mahadayya Krish- tappa	2 89 246/1 253 11/2 78 253	.. 8-35 6-24 8-17 2- 7 10 3 8-18	..	2-32
71	Rukmabai Bhojaram	Rukmabai B. ..	92	8- 2	..	..
72	Rajanna Krish- tappa Khathi.	Rajanna K. K. ..	258/1	2-22	..	..
<i>Jodi Inam</i>						
73	Lakshma Sayiga Koli.	(a) Lakshma S. K. .. (b) Mahadayya Krish- tappa ..	28 194 25	12-13 2-25 10-22	..	..
74	Lingayya Rajanna.	Lingayya R. ..	260	12-29	..	..
75	Lakshma Rama .. Koli.	Lakshma Rama K. .. Yelliga Muthiga .. Bakkanna Asanna .. Gangadu Posulu .. Lakshmibai Mohnya ..	97	0-19	..	..
76	Lalba Peerba ..	Lalba Peerba ..	24 242 45/2	7-27 6- 8 8-30	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
..	Agriculture	
1*	..	Tenant	Sadhu	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
..	do	
1	..	Tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	..	Tenant	Pattadar Mali patel	
1	..	Tenant	Minor	
2	Agriculture	Fruit-picker.
..	..	Tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	do
1	..			
1	..			
1	Joint occupancy		..	
1	.. and division of crop		..	
2	
3	Agriculture	

* Including all his hands.

[illegible]

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
4*	..	Joint occupancy and division of crop	Agriculture	Dhobi
4*	..		do	do
4*	..		do	do
4*	..		do	do
1	do	do
..	..	Joint occupancy and division of crop	..	
6	Agriculture	Fruit-picker
6	do	do
6	do	do
6	do	do
..	7-28	fallow in alternate years on account of infertility	do	Patwari
2	..	Tenant	Grocer	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
82	Sivuga Peerya Koli.	(c) Sayiga Maccaji ..	207	4-36	..	..
		(a) Sivuga P. K. ...	29/2	2-31	..	..
			254/2	1-27	..	..
		(b) Sayanna Muthanna	29/2	1-15	..	..
			254/2	0-34	..	..
		(c) Mohnya Muthanna	29/2	1-16	..	..
			254/2	0-33	..	..
		(d) Sivuga P. K. ..	96/2	0- 6	..	..
83	Sivuga Peerya 2 annas. Indirabai Laksh- man 4 annas Jingrubai Jaya- ram 2 annas Kondya Baba 4 annas Pothanna Sivuga 2 annas Venkata Rao Pat- wari 2 annas	Sayanna M. ..				
		Mohnya M. ..				
84	Rajanna Linganna Siranwad	(a) Rajanna L. S. ..	89/2	4-27	..	..
			167	5-17	..	..
			234/2	2- 0	..	..
			196/1	2- 9	..	..
		(b) Lakshmibai Mohni	200/2	2-24	..	..
85	Sahebu Geddi ..	Sahebu Geddi M. ..	248	8- 5	..	..
86	Sayiga Pochulu Majkuri.	(a) Sayiga Sayiga ..	230	2- 8	..	..
		Kurd	38	1-15	..	..
		(b) Sayiga Sayiga	230	2- 4	..	..
		Buzurg	38	1-16	..	..
		(c) Lalya Sayiga ..	230	2- 4	..	..
87	Sambya Santhya Neeradi.		38	1-15	..	..
		(a) Sambya S. N. ..	136	0-14	..	..
			138	..	0- 8	..
		(b) Marya Vitya ..	136	..	0-14	..
			138	..	0- 8	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation, if any
1	Agriculture	
4*	do	Fruit-pickers.
..	..	Tenant	..	
3*	
..	..	Joint occupancy and division of crop	..	
2	
..	..	Tenant	..	
		Jointly occupied		
4	Agriculture	
..	"Nowker" Agriculture	
1	..	Tenant	..	
2	Agriculture	
2	do	Coolie.
2	do	do
..	do	

* Including all this lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
		(c) Samhya Pothya ..	186	..	0-14	..
			188	..	0- 8	..
		(d) Pothya Gangya ..	186	..	0-14	..
			188	..	0- 8	..
		(e) Gangya Jigya ..	186	..	0-14	..
			188	..	0- 8	..
		(f) Nagya Lakshya ..	186	..	0-15	..
			188	..	0- 8	..
		(g) Marya Burmya ..	186	..	0-15	..
			188	..	0- 8	..
		(h) Peerya Nagya ..	186	..	0-15	..
			188	..	0- 7	..
88	Baba Bhoja ..	(u) Baba B. ..	221	5-36	..	..
Joint Patta	Sayiga Warik ..	(h) Sayiga Warik ..	221	5-35	..	..
89	Rajanna Lingana ..					
	Ganganna Pothanna ..					
	Sayanna Bhojanna ..					
	Bhavu Rao Lalba ..		6	0-39	..	..
	Mahedya Lakshya ..		7/1	1- 7	..	..
	Gangadher Muthanna Bhojudu ..					
	Sahebu Geddi ..					
	Bhuma ..					
	Bhuma Papudu ..					
90	Sumandarabai ..	(a) Sumandarabai ..	241	11- 1	..	..
	Rajaram.	Rajaram	266/1	1- 3	..	..
			268	0-37	..	..
		(b) Zachu Bapuji ..	266/1	1- 4	..	..
			268	0-37	..	..
91	Sayanna Mallayya Koli	Sayanna M. K. ..	18/1	3-32	..	..
			223	4-19	..	..
92	Sivaraya Kamanna	Sivaraya K. ..	83	6-39	..	..
93	Sambhat Devidas	Sambhat Devidas ..	82	6- 2	..	..
			83	6- 1	..	..
			86	6-11	..	..
			87	3-15	..	..
			140	..	0-16	..
			150	0-37	..	..

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
..	Agriculture	
..	do	
..	do	
..	do	
..	do	
..	do	
..	do	
1	..	Tenant	..	
1	Barber	
2	..			
2	0-39	Tenant	Joint occupancy	
2	fallow		and division of crop	
3	"Nowker" Agriculture	
..	1-34 (S. N. 268) fallow in alternate years on account of infertility		Agriculture	
2	do	Fruit-picker.
1	do	
3	..	Tenant	Purohit	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
94	Shavji Peeraji	(a) Shavji P.	203	2-12	..	..
			24	4-25	..	..
			236/2	1-23	..	..
			265	3-22	..	..
		(b) Dattaram Nagoba.	3/3	1-5	..	..
			187/1	2-10	..	..
		(c) Peeraji Rajaram	3/3	1- 6	..	..
			187/1	2-10	..	..
			203	6-35	..	..
			224	4-25	..	..
			234/3	4- 2	..	..
95	Housabai Mohmaji	(a) Housabai M.	3/2	4-19	..	..
			60	12- 0	..	..
			82	14-29	..	..
		(b) Gangaram Parasa-	194/2	3-10	..	..
		ram.	243	13- 7	..	..
96	Mahomed Haroun Saheb Wakil	Md. Haroun Saheb.V.	88	3-14	..	..
			107	9-36	..	..
			112	25-28	..	..
			165	8-24	..	..
			174	13-29	..	..
			175	7- 6	..	..
			184	4-18	..	..
			185	10-32	..	..
97	Trimmbuk Naik	Trimmbuk N. M. N.	9	0-34	..	..
	Mahdev Naik.					
98	Mothya Pothya	Mothya Pothya D.	214/1	3-15	..	..
	Dhanger.					
Inam						
99	Trimmbuk Naik	Trimmbuk	8	1-17	..	..
	M. N.		31	7- 8	..	..
100	Mahomed Sab Shah	Md. Shah S. F.	139	..	0-29	..
	Shah Fakir					
101	Heramba Dhondiraj	Rajaji	80	7-28	..	..
	Maharaj Nana					
	Maharaj.					

DEVGAON.

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by owner or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
..	Agriculture	
..	..	Tenant	..	
..	Agriculture	
..	Tenant	
..	do	
S. Nos. 107 & 184 cultivated by self, and the rest fallow on account of want of tenants			Vakil	Agriculture
..	..	2* Tenant	Mill employee	
..	Agriculture	
..	..	Tenant	..	
..	..	2 Tenant	Fakir	
..	..	Tenant		

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
1	1	Venkat Rao Khande Rao Krishtayya Pothema	.. } *		72
2	1	Sayanna Lakshmanna	..	*	7/4
3	5	Jalya Sagya Warik	..	*	1
4	5	Shivalinga, weaver	..	*	19
5	5	Do	..		84
6	5	Lalya Santhya	..	*	44
7	5	Allam Rajanna	..	*	65
8	5	Venkat Rao K. P.	..	*	161
9	5	Sayanna Sayanna	..		
		Moulana Mohydeen	..		
		Poshetty Siva	..		
		Sayanna Muthanna	..	*	157
		Ganganna Pothanna	..		
		Poshetty Davlu	..		
		Rajayya Rajayya	..		
10	5	Hanumanthya Pothya	..	*	257
11	5	Sivalinga, weaver	..	*	257
12	5	Mothya Pothya	..	*	264
13	5	Mohanya Gangya	..	*	264
14	5	Lakshmya Sayanna	..		
		Mahadu Ramji	..	*	267
15	4	Mothya Pothya	..		202
16	6	Muthanna Sahebu	..	*	181
					187/2
					204
					210
17	6	Mahadayya Kristayya	..	*	204
					210
18	11	Gangabai Manker	..	*	4/1
19	11	Pothya Narasimha	..	*	45/1
20	11	Rajayya Rajayya	..		45/8
21	11	Narasayya Malkanna	..	*	67
		Yellanna Pothanna	..		

DEVGAON.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the Ten- ancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
8- 8	1	Seven years : Rs. 200 paid at the outset. Land revenue Rs. 10 by tenants. Land revenue Rs. 12 by occupant.	
2-31	1	One year : Rs. 11 annually	Post-runner & fisherman. Barber.
4-31	..	3- 6	1	One year : Rs. 30 for 4-31 and half crop for 3-6 cultivated as dry.	
6-32	1	Seven years : Rs. 150 paid at the outset. Land revenue paid by occupant.	
5- 7	1	One year : half crop.	
9-18	1	One year : Rs. 50 annually.	..
3-28	1	One year : half crop	..
6-15	1	One year : pay only land revenue.	
9-21	1	One year : Rs. 70 annually	..
3- 7	1	Five years : half crop	..
3- 7	1	One year : half crop	..
9- 8	1	One year : half crop	..
9- 8	1	One year : half crop	..
..	..	1-22	1	One year : half crop cultivated as dry.	..
5-15	1	One year : Rs. 5 annually	..
1-25	4	One year : half crop plus Rs. 6 annually.	..
1-15
6-16
3- 8
4-30	2	Rs. 85 advance payment for a tenancy of eleven years.	..
2-18	1	One year : half crop.	
2-22	1	One year : half crop	..
4-27	1	One year : half crop	..
5-39	1	One year : half crop	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
22	11 Narayan Mahadev ..	.. *	..	86
23	11 Do ..	.. ..	..	256
24	13 Pothanna Muthanna ..	.. *	..	240/2
				254/1
25	18 Bhojanna Pothanna ..	.. *	..	189
				200/1
26	21 Lakshma Siva ..	.. *	..	35
27	21 Lalu Sayiga ..	.. }	..	109
28	21 Mohnaji Ganganna ..	.. ..	*	111
29	21 Lalu Santhu ..	.. ..	*	114
30	21 Sayanna Sahebu ..	.. ..	*	115
31	21 Muthanna Sahebu ..	.. ..	..	116
	Jalya Sayiga ..	.. *	..	116
	Venket Rao K. P. ..	.. ..	..	116
	Muthanna Pothanna B. ..	.. *	..	116
32	21 Rajayya Rajayya ..	.. }	..	116
	Muthanna Pothanna C. *	..	
33	21 Peeraji Eerappa ..	.. ..	*	116
34	21 Lalya Sayiga ..	.. ..	..	117
	21 Kadam Muthanna Chinnayya ..	.. ..	*	117
	21 Satwaji Gangaram ..	.. ..	*	117
	21 Poshetty Shivu ..	.. ..	..	117
	21 Malayya Lakshmayya ..	.. ..	*	117
	21 Rajalinga Bhojanna, weaver ..	.. ..	*	117
	21 Gangaram Phakira ..	.. ..	*	117
35	21 Bhojanna Geddi ..	.. *	..	118
	21 Sayiga Sayiga Chennappad ..	.. ..	*	118
	21 Lakshmi Bai Shicaram Soneri *	.. ..	..	118
	21 Muthanna Pothanna B. ..	.. ..	..	118
	21 Kumbar Meshnya ..	.. ..	*	118
36	21 Poshetty Davlu ..	.. *	..	119
	21 Pothanna Muthanna ..	.. *	..	119
37	21 Muthanna Chinnayya G. ..	.. *	..	120
	21 Malayya Lakshmayya ..	.. ..	..	120
	21 Bhojanna Puspurwad ..	.. ..	*	120
	21 Pothanna Mallugu ..	.. ..	*	120

* In this and the following tenancies in Patta No. 21, the number showna contiguous,

DEVGAON.

Tenants.—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
5-19	1	One year : pays land revenue	
5-27	1	One year : half crop	..
6-21	2	One year : half crop	..
4-5	2	One year : Rs. 9 annually	
1-17
7-19	1	One year : half crop	..
..	1-35	..	..
31-31	*1	Five years : Rs. 75 annually	..
11-2			
8-2			
..	1-25	..		1 One year : Rs. 2-4-0 annually	..
..	1	do	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 2 annually.	
..	1	do	..
..	5	One year : Rs. 13-8-0 annually.	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 7-8-0 annually	..
..	1-15	..	1	One year : no charge is made as he does <i>neeradi</i> work.	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 3-6-0 annually	
..	1	One year : Rs. 6-8-0 annually.	
..	1	One year : Rs. 16-0-0 annually	..
..	2	One year : Rs. 8-0-0 annually	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 3-8-0 do	..
..	2	One year : Rs. 15-0-0 do	..
..	1-33	..	4	One year : Rs. 20-0-0 do	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 12-0-0 do	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 3-0-0 do	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 18-8-0 do	..
..	1	One year : no charge on account of help rendered in supervision.	..
..	1-29	..	1	One year : Rs. 9-0-0 annually	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 8-0-0 do	..
..	1-21	..	1	One year : Rs. 8-8-0 do	..
..	2	One year : Rs. 18-0-0 do	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 4-12-0 do	..
..	1	One year : Rs. 4-4-0 do	..

under the "bits" column denotes number of plots only which in many cases are

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
38	21 Pothanna Hasanna Koli ..	*	..	121/2
	21 Muthanna Sayanna Chittalwad ..	*	..	121/2
	21 Lalu Sahebu ..	..	*	121/2
	21 Asanna Pothanna ..	*	..	121/2
	21 Mohanya Gangya Chennappad ..	*	..	121/2
39	21 Mohuaji Gangaji ..	..	..	121/3
	21 Poshetty Shivu ..	..	..	121/3
40	21 Lingu Rajanna ..	..	*	121/4
41	21 Poshetty Shivu ..	..	..	122
	21 Sambu Nagoba ..	*	..	122
	21 Mallanna Lakshmanna ..	..	*	122
	21 Bhumu Mallanna ..	..	*	122
	21 Bhoanna Geddi ..	..	..	122
42	21 Eeradu Linga Warik ..	..	*	123
43	21 Gangya Phakira ..	*	..	124
	21 Bhoja Dhobi ..	*	..	124
	21 Ningubai Rajanna ..	*	..	124
44	23 Hanumantha Pothya weaver ..	*	..	51/2
	23 Bhavu Rao Lalba ..	*	..	51/2
45	24 Pothanna Bheemanna ..	*	..	145
46	27 Dhondji Kondji ..	*	..	142
				149
47	27 Venket Rao K. P. ..	..	..	41
48	28 Sayiga Asya Warik ..	*	..	..
	28 Chetla Sagya Poctulu ..	..	*	..
	28 Gangya Umnya Mong ..	..	*	..
	28 Gangadher Linga Muthanna ..	..	*	..
	28 Mahadayya Kristayya ..	..	..	..
	28 Lalba Peerba ..	..	*	..
	28 Adilya Jalya Mahar ..	*	..	..
	28 Lingayya Rajayya ..	*	..	..
	28 Muthanna Chennayya ..	*	..	..
	28 Andle Sayanna ..	..	*	..
	28 Krishtayya Pothanna Chellawad ..	..	..	..
	28 Lakshma Rama Koli ..	..	*	..
	28 Bhma Papudu Koli ..	..	*	..
	28 Marya Burmya ..	..	*	..
	28 Kondya Babya Mahar ..	..	*	..
	28 Moulana Mohydeen ..	..	..	..
	28 Sayanna Muthanna Yellu ..	*	..	..

DEVGAON.

Tenants.—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
..	0-22	..	1	One year : Rs. 2-4-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 2-4-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 2-0-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 2-4-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 6-0-0	..
..	1-27	..	1	One year : Rs. 6-0-0	..
..	..	..	4	One year : Rs. 12-0-0	..
..	1-38	..	1	One year : Rs. 7-12-0	..
..	1-24	..	1	One year : Rs. 10-0-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 10-8-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 18-0-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 4-4-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 4-12-0	..
..	1-35	..	1	One year : Rs. 6-0-0	..
..	1-38	..	1	One year : Rs. 6-0-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 6-0-0	..
..	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 7-12-0	..
2-37	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
2-37	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
..	1- 2	..	1	Five years : Rs. 22 annually	..
..	3- 8	..	2	One year : Rs. 5 plus land revenue.	..
3-10	..	..	1	Two years : Rs. 20 annually	..
*29-10	*40-24	..	9	Rs. 9-18-6	..
..	..	..	18	Rs. 20-0-0.	..
..	..	..	7	Rs. 16-12-0	..
..	..	..	4	Rs. 9-15-6	..
..	..	..	9	Rs. 7-0-0	..
..	..	..	3	Rs. 8-7-6	..
..	..	..	9	Rs. 16-8-0	..
..	..	..	14	Rs. 35-15-0	..
..	..	..	5	Rs. 7-8-0	..
..	..	..	6	Rs. 9-18-0	..
..	..	..	8	Rs. 16-12-0	..
..	..	..	7	Rs. 20-8-0	..
..	..	..	3	Rs. 11-10-0	..
..	..	..	5	Rs. 9-2-6	..
..	..	..	5	Rs. 8-1-6	..
..	..	..	3	Rs. 3-0-0	..
..	..	..	2	Rs. 9-18-6	..

* Total extent cultivated in small bits by numerous Tenants upto serial No. 49.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
28	Muthanna Pothanna Bhosiwad ..	..	..	..
28	Marya Vitya ..	*	..	..
28	Rajayya Rajayya Yellu ..	*	..	..
28	Nagya Lakhya Mahar ..	*	..	..
28	Moulana Mohydeen ..	..	..	..
28	Datturam Baba ..	*	..	..
28	Shevji Peeraji ..	*	..	..
28	Ganganna Pothanna Sirrenwad ..	*	..	..
28	Rajamma Pothanna Puspurwad ..	*	..	..
28	Nagoba Sembu ..	*	..	..
28	Chinnappa Lakshma ..	*	..	..
28	Mahadya Lakshya ..	*	..	..
28	Peerya Nagya ..	*	..	..
28	Bhojanna Sahebu P. ..	..	*	..
	Pothanna Bhumayya ..	..	*	..
	Narsubai Pothanna ..	..	*	..
	Bhojanna Pothanna ..	*	..	..
28	Bhojanna Geddi ..	..	*	..
28	Venkamma Mallayya ..	..	*	..
28	Varty Linga Sayiga ..	*	..	..
28	Jalva Mustuji Varty ..	*	..	..
28	Vani Nagappa Sivaram ..	*	..	..
28	Jalba Pothanna ..	*	..	..
28	Gangadhar Bhojanna Pothanna ..	*	..	..
28	Nagoji Eerba ..	..	*	..
28	Munnur Sayanna Geddi ..	..	*	..
28	Sriram Rajanna ..	..	*	..
28	Pothanna Muthanna ..	..	..	..
28	Chinna Poshetty Shivu ..	..	*	..
28	Yesi Narasayya Malkanna ..	..	..	..
28	Hansubai Mohnaji ..	*	..	..
28	Mohnya Gangya Koli ..	..	..	..
28	Sayiga Macca Warik ..	..	*	..
28	Sayiga Macca Warik ..	..	..	..
28	Poshetty Davlu ..	..	..	..
28	Chetla Muthanna Pothanna ..	..	..	..
49	28 Raghunath Gundayya ..	*	..	..
50	31 Bojanna Geddi ..	..	..	0-20
51	32 Mahadayya K. ..	..	..	229-12

DEVGAON.

Tenants.—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the Ten- ancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
..	18	Rs. 18-14-0	..
..	6	Rs. 12-11-0	..
..	7	Rs. 20-9-0	..
..
..	16	Rs. 29-9-6	..
..	2	Rs. 0-14-0	..
..	8	Rs. 12-10-0	..
..	1	Rs. 3-4-6	..
..	4	Rs. 5-11-6	..
..	4	Rs. 6-2-0	..
..	7	Rs. 8-11-0	..
..	3	Rs. 5-3-9	..
..	3	Rs. 5-3-9	..
..	10	Rs. 11-10-0	..
..	6	Rs. 11-10-0	..
..	6	Rs. 7-15-6	..
..	1	Rs. 7-15-6	..
..	1	Rs. 5-3-0	..
..	14	Rs. 22-10-0	..
..	9	Rs. 19-12-0	..
..	6	Rs. 13-7-6	..
..	8	Rs. 10-10-10	..
..	5	Rs. 11-12-6	..
..	7	Rs. 11-10-0	..
..	6	Rs. 8-11-0	..
..	3	Rs. 7-3-0	..
..	2	Rs. 4-12-0	..
..	8	Rs. 27-0-0	..
..	12	Rs. 24-6-0	..
..	7	Rs. 13-15-0	..
..	7	Rs. 10-0-0	..
..	5	Rs. 9-9-0	..
..	4	Rs. 24-6-0	..
..	0-20	..	1	Rs. 1,200 down for 15 years	..
8-12	1	half crop : one year	..
4-32	1	Rs. 825 down for a tenancy of 10 years.	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
52	38	Marya Burmya ..	..	4/4
		Mahadya Lakshya ..	..	46
		Yellanna Pothanna ..	..	77/2
				164
53	41	Mahadayya K. ..	..	15/2
54	42	Bhuma Papudu K. ..	..	250
55	42	Mohnaji Rajanna ..	*	216/3
56	42	Mallayya Ramayya ..	*	250
57	42	Jolubai Linganna ..	..	252
58	43	Bhoja Eerappa ..	*	197
59	47	Muthanna Chinnayya ..	..	53
60	51	Mahadayya K. ..	..	55
61	52	Muthanna Satwaji ..	*	100
		Bhojanna Pothanna ..	..	231
62	53	Poshetty Davlu ..	..	215/2
63	55	Jalya Sagya ..	..	192
64	57	Sayiga Lalu ..	..	230
		Poshetty Shivu ..	..
65	68	Eerbalu Sayanna ..	..	79
66	70	Mahadayya K. ..	*	253
67	70	Mallayya Ramayya ..	..	78
68	70	Venkata Rao K. P. ..	..	11/2
69	71	Do ..	..	92
70	72	Rukmaji Pothaji ..	*	258/1
71	73	Narsimha Pothya ..	*	25
72	79	Mahadayya K. ..	..	238
73	81	Sayanna Sayanna ..	*	103

DEVGAON.

Tenants.—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the Ten- ancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
0-20					
10-6	4	One year : half crop	..
3-1			
2-26			
4-11	1	Rs. 350 advance payment for a tenancy of 6 years.	..
6-22	1	One year : half crop. Owner cultivates the land for the mortgagee.	..
1-7	1	Rs. 100 for 12 years' tenancy	..
3-11	Rs. 400 down for 16 years' tenancy.	..
3-11	Rs. 40 advance payment for redemption after 10 years.	..
12-2	1	One year : half crop. Owner cultivates the land for the mortgagee.	..
3-18	1	One year : half crop	..
4-5	1	Rs. 500 for 12 years.	..
1-38	1	Rs. 500 for 12 years.	..
11-18	1	One year : half crop	..
3-25	1	Five years : half crop	..
7-32	1	One year : pays and revenue sub-tenancy.	..
9-3	1	One year : half crop	..
4-26	1	One year : Rs. 89 annually for survey numbers 79 & 80 together.	..
3-17	1	Rs. 400 down for a tenancy of 20 years.	..
10-3	1	Rs. 200 down for a tenancy of 10 years.	..
2-7	1	Ten years : Rs. 60 paid at the outset—10 years tenancy	..
3-2	1	One year : pays land revenue	..
2-22	1	One year : half crop	..
10-22	1	One year : half crop	..
6-12	1	Rs. 600 down for a tenancy of 16 years.	..
10-37	1	One year : Rs. 8-8-0 annually.	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
74	81 Pothanna Bhumanna ..	..	..	22
75	85 Bhojanna Geddi ..	..	..	248
	Mothya Pothya ..	..	..
76	88 Krishtayya Pothanna ..	..	..	221
77	89 Dattaram Baba ..	..	..	7/1
78	63 Mohnya Rajanna ..	..	*	236/3
79	41 Bhavu Rao Lalba ..	..	..	15/2
80	82 Ganganna Pothanna ..	..	..	254/2
81	83 Kondya Baba ..	..	..	5/1
82	93 Narasayya Malkanna ..	..	..	32
	Dhondu Kondji ..	..	..	33
	Bhavu Rao Lalba ..	..	..	36
	Sriram Rajanna Linganna ..	..	..	37
	Mahadayya Kristayya ..	..	..	140
	Muthanna Pothanna ..	..	..	150
	Muthanna Chinnayya ..	..	..	..
	Ramayya Lachayya ..	..	..	..
	Bhojanna Govinda ..	..	..	..
	Pothanna Muthanna B. ..	..	..	..
83	94 Kondya Baba ..	..	..	3/3
84	93 Pothanna Bhumanna ..	..	..	3/2
85	95 Do ..	..	..	60
86	95 Narasappa Dannayya ..	..	*	82
87	95 Moulana Mohydeen ..	..	..	82
	Bhumanna Ramanna ..	..	..
88	95 Baji Rao Gangaram ..	..	*	248
89	97 Baluga Wadegaonker ..	..	*	30
	Poshetty Shivu ..	..	..	9
90	100 Murtuza Shah Mahomed Shah ..	..	..	139

DEVGAON.

Tenants.—(concl'd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the Ten- ancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
8-16	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
8- 5	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
11-31	..	..	1	Five years : half crop	..
1- 7	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
2-26	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
4-12	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
0-34	..	..	1	Five years : Rs. 60 paid at the outset for a tenancy of 15 years, pays land revenue also	..
0-35	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
6- 2	..	..	..
6- 1	..	..	..
6-11	..	..	..
3-15					
..	0-16	..	5	Rs. 140 annually.	..
..			
..			
..			
..
..
1- 5	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
4-19	..	..	1	One year : half crop	..
12- 0	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 50 annually	..
9-32	..	..	1	Five years : Rs. 39 annually	..
4-36	..	..	1	One year : Rs. 14 annually	..
9-36	..	..	1	Rs. 600 for a tenancy of 19 years.	..
5- 6 plus		..	1	One year : half crop.	..
7- 8 (of P. 99		..			
0-34 plus		..	1	One year : Rs. 8 annually	..
1-17 (of P. 99)		..			
..	0-29	..	1	Twelve years : half crop.	..

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Land holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
					Rs.	Rs.
1	5	Narayan Mahadu ..	161	8- 7	500	1,200
2	6	Kadari Sayega Koli ..	204	9-19	182	165
		Mohnaji Peeraji ..				
		Sayabu Peeraji ..				
3	9	Gangabai Manbhan ..	47	2-26	250	200
4	11	Satwaji Gangaram ..	256	5-27	500	200
5	23	Jingurubai Jayaram ..	51 1/2	2-37	150	82
6	26	Nagoba Sambu ..	225	4-39	300	250
7	42	Bheema Papudu Koli ..	251	6-22	700	1,500
8	43	Bhoju Eerappa Koli ..	197	12- 2	800	500
9	94	Peeraji Rajaram ..	203	9- 7	200	200
			234 1/3			
10	87	Gangya Jigya ..	188	0- 8	25	50

DEVGAON.

Land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
5 years	Redemption after 25 years	K. Mahadya	Komti	Hereditary
6 years	Redemption after 11 years	do	do	Marriage
1 year	Re- 1-8-0 % compound interest 5 years, if default land forfeited.	do	do	do
4 years	Redemption after 5 years	do	do	do
1 year	do	Ramchender Ballusa	Rangare	Accumulation.
3 years	Redemption after 5 years by paying back the debt. Default involves another 5 years.	..	..	..
9 years (Sowcar's calculation.	Redemption after 30 years	K. Mahadanyya	Komti	Miscellaneous.
7 years	Redemption after 13 years	do	do	Marriage
1 year	1 % compound interest. Redemption after 5 years. Default, forfeiture.	Mallayya Ramayya.	do	do
1 year	Re. 1-8-0 % compound interest on Rs. 25 only.	Chimnya Kaniya	Dhed	do

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	
1	Sayanna Muthanna	100	Crop
2	Rajanna Rajanna .. ..	..	..
3	Chinnayya Pothanna .. ..	..	..
4	Muthanna Pothanna	200	Personal
5	Bhojanna Geddi .. ..	..	..
6	Sayanna Mallya .. ..	..	..
7	Lakshmibai Sivaram .. ..	..	..
8	Bhimi Malliga	18	Crop
9	Lakshmi Posanee .. ..	..	..
10	Muthanna Sivu	280	Crop
11	Sayega Muthanna .. ..	..	..
12	Pochiga Sayega	50	Personal
13	Pothanna Muthanna V. .. ..	..	..
14	Muthiga Sayega C. .. ..	..	..
15	Yelluga Sayega .. ..	..	..
16	Chinnayya Rajayya .. ..	..	..
17	Venkanna Gangayya .. ..	..	..
18	Poshetty Narsinga	100	Personal
19	Rama Nacha Koli	100	Crop
20	Mohinya Gangya B.	200	do
21	Sayega Sayega Chinuawad .. ..	..	..
22	Yelluga Hanumanthya	200	Crop
23	Poshetty Sivu	225	do
24	Labya Santya	295	do
25	Sayega Santya	50	do
26	Sayego Sivu	60	do
27	Ganga Sivu .. ..	..	..
28	Lakshma Sivu	90	Crop
29	Bhoji Hasya	20	do
30	Sayega Labya .. ..	..	..
31	Mohinya Gangya K.	190	Crop
32	Sayega Sayega Chatwad	80	do
33	Labya Sayega K.	100	do
34	Sayega Sayega Buzurg	70	Personal
35	Muthanna Pothanna B. .. ..	..	..
36	Sivga Peerya Koli	35	Personal
37	Sambhabai Mahdya .. ..	..	..
38	Rajanna Pothanna P. .. ..	..	..
39	Bhoji Muthya	200	Personal
40	Lakshma Rama Koli	150	do

DEVGAON.

Land Security).

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
1% compound in- terest.		Two years	Komti	Marriage
..	Consumption..
1% compound interest		Eight years	Komti	.. ..
..
..
S U N D	R Y		Komti	Land Revenue.
1/8% C interest	Two years	Komti	Bulls and Land Revenue.
..	One year	Komti	Marriage.
..
..
..
1% C interest	Eight years	Komti	House-building, etc.
1/4% do	One year	do	Purchase of land.
1/8% do	Ten years	do	Marriage.
..
1/8% do	Five years	Komti	Accumulation.
1/4% C. interest	Four years	do	Purchase of bulls & consump- tion.
1/8% do	Three years	do	Marriage
1/8% do	Five years	do	do
1% do	One year	do	do
1% do	One year	Komti	Marriage.
1/8% C. interest	do	do	Consumption.
..
1/4% C. interest	Two years	Komti	Marriage.
1/8% do	Three years	do	Bulls.
1/8% do	do	do	Marriage.
1/4% do	do	do	Consumption & land revenue.
..
1/8% do	Four years	do	Marriage
..
..
1/8% C. interest	One year	Komti	Marriage.
do	Five years	do	do

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
		Rs.	
41	Rama Sivudu .. ..	..	..
42	Jalya Bhoji .. ..	..	..
43	Narayan Mahadu Patel	900	Crop
44	Rukmaji Pothaji	40	do
45	Indirabai Lakshman	100	do
46	Jingurubai Jayaram	550	Personal
47	Maruthy Zachu	500	Crop
48	Lalba Peerba	75	do
49	Lakshmi Mohanya	80	do
50	Pothanna Bhumayya Appamwad	180	do
51	Babayya T. .. ..	..	..
52	Gangaram Pothanna .. ..	..	..
53	Bhojanna Sayabu P. .. ..	..	..
54	Bhojanna Pothanna	300	Crop
55	Narsubai Pothanna .. ..	..	..
56	Palluga Sayega .. ..	..	..
57	Somayya Sayega Julai	60	Personal
58	Raji Ramayya .. ..	..	..
59	Raji Ranya .. ..	..	..
60	Narsimha Kuchi B. .. ..	..	..
61	Linga Rajanna .. ..	..	..
62	Bhoja Lakshma .. ..	..	..
63	Mothya Pothya	120	Crop
64	Yellappa Pachulu	75	Personal
65	Raji Hasayya .. ..	..	..
66	Sayega Sivu weaver .. ..	..	..
67	Sayega Linga .. ..	..	..
68	Rama Rama weaver .. ..	..	..
69	Raja Poshetty weaver .. ..	..	..
70	Hanumanthya Pothya	450	Personal
71	Rajanna Lingayya weaver .. ..	..	..
72	Bojanna Sivu	370	Personal
73	Poshetty Davlu Koli	150	Crop
74	Mohynya Poshetty Kuman	50	Personal
75	Pothya Narsimha	400	do
76	Bhojya Sivga Koli	800	Crop
77	Linga Muthiga Koli	200	do
78	Adilya Muthiga Koli .. ..	..	..
79	Pothya Singa Koli	70	Crop
80	Gangya Pakeera	25	Personal

DEVGAON.

Land Security.)—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
1 % C. interest	..	Four years	Komti	Purchase of bulls & marriage.
1 do	..	do	do	Marriage.
1 do	..	Five years	do	Consumption.
Instalment Rs. 50 per annum	..	Fifteen years	do	Miscellaneous.
1 % C. interest	..	Five years	do	Purchase of land.
$\frac{1}{2}$ do	..	Two years	do	Purchase of bulls.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do	..	One year	do	Marriage
1 do	..	do	do	do
..
..
1 % C. interest	..	Three years	Parsee	Marriage.
..
$\frac{1}{2}$ % C. interest	..	Two years	Komti	House purchase.
..
..
..
1 % C. interest	..	Two months	Komti	Purchase of bulls.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	Two years	do	House building.
..
..
..
..
$\frac{1}{8}$ % C. interest	..	Two years	Komti	Marriage.
..
1 % C. interest	..	Four years	Parsee and	For cloth business.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do	..	Three years	Komti	Purchase of bulls.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	One year	do	Surety.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do	..	Four years	do	Marriage.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	do	do	Purchase of bulls.
Rs. 25 annually	..	Three years	Marwadi	Marriage.
..
$\frac{1}{4}$ % C. interest	..	Six years	Marwadi	Consumption
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	do	do	do

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
81	Sivalinga weaver .. ..	..	..
82	Bhojanna Pothanna .. ..	..	..
83	Muthiga Satwaji G. .. ..	..	..
84	Mirsab Ladaff	40	Personal
85	Shamlai Gangaram .. ..	..	..
86	Pullya Sayega Khurd	20	Personal
87	Malli Salawarin .. ..	..	..
88	Narsi Salawarin .. ..	..	..
89	Murtuza Sha	40	Personal
90	Venkayya Eerayya Bakkal .. ..	..	..
91	Rajanna Linganna S.	370	Crop
92	Muthanna Pothanna K. .. ..	..	..
93	Nagoha Sambu	730	Crop
94	Baba Sambu Baba Sambu .. ..	..	..
95	Nagappa Sivaram Vani	212	Crop
96	Lingi Raja V.	6	Personal
97	Rajanna Pothanna E. .. ..	..	..
98	Pothanna Muthanna B. .. ..	..	..
99	Mahadu Wadiker .. ..	..	..
100	Lakshma Sayebu K.	225	Crop
101	Narsinga Yamaji .. ..	..	..
102	Peeraji Yeerappa K. .. ..	..	..
103	Jalu Pothanna K. .. ..	..	..
104	Saniundrabai Rajaram	100	Crop
105	Sayegadond Santagond	150	Personal
106	Abaji Baba	100	Crop
107	Ambabai Ramji	300	do
108	Phoolaji Manbhan .. ..	..	..
109	Zakku Bapaji .. ..	..	..
110	Shanji Peeraji	500	Crop
111	Appaji Nowsaji	50	Personal
112	Peeraji Rajaram	700	Crop
113	Dattaram Nagoba	170	do
114	Hansubai Mohanji .. ..	..	..
115	Gangaram Parsuram	900	Crop
116	Dasrath Bhoju .. ..	..	..
117	Dattaram Baba	50	Personal
118	Bhama Lalba Police Patel	200	Crop
119	Dhondu Kondji	300	do
120	Gangubai Manbhan .. ..	..	..
121	Sayega Peeraji S.	130	Crop

DEVGAON.

Land Security.—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt		
In money	In kind					
..
..
1% C. interest	..	Four years	Marwadi	Consumption	..	..
1% C. interest	..	Two years	Komti	House repair	..	..
..
S	U	N	D	R	Y	..
1 %C. interest	..	Four years	Komti	Marriage	..	..
1% C. interest	..	Two years	Komti	Marriage and Law Court.	..	..
1% C. interest	..	One year	Parsee and	Marriage	..	..
S	U	N	D	R	Y	..
..
..
1% C. interest	..	Two years	Komti	Purchase of bulls.	..	..
..
..
1% C. interest	..	Three years	Komti	House building.	..	..
1/8 do	..	Four months	do	Contract (Kalal)	..	..
1 do	..	Two years	do	Bulls.	..	..
1/4 do	..	Four years	do	Marriage.	..	..
..
..
Rs. 50 instalment	..	Two years	Komti	House building.	..	..
1% C. interest	..	One year	do	Miscellaneous.	..	..
1% do	..	Five years	do	House building and Marriage.	..	..
1 do	..	Two years	do	Marriage.	..	..
1% C. interest	..	Six years	Maratta & Komti	House-building and consump- tion.	..	..
1% C. interest	..	One year	do	Bulls.	..	..
1 do	..	Two years	do	Marriage.	..	..
1 do	..	Ten years	do	Bulls and Miscellaneous.	..	..
1/4 do	..	Two years	do	Marriage.	..	..

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
122	Ka'ari Devga Sayega .. ..	..	..
123	Pilija Yecappa K.	270	Crop
124	Ha-va Pothanna C.	20	Personal
125	Muthanna Pothanna Chattrawad	25	do
126	Bhanna Papudu Koli	350	Crop
127	Perayya Bhuma Koli .. ..	..	..
128	Sayamma Khatin .. ..	..	..
129	Sayabu Dammanna Khatin .. ..	..	..
130	Yecadu Linga Varik	20	Personal
131	Jalya Sayega Varik	420	Crop
132	Sayega Husayya Varik	300	Personal
133	Sayega Makka Varik	500	Crop
134	Tappa Sayanna Bhoi .. ..	..	..
135	Kasibai Mahadu Jangam .. ..	..	..
136	Mahadya Kristya Bakkal .. ..	..	..
137	Mohinya Rajan Buzirg	180	Crop
138	Bhoomahai Sayanna Suthar .. ..	..	..
139	Kotha Rajanna .. ..	..	..
140	Jalal Ladaf .. ..	..	..
142	Sayanna Sayanna Andalwada	200	Crop
141	Jalalbee Nasir Sab	500	do
143	Lingya Rajanna A. .. ..	..	..
144	Bhojauna Govindu	600	Crop
145	Narsya Malkannya Y. .. ..	..	..
146	Lingya Sayega Varti	220	Crop
147	Pochiga Sayega Varti	170	do
148	Jalya Muthifa Varti	60	do
149	Sayega Varti .. ..	..	..
150	Venketesha Khandara Patwari	500	Crop
151	Muthanna Pothanna Chellawad .. ..	..	..
152	Krishtya Pothanna Chellawad	500	Crop
153	Jalya Sayega Warik	150	do
154	Bhoja Sayega Varti	180	do
155	Peerya Nagya Mahar	50	Personal
156	Manya Burnya Mahar	450	Crop
157	Adalya Mahadya Mahar	170	do
158	Sambya Govindya Mahar	150	do
159	Pothiya Gangya Mahar	20	Personal

DEVGAON.

Land Security.—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
$\frac{1}{8}\%$ C. interest	..	Four years	Komti	Bulls and Marriage.
1 do	..	Four years	do	Marriage.
1 do	..	Three years	do	Consumption.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	Two years	do	Bulls.
..
..
$\frac{1}{8}\%$ C. interest	..	Two years	Shepherd	Hereditary.
do	..	Five years	Komti	Agriculture.
do	..	Six years	do	Sundry.
do	..	Four years	do	Marriage.
..
..
$\frac{1}{4}\%$ C. interest	..	Two years	Komti & Parsee.	Bulls.
..
..
1% C. interest	..	Three years	Komti	Purchase of bulls.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	Twelve years	do	Miscellaneous.
1% C. interest	..	Three years	do	do
..
$\frac{1}{8}\%$ C. interest	..	Four years	Komiti	House-building & Assessment.
do	..	Four years	do	do
do	..	do	do	Assessment.
1% C. interest	..	Five years	Komti	Marriage.
1% C. interest	..	Four years	Komti and Parsee	House-building
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	Two years	Komti	do
$\frac{1}{2}$ do	..	Six years	Komti & Parsee	Assessment and house building
$\frac{1}{4}$ do	..	One year	Komti	Marriage.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do	..	Twelve years	do	Marriage & House building.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	One year	do	Marriage.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	Three years	do	Marriage.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do	..	Two years	do	Hereditary

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
160	Nagya Lakshya Mahar	70	Personal
161	Parbva Zakkya Mahar	150	do
162	Gangya Limbva Maung	220	do
163	Jalya Dagonker Maung	275	do
164	Adalya Mahadya Maung	160	do
165	Gangya Maung E.	200	do
166	Kasiga Posiga Maung	300	do
167	Mahadya Lakshya Mahar .. ..	..	..
168	Pothya Govindya Mahar	300	Crop
169	Namya Burnya Mahar .. ..	..	..
170	Adalya Jalya Mahar	175	do
171	Kondya Batya Mahar	260	Crop
172	Gangya Jigya Mahar	350	do
173	Manya Vitya Mahar	25	Personal
174	Sambya Santhya Mahar	100	Crop
175	Sambya Potharaj Mahar	70	do

DEVGAON.

Land Security.—(concl'd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of money- lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
$\frac{1}{8}$ C. interest		Three years	Komti	Hereditary
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		Six years	Mahratta	do
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		One year	Komti	do
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		Two years	Komti & Mahratta	do
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		Two years	do	Hereditary.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do		Three years	Cowherd	Marriage...
S E R F		Six years	Komti	do
% C. interest	..	Six years	Komti	Marriage. ..
1% C. interest	..	One year	Komti	Purchase of bulls
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		do	do	Hereditary.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		Three years	do	Marriage.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do		Two years	do	Consumption.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		Four years	do	Marriage.
$\frac{1}{8}$ do		Two years	do	Consumption and Marriage.

VILLAGE HANGARGA

(Biloli Taluqa).

From Degaon to Hangarga the distance is 40 miles by the cart track, and the villages of Vilegaon, Karkheli, Karegaon, Reher and Dongergaon lie along the way. It is all black cotton soil, and the distance from business or civilisation is much greater than the actual mileage — on account of lack of, rather the absence of, means of communication. At one stage on the way the route had to be changed because the cart track lay across a channel leading to a tank, and this channel was about 3 feet deep boggy. At Karegaon the river Godavari is to be crossed: the descent from the village to the bed of the river is too steep to admit of much cart traffic even when the river is fordable. Beyond the river, the track is throughout strewn with pieces of stone more or less 1 cubic foot in size and the fact of so many of these stones lying just along this cart track for so many decades is a poor testimony to the self help of the villagers around.

2. The transshipment of kapas and kapas carts going to Karkheli from Biloli and Diglur Taluqas along Karegaon, is done by the raiyats themselves when the river is fordable. But when water is too high for the carts and the bulls to wade through, small basket-like boats *tokras* convey the kapas, and the carts are dragged behind with ropes attached to the boats. One rupee is the charge made for transshipping one cart and the kapas load. It must be remembered that during the season hundreds of carts ply along this route. The boat service available is poor in numbers and poorer in man-power. The result is that the loading and unloading of the kapas, and the waiting for the respective turn involves a great deal of delay (apart from the expense and risk) to the raiyat: in many cases, carts have to stay over night at Reher. The boat service is maintained by a contractor who is given the monopoly by the Government on account of an annual payment determined at an auction. The raiyats in all the villages along the way are of opinion that, though the construction of a bridge at Karegaon would be too expensive and not warranted by the size of the traffic, the maintenance of a boat service during the busy season by Government agency, with fixed rates and sufficient equipment, would prove a great boon to them.

3. An important Officer of the Nanded District observed during a discussion, that as all the raiyats' traffic was in the dry season (winter and summer), there was really no justification for the Government spending money on these cart tracks (the blood vessels which carry sustaining food for the arteries) and boat services across the river Godavari. An examination of the problem at the villages, along the cart tracks, at the river crossings and at the kapas markets, clearly shows that the matter of fact is different. Almost every year stray rains are invariably had in the whole district during the season November to April, and for a week or two after each small shower the raiyat must face any number of ditches and bogs which, but for the rain, would be manageable with some difficulty. Secondly, rains are much heavier and much more frequent along the western ghats, and the rains in those regions—about the source and the upper course of the Godavari, mean the swelling up of the current without notice in the Nanded District. As an instance it may be cited that this year merchandise had to be transhipped by *tokras* across the Godavari near Nanded even during the 3rd week of April.

4. The number of inhabited houses is 57 (of which 16 were empty on account of the families having migrated temporarily one or two scores of miles away—to harvest the *rabi* crops of big jawari as labourers), and the population of the other 41 families was 203.

Agricultural Holdings.

5. Affairs of this village are being managed by a khas patwari. In this case, unlike Degaon, the man is too old to cope with the work, and it is amusing to see him putting up the defence that he is the pattadar patwari of the village and as such his errors of omission and commission should be respectfully handled. The patwari has recently managed to get himself appointed by the Tahsil Office as Gumashta Mali Patel. It is no wonder therefore that the village registers are in many respects incorrect. Yet, the villagers look up to the parwari as the *de facto* final court of appeal for all village land matters. The touch between the village and the Tahsil Office is very, very thin, and that office entirely depends in almost all cases on the patwari's statement. Generally in every village in this tract,

entry of a name in the pattadar's list or in the shikmidari list is considered by the raiyat as tantamount to a government deed. Parties grossly suffering on account of the manipulations of the patwari calmly bow down to his rulings, when the patwari solemnly says "تھسبل آہے" (order has come from the Tahsil Office)—an order invariably written in the Urdu language so far as matters of landholding are concerned, a language which unfortunately neither the patwari nor the raiyat knows how to read or write.

6. It is perhaps necessary to explain the matter further by examining the case of one of the registers maintained by the village accountant. Every patwari maintains a Shikmidars' Register in which he is expected by the Government to enter all changes in the landholdings of the village, at any rate such changes as are consequent upon death of pattadars or shikmidars. Pattadar A or Shikmidar B dies. On this, sooner or later according to the judgment of the patwari, a letter is sent by him to the tahsil office mentioning the fact of the death of A or B, and if they are more than one, in each case, how many annas share of the landed property in the village goes to the share of each of the heirs. Suppose the deceased pattadar A occupied survey No. 28 of his village which was acres 28-0 dry land in extent, and he left 4 sons, C, D, E and F. The usual routine of the patwari is to write to the tahsil office some time between 3 months and 10 years (in some cases he does not write at all) to the effect that C should be made the pattadar in place of A and that D, E and F should each be granted a 4 annas "shikmi" in the patta. As a rule, the sanction of the tahsil office is awarded according to the proposal of the patwari provided that the law of inheritance to which the concerned family is subject is conformed to in such proposals. But, in 9 cases out of 10, the tahsil office depends entirely on the village accountant's information with regard to the number of heirs, etc. And quite in a large number of cases if not in the majority, such information calling for the tahsil sanction is incomplete (sometimes incorrect).

7. Suppose A had landed properties in other villages also. If and when the 4 sons partitioned, there could be no certainty that they would divide every bit of land into 4 *hissas* (shares): it is just possible survey No. 28 referred to above might fall to the share of C only. D, E and F

getting for their shares A's landed properties in other villages or A's properties other than agricultural land. At Hangarga itself, there is an instance which corresponds to the hypothetical case mentioned above. The pattadar of patta No. 15 died, leaving 4 sons. The patta was transferred to his eldest son Nempuri Rajarampuri. The Shikmidars' Register shows his 3 younger brothers as having a 4 annas share each in survey No. 28/1 (acres 2.5 dry land in extent). The patwari says that this entry was made because the Tahsil Office sanctioned it. But as a matter of fact the actual occupant of the whole of survey No. 28/1 is Nempuri only, the 3 younger brothers having got for their shares lands in other villages.

8. In patta No. 36 (survey No. 72, acres 4-1 dry land) Lakshman Vaman Dev is the pattadar, but the actual occupant is Bhavu Rao Hasaji. To the question as to how the land passed from Lakshman to Bhavu Rao (not shown in the shikmidars' list), the patwari's reply was that Bhavu Rao got the *khabsa* (possession) on account of paying land revenue for a number of years. To the question as to why he accepted land revenue payment on survey No. 72 from Bhavu Rao, the patwari could not manufacture a satisfactory answer and so he readily resorted to the instrument usually used by him when talking to the raiyat : he said after some hesitation " tahsil sa hukum aya hai. " He was asked to show the tahsil order, but he said that the order was so old that he could not preserve it.

9. In these few paragraphs one or two of the fundamental discrepancies in the principles of village record maintenance have been a bit dwelt upon at length with a view to lay bare as clearly as possible the consequent hardships of the raiyats (much more in intensity than ordinarily supposed).

10. There are 40 Pattas in Hangarga with 40 Pattadars of whom 2 are women. There are no Joint Pattas. In five pattas, the present occupants are quite different, and neither the pattadar nor their heirs own respectively any share of land shown against the former. There are no Inam Pattas.

11. The number of actual occupants is 62, 2 being women. In the appended Table on agricultural holdings, 2 occupants' names repeat 3 times, of 12 twice each. The total area constituting agricultural occupancies is acres 1014-14 dry land (there is no land assessed as wet or

garden in this village), and the size of the average holding works at acres 16-14 nearly.

12. Classified according to size, the holdings are as follows :

occupancies 100 acres and more	0
do 75 do ..	1
do 50 do ..	2
do 25 do ..	12
do 15 do ..	15
do 10 do ..	1
do 5 do ..	14
do 2 do ..	13
do less than 2 acres ..	4
Total number of occupancies.	<u>62</u>

13. Forty of the occupants cultivate their lands each in full, 3 do so partially and 19 are non-cultivating landholders. Classified according to sizes of holdings, the cultivating occupants stand as follows :—

14. cultivating occupants with 100 acres and more	0
do 75 do	0
do 50 do	0
do 25 do	6
do 15 do	11
do 10 do	0
do 5 do	13
do 2 do	10
do less than 2 acres ..	<u>3</u>

Total number of cultivating occupants .. 43

15. One of the cultivating occupants is a barber by profession, agriculture being a subsidiary occupation. The remaining 43 entirely depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

16. Of the non-cultivating occupants, 12 do no particular business, 2 are joshies (Hindu Priests). one is a blacksmith, one a minor, one a majkuri, one a Sadhu and one a beggar.

17. There are only two landholding mahars, the total extent of their holdings being acres 2-25 dry land held in 2 bits.

18. Agricultural occupancies are held in 127 bits in all, the size of the average bit being acres 7-39 nearly.

19. There is no clear case of dispossession.

Agricultural Tenants.

20. The total number of agricultural tenants is 22. Fifteen of them are landowners, 7 are landless.

21. A distinction between the extent cultivated by landless tenant and that by landholding tenants, is not possible here because there are 6 cases of joint tenancies, in three of which tenants of both kinds co-operate. Therefore a classification of landless tenants according to the sizes of their cultivation holdings is not made. Leaving out of account joint tenancies in which both landholding and landless tenants are members, the area held on tenancy terms by landless tenants is acres 109-0 while the total area held under tenancy terms is acres 347-32. According to these figures, the area let out to tenants is 34·3 per cent. nearly of the total occupied area, while the area held by landless tenants is 10·7 per cent. nearly of the latter and 31·3 per cent. nearly of the former.

22. The total number of tenancies is 27 : 17 are yearly contracts, 2 are for 2 years each, 1 is for 4 years, 5 for 5 years, 1 for 7 years and 1 for 9 years.

23. In 13 of the 27 tenancies rent is paid by the tenants in money, in the remaining 14 in crop. The following details of tenancy terms may be of interest.

1. *Patta No. 5* :—Here is a joint tenancy taken by Giriya Bai Mohanaji and Ramchander Sonar. Giriya Bai supplies the animal power necessary (in the shape of bulls). Ramchander is responsible for human labour. Half of the crop is made over to the landholder, and half of what remains is divided equally between the 2 tenants.
2. *Patta Nos. 12, 13, 18 and 39* :—Here are 5 tenancies in all of which seed for sowing, manure and bulls are supplied by the occupants, the tenants being responsible only for human labour. In all these cases 50 per cent. of the land revenue assessment is met by the tenant and 50 per cent. by the landholders. The crop is divided equally as between the occupant and the tenant in each case.
3. *Patta No. 28* :—The occupant is responsible for seed, bulls, manure and one servant. The tenant puts in the rest of the requirements. Three-fourths of the land revenue assessment and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the annual crop go to the landholder's share.

4. *Patta No. 32* :—Here is a land mortgage with possession which in addition to the possession of land entails interest payment also. The mortgagee has let out the land to the mortgagor. As mortgagee he takes half the crop and the other half of the crop is the lumpsum interest which the mortgagor has agreed to pay. That is, the occupant is now the tenant and the whole of the annual gross yield (expenses of cultivation being the mortgagor's) goes to the mortgagee.

24. Only one of the 22 tenants has an additional occupation. Ramchander Sonar is a landholding tenant and a goldsmith.

25. As mentioned in an earlier paragraph, there is one woman who is a partner in a joint tenancy.

26. Three untouchables have tenancies, the total extent of the tenancies being acres 57-12 dry land.

27. The following details of the six joint tenancies may be of interest :—

Joint Tenancies.

Serial No.	Details of tenants	Survey No.	Extent of of land
1	2 landless	70	18-20
2	1 landowner and 1 landless	22	26-21
3	1 landowner and 1 landless	76/23	10-21
4	2 landowners	48 37 68/3	20- 8
5	2 landless	54 35 39 62 63 68/1	54-33
6	2 landless	4	6-23
	Total acreage ..		137-15

Agricultural Labourers.

28. There are 22 families not having land either as occupants or as tenants. Of these, 16 were away from the village at the time of investigation in search of wages for harvesting the *rabi* crop. No reliable data could be collected of them, except the general fact that all the 16 families consist of agricultural labourers only. Of the 6 families present, one is a barber, one a weaver, one a carpenter, one a woman who does occasional household work at piece-work rates. One is a daily labourer.

29. Wages are paid mostly in kind, the general rate per day being 4 seers of jawari per man and 2 seers per woman.

30. It is a question well worth considering as to why wages are mostly paid in kind while agricultural tenancies are about a half in money terms. This is perhaps to be explained by the better bargaining power exercised by the tenants, than by the labourers.

Land Mortgage Debt.

31. The general opinion of the raiyats is that the weight of debt on land is heavy in this tract. But Hangarga appears to have not much of *land mortgage debt*.

32. There are only 5 land mortgages. The extent of land mortgaged is acres 19-15 dry land, the estimated value of which is Rs. 850. The total debt is Rs. 655, and the five are mortgages with possession. The one occurring in patta No. 32 is a land mortgage with possession, bearing an interest charge in addition. Details of this are given in the section on *agricultural tenants*.

33. The cause for debt is land revenue payment in 2 cases accumulation is one case, purchase of bulls in the fourth, and expenses for the transfer of patta in the fifth.

34. In 2 cases the mortgagee is a sadhu, in 1 case a mahar and in 1 case a maratha and in the last mohamadan.

35. One of the debts is 7 years old, one 4 years, two 3 years each and one 1 year.

36. The villagers find the burden levied on them by Umri sowcars very heavy. They cannot manage without some credit. Therefore, two months before the investigation, about 15 of the Hangarga raiyats made an application to a Co-operative officer for the registration of a co-operative society at Hangarga..

Other Debts

37. The total number of families is 41, excluding the 16 families temporarily absent from calculation. Of these, 23 have debts other than secured by land, one has mortgage debt only, and 17 families are debt-free.

38. Sixteen of the 23 debts are based on crop security and 7 on personal security.

39. The total debt is Rs. 2,807-0-0. And the 23 debts are classified below according to size :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	..	0
do 500	do ..	0
do 250	do ..	0
do 100	do ..	17
less than 100 ..	..	6

40. The average debt per indebted family works at Rs. 122-0-8 nearly.

41. It is only in 6 cases that interest is paid in money. In 17 cases there is a money rate levied (generally 24 per cent. compound) and in addition delivery of agricultural produce by borrower to lender at rates lower than the market rates (this works up generally to at least 25 per cent. of the loan amount).

42. The real rate of interest works up in 17 cases to 50 per cent. and more, and in the other 6 cases to 25 per cent. and more. Within several weeks after the harvest is reaped and sold, the raiyats manage to spend away their sundry cash and then begin to trudge on to their respective sowcars. In the case of Hangarga, the sowcars are at Umri. Provided the *adathya* knows the raiyat to belong to such and such a village and to own some land, he allows loans freely—on the raiyats signature in the *adathya*'s books. About Sravan Punnam (the month of August) the *adathyas* or their agents visit the village and demand repayment of the debt—at a time when the raiyat wants more money for agricultural expenses, when it is yet 3 to 4 months more for the harvest. Argument on the one side and intimidation on the other follow. Finally, the annoyed raiyat writes out the *kapas* he expects to pick 3 or 4 months later in favour of the lending *adathya*, *at the rate prevalent in August*. The general difference between the August rate and the harvest rate is much more than Rs. 25 per khandi. For the reason that these loans last for about 6 to 8 months longest, the real loss to the raiyat works at at least 25 per cent.

34. The causes for the debts are :—

in 4 cases	.. land revenue payment
„ 2 do	.. land revenue payment and purchase of clothes
„ 4 do	.. marriage
„ 3 do	.. purchase of bulls
„ 2 do	.. purchase of clothes
„ 4 do	.. land revenue payment and purchase of bulls
„ 1 do	.. land revenue payment and household expenses
„ 1 do	.. household expenses
„ 3 do	.. miscellaneous items

44. The money lenders are in 10 cases komtis, in 2 cases cutchis, in 5 cases marathas, in one case a maratha woman, in 3 cases komtis and marathas, in one case a barber and in one case a mohamadan.

45. Of the debts one is 2 years old, 5 are each a year old, 16 are less than one year and one few months old.

Seed Supply.

46. The grain required for sowing the next season is generally preserved. Cotton seed is bought from the mills after kapas is sold (contrast the practice around Bhaisa where the raiyats take away the seed from their own kapas after the ginning in the mill and transact in terms of rui only). There was no Government supply of cotton seed. Sometimes, raiyats borrow cotton seed, in such a case, the general condition is that the borrower should deliver 5 maunds of kapas free against one khandi of cotton seed borrowed. Cotton seed is about Rs. 16 per khandi and 5 maunds of kapas are worth at least Rs. 30, making a difference of Rs. 14.

47. No Hangarga raiyat borrowed cotton seed this year.

48. The raiyats do not remember any visit by any Officer of the Agricultural or Veterinary Department at any time.

How produce is disposed of.

49. The way from Karkheli to Hangarga is referred to in an earlier paragraph. But, the bulk of the saleable produce of Hangarga goes to Umri which is about 20 miles off ; the cart track lies along Kuntur, Iklimal, Balegaon and Thalegaon. At Balegaon the river Godavari has got to

be crossed. During the kapas season, thousands of carts cross the Godavari at Balegaon, coming from far off distances in the Biloli, Diglur, and Kandahar Taluqas. The raiyats and the adathyas are of opinion that the construction of a bridge at Balegaon, coupled with slight repairs of the several carts tracks that lead to it from the 3 Taluqas, could be made a business proposition: the levy of a toll gate fee at the bridge would fetch a fair rate of interest on the capital outlay.

Local measurements are :—

<i>for jawari</i>	.. 4 (measure) seers	.. 1 paili
	16 pailis ..	.. 1 maund
	20 maunds ..	.. 1 khandi
<i>for kapas</i>	.. 3 seers (by weight)	.. 1 pasri
	24 seers ..	.. 1 maund
	20 maunds ..	.. 1 khandi

50. Two measure seers of jawari weigh 2 seers 5 cha-taks and 2 tolas. The local stone used for weighing kapas is exactly equivalent to one Government seer.

51. Hangarga grows only 2 crops (both *kharif*) peeli jawari and bannikapas. The price prevalent at the harvest season was between 9 and 10 seers of jawari per rupee (the special dearness of jawari in this tract is to be noted), and between Rs. 135 and Rs. 145 per khandi of kapas.

52. The difficulties of the cart track from Hangarga to Umri can be gauged by the fact that Rs. 7 is charged per cart for conveying produce.

53. Conditions obtaining at Umri as a cotton market are briefly referred to in the Report on Village Hassapur.

54. To Karkheli, raiyats from Hangarga go once in a way. There are 3 ginning mills and 2 presses there. It is only from within a range of 15 to 20 miles that kapas carts go to Karkheli. There is no particular place reserved for the meeting of carts, nor is there a regular daily meeting of mill agents and adathyas for the declaration of the daily rate. Rates prevailing at Umri and Dharmabad are consulted but the Karkheli rate is much less responsive than the rates at Umri and Nanded to the Bombay rate. One of the ginning mills specially offers a rate about Rs. 5 more per khandi than the one prevalent at Umri. This is being done with a view to attract more kapas to Karkheli. This mill is connected with a spinning and weaving mill at Hyderabad City and it is therefore able to pay a

higher rate having a number of advantages on its side : it does not press cotton at all and it takes a shorter time to convey cotton from Karkheli to Hyderabad.

55. Karkheli mills do not buy with a view to sell in Bombay but some Bombay agents come down to Karkheli the season to buy stock. One "Bombay Khandi" weighs in 784 lbs. while one Karkheli khandi of kapas (480 seers) yields 273 lbs. of rui : sometimes on account of difference in rain and so on, it might range between 270 and 280 lbs.

56. The charges to be incurred for supplying from Karkheli, one Bombay Khandi of rui at Bombay may be detailed, to give a general idea of the relation between Bombay and Nanded Markets :—

	O.S. Rs.
Ginning, insurance and hamali charges (porters charges) and the cost of gunny bags—for rui weighing 784 lbs. . .	28 12 0
Customs duty levied at the Karkheli Railway Station by the Hyderabad Government . . .	16 10 0
Adathya's bill and railway station hamali. . .	1 8 0
Cartage . . .	0 8 0
Total . .	47 6 0
	B.G. Rs.
At O.S. Rs. 114 for B.G. Rs. 100 =	41 4 0
Pressing charges . . .	15 0 0
Railway freightage to carry 784 lbs. of baled cotton from Karkheli to Bombay Cotton Dépôt . . .	12 0 0
Total . .	80 0 0

On account of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Hyderabad and British Indian Currencies, this amount might vary but not beyond one rupee on either side.

57. Rui from Karkheli is found to be fit for 40 counts yarn : it is held by a mill agent that with combing machines as at Sholapur the cotton can be used for making 0 's.

58. There are only a handful of adathyas, but even these have small business on the basis of the *lavni* system. The bulk of business is done by the mills themselves directly with the raiyats.

59. The Karkheli mills do not have the system of advances, nor do they store kapas or rui for the raiyats. At the most a few raiyats stay for one day ; a very high percentage of the carts return to their respective villages the same day after settling their accounts.

60. Every kapas cart has to pay one anna toll gate fee. No deduction is made by the mill for sample, but out of the total weight one seer is deducted for the first 155 seers ; 2 seers are deducted for weights of more than 155 seers. Weighmen are paid monthly and not according to the amount weighed. Raiyats are generally very careful and do not allow any field for the dexterity of hand. The custom is that the weighman should stop and re-weigh whenever the selling raiyat wants it to be done.

61. During the busy season, the ginning mills work from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. without any shift : the first whistle is really at 4 a.m. and it is about 9-30 p.m. that the labourers actually leave mill premises. Conditions with regard to working hours are more or less the same in all the other mills in the Nanded District. The labourers bring some stuff early morning and hang it up to the machinery before them with pieces of old cloth. Sometime during the day they munch their food as they go on working. There is no restriction with regard to the admission of children into the mills.

Land Revenue Assessment.

62. By now, there have been 2 revision settlements after the original Survey and Settlement. The latest revision was made in 1333 F., sanctioned in 1337 F., and brought into force in 1338 F. Between the 1st and 2nd revision there is a rise of between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre.

63. The rates of assessment range between 12 annas and Rs. 3 per acre. The land revenue demand for the year 1338 F. was Rs. 1,998-4-0 (and Rs. 124-0-6 local fund).

64. It is hard to ascertain the relation between the expenses of production and the yield of land at Hangarga. The raiyats do not understand terms like acre and gunta they do not remember the cost they incur on several of the agricultural processes. Theirs is far from a money economy. Some of the difficulties they raised in putting down money

estimates for several items, are real. Before ploughing, more rain means more grass, and more grass means more ploughing expenses, and *vice versa*. There is all the difference between bad farming and good farming, and though the raiyats are quite clear as to what good farming means, they confess that in practice they do many things which they know they ought not to do and which in the long run spell bad economy. Some feed their bulls entirely on kadbi, some supplement it with an invigorating amount of *sarki*, a few expect the thin kadbi they give to be supplemented by stray grazing (unfortunately available nowhere). Some work their bulls properly, some over-work them. And last of all, in many of these cases, corresponding monetary results do not follow on account of Nature rescuing the otherwise helpless through unknown channels.

General.

65. Just in front of the village there is a very good drinking water well which is the product of the co-operation of the villagers. There is arrangement by means of steps to go down to water, and to raise water by means of a pulley. Water does not fail even in midsummer, and appears to be quite good for health though very slightly saltish. The *maungs* have a well but it has no water. There is one *kunta* used for washing clothes and for cattle.

66. Condition of cattle is fairly good as also milk supply. The people do not even sell ghee but use up practically all their milk products.

67. The following are statistics from the village records :—

bulls	..	..	..	75
cows	..	..	..	57
buffaloes	..	..	..	27
ploughs	..	..	..	35
carts	..	..	..	9

68. There is only one person literate in Marathi, no one knows Urdu. There is no school : the nearest school is 3 miles. There is no bicycle nor sewing machine. No Hangarga raiyat has yet gone to the Tahsil Office or to a Court of Law for the settlement of disputes. There is no panchayat spirit in the village, but all obey, willingly or unwillingly, the dictates of the khas-patwaris—gumashta mali patel. According to custom the 2 mahars on duty

during the year should get 320 pailis of Jawari as *balutha* for the year. The 2 Mahars this year complained that they received only about 50 pailis and the rest of the raiyats refused to pay.

69. There is little particular to say about the health of the village. Their staple food is jawari. The raiyats generally have 2 wives. There is no particular disease attached to the locality. Plague broke out in an epidemic form in the village 4 lines in the last 10 years. There are two lepers.

70. Hangarga is a quiet small hamlet, with no big problem about it. An easier road to Umri and a living co-operative society should make the economic health of the village much more robust.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
1	Ambadas Vitoba Lohar	.. Ambadas V. L. ..	70
2	Shaik Ahmed Hazza	.. Shaik Ahmed Hazza ..	45
			46
3	Konbhat Jaganathbhat	.. Konbhat J. ..	42
4	Krishnaji Vitoba ..	.. (a) Krishnaji V. ..	7
			21
			23
			34
		(b) Thukaram Burmaji ..	7
			21
			23
			34
		(c) Baji Rao Sindhe ..	7
			21
			23
			134
5	Govinda Rao Kishen Rao Pande	Govind Rao K. P. ..	14
			22
6	Gangaram Krishnaji	.. Gangaram K. ..	3
			31
			40
			71
			76/2
7	Gyanya Meshya Mahar	.. Gyanya M. ..	25/1
8	Julba Kerba Warik	.. Jalba Kerba Warik ..	15
9	Zachu Babaji Kalwar	.. (a) Thukaram Hanumanthu ..	17
			74
		(b) Vajiram Yaba ..	17
			74
		(c) Hyder Sab Kale Sab ..	17
			74
10	Jayawantha Shakaram Var-nathy.	Jayawantha S. V. ..	50
11	Jayawantha Burmaji More	.. (a) Jayawantha B. M. ..	68/2
		(b) Lalba Burmaji M. ..	68/2
12	Thukaram Honaji	.. Shama Rao Baba ..	59
13	Thukaram Burmaji	.. (a) Thukaram B. ..	11
			23/2
		(b) Mohnaji Baliram ..	11
		(c) Krishnaji Vitoba ..	23/2
14	Dhondya Marya Mahar	.. Dhondya M. ..	25/2
			26

HANGARGA.

Holdings.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
18-20	2	..	tenant	Blacksmith	..
1-21	1	..	do	..	Majkuri
12-9
2-24	1	..	tenant	Purohit	..
9-21	4	..	..	Agriculture	..
11-24
7-28
10-18
4-31	3	..	..	Agriculture	..
5-32
3-32
5-7
4-31	3	..	..	Agriculture	..
5-32
5-7
4-31
7-0	4-0	tenant	Joshi	..
26-21
5-34	5	..	S. No. 3 & 76/2 by tenant.	Agriculture	..
2-26
5-32
15-14
4-27
0-26	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
5-14	1	0-20	..	Barber	Agriculture
21-14	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
21-14	1	..	..	do	..
2-37	1	..	..	do	..
81-20	1	..	tenant	..	..
2-0	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
2-0	1	..	tenant	do	..
8-4	1	..	do	Minor	..
2-18	2	..	..	..	..
3-7
2-19	1	..	tenant	..	..
3-7	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
0-38	1	..	..	Agriculture (hires bulls against personal labour).	..
1-6

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
15	Nempuri Rajarampuri ..	Nempuri R. ..	28/1
16	Nagoba Manyaji ..	(a) Jayaram Manyaji ..	41
		(b) Nagoba M. ..	41
		(c) Raghoba M. ..	41
17	Narsoji Kulan ..	(a) Chandsab Hydersab ..	18
		(b) Kalebab Hydershah ..	18
18	Nagoba Vitoba ..	(a) Nagoba V. ..	2
			27
			29
			60
			67
			33
		(b) Baizabai Govinda Patel ..	77
			78
		(c) Shama Rao Baba ..	60
		(d) Burmaji Dhondji ..	16/2
			27
			29
			33
			60
			67
19	Piraji Babaji ..	(a) Lalba Sambaji ..	58
		(b) Gamaji Subaji ..	58
20	Bapu Maharaj ..	Sriram Maharaj ..	56
21	Burmaji Jalba ..	(a) Burmaji J. ..	37
			38
			68/3
		(b) Ganapathi Nagoba ..	37
			48
			68/3
		(c) Chandrabhan Mansinga ..	38
22	Burmaji Dhondji ..	(a) Bhujanga Dhondji ..	65
		(b) Burmaji D. ..	65
23	Burmaji Yogaji ..	Burmaji Y. ..	32
24	Baba Burmaji ..	Baba B. ..	20
			75
			79
25	Baba Thukarn Rati ..	Baba T. R. ..	5
			8
			9
			66

HANGARGA.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
2-5	1	..	tenant	Beggar	..
8-4	1	..	Agriculture	..
8-4	1	..	..	do	..
8-4	1	..	..	do	..
15-0	1	..	..	do	..
15-0	1	5-0	..	do	..
4-37	}	}	7	..	tenant	..	..
12-32							
6-30							
3-11							
0-33	}	}	4	1-0	..	Agriculture	..
4-15							
3-35							
1-16							
19-25	1	..	tenant	..	..
1-23	}	}	6	..	..	Agriculture	..
12-33							
6-29							
4-15							
3-11	}	}	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
0-33							
15-36							
15-37							
1-27	1	..	tenant	Sadhu	..
13-6	2	..	..	Agriculture	..
8-12	}	}	3	..	tenant	..	..
1-9							
13-6							
3-34							
3-8	}	}	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
16-23							
8-24							
8-24							
26-3	1	..	..	do	..
3-23	}	}	3	2-0	..	do	..
8-23							
2-1							
13-29							
3-26	6	..	S. No. 5 by tenant	do	..
19-8							
15-5							

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
26	Bumaji Ramji ..	(a) Burmaji R. ..	44
		(b) Mohnaji R. ..	44
		(c) Govinda R. ..	44
		(d) Dattu R. ..	44
		(e) Abaji R. ..	44
		(f) Rayaji R. ..	44
27	Bhavu Rao Hasaji ..	(a) Bhavu Rao H. ..	6
			12
			36
			69
			76/1
		(b) Burmaji Ramji and five others (shown under P. 26).	61
28	Mohnaji Baliram ..	Mohnaji B. ..	35
			39
			62
			68
			68/1
29	Mohnaji Kerba Baccal ..	(a) Mohnaji K. B. ..	4
		(b) Jayawantha Nagoba ..	4
		(c) Jayawantha Burmaji ..	52
		Nagoba Babji ..	
		Ragohba Babji ..	
		Rangoba Babji ..	
		Jalba Babji ..	
		Lalba Burmaji ..	49
30	Mahadu Barve A. ..	(a) Mohanji Jayaram ..	
		(b) Mahadu Barve A. ..	49
31	Manyaji Hanumantha Salegaonker.	Zachu Manyaji ..	47
32	Yadu Peeraji ..	Yadu P. ..	51
33	Radhabai Dundachari ..	Radhabai D. ..	57/1
34	Rajiswera Rao Madhava Rao Deshmukh ..	Rajiswera Rao M. D. ..	57/2
			24
35	Rayaji Ramji ..	Rayaji R. ..	30
36	Lakshman Vaman Dev ..	Bhavu Rao Hasaji ..	64
			72

HARGARGA.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
6-22	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
6-22	1	..	..	do	..
6-22	1	..	..	do	..
6-23	1	..	..	do	..
6-23	1	..	..	do	..
6-23	1	..	..	do	..
4-23	}	..	5	..	..	do	..
3-28							
3-26							
14-10							
1-33	}	..	6	..	..	do	..
6-19							
36-7	}	..	5	..	tenant	..	..
10-13							
2-2							
5-15							
0-36							
6-32	1	..	tenant	..	..
6-32	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
12-8	1	..	..	do	..
			Each				
3-30	1	..	..	do	..
3-30	1	..	..	do	..
28-25	1	..	..	do	..
28-36	1	..	1-30 cultivat- ed by mortga- gor as tenant, rest Self.	do	..
1-20	1	..	tenant	..	..
0-19
20-12	2	..	tenant	..	..
6-22
22-31	2	..	..	Agriculture	..
4-1	1	..	..	Agriculture (occu- pant on account of long land reve- nue payment).	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Putta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
37	Sadba Parasaram A.	Sadba P.	58
38	Sonubai Sadba ..	(a) Baba Burmaji ..	10
		(b) Mohnaji Baliram ..	43
39	Shama Rao Baba ..	Shama Rao Baba ..	54
40	Herbaji Nerba Patwari	(a) Narayan Rao Yamnaji ..	13
		(b) Govind Kishen Rao ..	55
			18

HANGARGA.

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			Extent		Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of Inadholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden	No. of bits	of fallow land			
21-22	1	..	..	Agriculture	..
10-4	1	..	..	do	..
18-26	1	..	..	do	..
7-5	1	..	tenant	..	..
17-18	2	..	do	..	..
6-0
17-14	1	..	tenant	..	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
1	1	(1) Santhuka Guru (1)	..	*	70
		(2) Abdul Baba ..	..	*
2	2	Govinda Ramji ..	..	..	45
					46
3	3	Do ..	*	..	42
4	5	Do ..	..	..	14
5	5	Girjabai Mohanji ..	..	*	22
		Ramchender Sonar ..	*	..	..
6	6	Santhuka Guru (2) ..	*	..	76/2
		Mohnaji Ramji ..	*	..	3
7	10	Sadba Parsuram ..	*	..	50
		Jayaram Manyaji ..	*	..	..
8	11	Lalba Burmaji ..	(temporarily)	*	68/2
9	12	Raghoba Babji ..	*	..	59
10	13	Laxya Ramya Mahar ..	..	*	11
11	15	Nagoba Babji ..	*	..	28/1
12	18	Raghoba Babji ..	..	..	60
13	18	Burmaji Dhondji (1) ..	*	..	2
					27
					60
					67
					33
					77
					78
14	18	Mohnaji Ramji (2) ..	..	..	29
15	20	Burmaji Ramji ..	*	*	56
16	21	Burmaji Jalba ..	*	..	37
					48
		Chandrabhan Masinga ..	*	..	68/3
17	25	Vajiram Yaba ..	*	..	5
18	28	Laxya Ramya Mahar ..	..	..	35
		Eerya Ittya Mahar ..	..	*	39
					62
					63
					68
19	29	Jayawantha Burmaji ..	*	..	4
		Nagoba Babji ..	..	..
20	32	Yadu Peeraji ..	*	..	51

HANGARGA.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the Tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
18-20	1	Four years : Rs. 100 a year	..
13-30	1	Two years : half and half crop	..
2-24	1	Five years : Rs. 13 a year	..
7- 0	1	Seven years' agreement Rs. 60 annually	..
26-21	1	Two years : half & half crop (bulls by Goldsmith Girjabai & labour by Ramchender).	..
4-27	1	One year : half and half crop	..
5-34	1	do	..
15-30	1	One year : Rs. 50 annually	..
..	1	One year : half and half crop	..
2- 0	1	One year : half and half crop	..
8- 4	1	One year : bullocks, manure and seed by occupant, labour by tenant. Half and half crop and half land revenue.	..
..	..	1		One year : Rs. 10 annually	..
19-25	1	One year : (As in P. No. 12).	..
4-37	}	..	10	do	..
12-32					
3-11					
0-33					
4-15					
3-35					
1-16					
6-30	1	Nine years : Rs. 40 a year.	..
1-27	1	One year : Rs. 6 a year.	..
13- 6	}	..	3	One year : half and half crop.	..
3-34					
3- 8					
18-20	1	One year : Rs. 80 a year	..
36- 7	4	One year : bulls, manure and one servant landowner's, $\frac{2}{3}$ of crop landowner's, $\frac{1}{3}$ land revenue landowner's	..
10-13					
2- 2					
5-15					
0-36					
6-32	1	One year : half and half crop	..
1-30	1	One year : half and half. Tenant's half paid to occupant on account of interest.	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
21	33	Burmaji Ramji .. ..	..	..	57/1
22	34	Do .. ..	..	..	57/2
					24
					30
23	39	Raghoba Babji .. ..	..	..	54
24	40	Nagoba Babji .. ..	..	..	55
25	..	Govinda Ramji .. ..	..	..	13
26		Burmaji Ramji .. ..	..	..	13

HANGARGA.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the Ten- ancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
1-39	2	One year : Rs. 7 annually.	..
26-34	2	Five years : Rs. 110 a year.	..
7- 5	1	One year : bulls, manure and seed landowner's, land revenue half and half crop, half and half.	
6- 0	1	Five years : Rs. 30 a year.	..
17-13	1	Five years : Rs. 60 annually	..
17-14	1	Five years : Rs. 100 annually.	..

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Land holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the Market	Amount of debt
1	6 Gangaram Krishnaji	3	5-24	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
2	11 Lalba Burmaji ..	68 1/2	2- 0	200	55
3	18 Nagoba Vittoba ..	60	3-11	100	200
4	18 Do ..	29	6-30	150	100
5	32 Yadu Peeraji . . .	51	1-30	100	100

HANGARGA.

Land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money lender's names	His class	Cause for debt
3 years	Redemption payment	Dattoha Manbhav.	Sadhu	Prior Debt.
1 year	do	Eerya Vitya	Mahar	Purchase of bulls.
7 years	Redemption after 8 years	Dattoha Manbhav.	Sadhu	Expenses for transfer of patta
3 years	Redemption after 9 years. Land revenue Rs. 19 payable by mortgagor.	Bhujanga Hotali.	Mahratta	Land revenue
4 years	Half crop due to Tenant. paid to mortgagee as interest.	Kala Sahib	Mohamed-un.	do

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security	TERMS	
				In money	In kind
		Rs.			
1	Nasoji Kalan	20	Personal	2% C. Interest	Crop 25%
2	Mohnaji Ramji	200	do	do	do
3	Nagoba Manyaji	..	..	..	..
4	Burm..ji Ramji K.	..	..	..	..
5	Govinda Ramji	25	Crop	2% C. Interest	Crop 25%
6	Krishnaji Vitoba	52	do	do	..
7	Thukaram Burmaji	150	do	do	..
8	Kondubai Ramji	..	..	..	..
9	Mohnaji Baliram	..	..	..	..
10	Zacku Babaji	140	Crop	2% C. Interest	..
11	Bham Rao Hasaji	60	do	do	Crop 25%
12	Sadba Parsram	120	do	do	do
13	Ambubai Thukaram	..	..	..	..
14	Wajiram Yaba	..	..	..	..
15	Yadu Peeraji	..	..	..	..
16	Mahadu Sambu	..	..	..	..
17	Lalba Sambu	100	Crop	2% C. Interest	Crop 25%
18	Jamanji Subha	100	do	do	do
19	Jayaram Sambu	..	..	..	..
20	Nabi Madaar	50	Crop	2% C. Interest	Crop 25%
21	Burmya Nagya Maung	150	Personal	do	..

HANGARGA.

Land Security.)

For how long has the loan lasted	Class of moneylender	Cause for debt
Two months	Komti	Land Revenue.
do	do	Household Expenses.
..
..
Two and half months	Komti	Land Revenue.
One year	Kutchi	Purchase of cloth.
One and two months	do	Land Revenue and cloth buying.
..
..
Just incurred	Komti	Purchase of bulls and land revenue.
Two months	do	Miscellaneous.
do	do	Bulls and land revenue.
..
..
..
..
One year	Mahratta	Marriage.
Two years	do	Bulls and land revenue.
..
Two months	Jalal Sab	Land Revenue.
Six months	Komti	Marriage.

VILLAGE KERUR

(Biloli Taluqa).

This village is considered representative of the southern half of Biloli Taluqa. From Hangarga to Kerur the distance by the cart track is 20 miles, and the way is beset with a number of difficult impediments. At the time of the investigation 9 lambadi families were gone to other villages 15 or 20 miles away for harvesting the rabi crops. Of these, 2 hold tenancies at Kerur and the rest live on daily wages. The number of inhabited houses is 67, and the population at the time of the investigation 286.

Agricultural Holdings.

2. This is a village, a good number of the landholders of which are non-resident. The lands of these are mostly cultivated by raiyats from Allandi and other neighbouring villages and a considerable proportion (24 out of the 67 families) of the Kerur population is therefore tenancyless and landless.

3. No *tilka patti* is maintained by the patwari. In several cases where no partitions have taken place, the shikmidar's register shows entries of so many and so many annas of the landed properties against the names of the members of the respective joint families. In several cases, names of persons dead 4 to 5 years ago are continued on the *shikmi* register. In the shikmidars' list a considerable number of entries have not been made in spite of the parties concerned moving frequently for such entries to be made: in patta No. 10, one Basappa is shown as having a *shikmi*, but the patta-dar's brother Samba Eerba says that if any entry is to be made in the shikmidars' register, it is his own name and nobody else's: neither the patwari, the police patel nor Samba Eerba knows who this Basappa is. In the village records, survey No. 63 is shown as "har raj" (to be auctioned) land, but for over a decade Ansuyabai Pander-nath Rao is the real occupant.

4. There are 55 pattas 2 of which are inams. The number of pattadars is 53 of whom 9 are women: of these 9 women, 4 hold none of the lands shown against them respectively. The number of pattas in which neither the pattadars nor their heirs own any land, is 4.

There are 71 actual occupants: one occupant's name occurs 4 times in the appended table on holdings register and 10 occur each twice. The number of women occupants is 7.

5. The area constituting agricultural occupancies is acres 1639-21 dry land and acres 2-4 wet land ("Asmani Thari"—land which is naturally fit for wet crops on account of its benefiting most even by a small quantity of rain; for instance, a small plot of land in a valley at the end of an expansive sloping dry land). The size of the average dry landholding works at acres 23-4 nearly, of the average wet landholding at acre 0-28. The classification of landholders according to the sizes of their occupancies is as follows:—

holders occupying	250 acres and more	..	1
do	200	do ..	0
do	150	do ..	1
do	100	do ..	1
do	75	do ..	0
do	50	do ..	0
do	25	do ..	10
do	15	do ..	16
do	10	do ..	13
do	5	do ..	18
do	2	do ..	11
do	less than 2 acres	..	0
Total number of occupants			<u>71</u>

6. Of these, 47 cultivate their lands respectively in full (4 of these being women) and 7 do so partially. Seventeen do not cultivate their lands. The following is a classification of cultivating landholders according to the sizes of their occupancies:—

cultivating occupants holding 100 acres and more

		partly	2
do	75	do ..	0
do	50	do ..	0
do	25	do ..	7
		(partly)	1
do	15	do ..	11
		(partly)	1
do	10	do	10
		(partly)	2
do	5	do	9
		(partly)	1
do	2	do	10
Total number of cultivating occupants			<u>54</u>

7. Of the cultivating occupants 7 have subsidiary occupations : one is a beggar, one a mali patel, one a carpenter and 4 mahars. Forty-seven landholding raiyats depend entirely on agriculture.

8. Of the 17 non-cultivating landholders, 3 are women and the remaining 14 do not do any business in particular.

9. Dry land is held in 154 bits and wet land in 3 bits. Therefore, the size of the average dry land bit works at acres 10-26 nearly, of wet land at 28 guntas.

10. Of the occupants, 4 are untouchables and the extent occupied by them is 49-34 dry land. A map is attached showing these holdings.

11. In patta No. 22 survey No. 116 is now occupied by Venkatesh Rama Rao patwari, the pattadar being Bakku-bai Megheshyam. No explanation is available as to how the pattadar lost her land and Rama Rao got it. The latter says that the pattadar ran away, and he having been the tenant became the occupant. Similarly, the possessions of Ansuyabai (extent acres 286-33, shown on the other map) occur in 4 pattas, and the actual process by which such lands were secured is not ascertainable.

Agricultural Tenants.

12. There are in all 40 tenants out of whom only 6 are landless. The latter are classified as follows :—

landless tenants cultivating 100 acres and more	0
do 75	0
do 50	0
do 25	2
do 15	1
do 10	1
do 5	1
do 2	1

13. The area held by these 6 landless tenants on tenancy terms is acres 104-1 out of the total area of acres 729-1 held on tenancy terms by both landowning and landless tenants. The percentage of the latter to the total area of occupied agricultural land works at 44.4 nearly, while that of the former to the total area is 6.3 nearly. The proportion of land let out to landless tenants, to the total area let out, is 14.3 per cent. nearly.

14. One of the 6 works on a yearly contract, and 5 have respectively contracts of 10, 8, 5, 4 and 2 years.

15. All the 6 tenants pay their rents in money. The fact that out of the 55 tenancies in this village (the tenants are 40 but the tenancy contractors are 55) 37 involve money payment by tenant to landholder, 12 involve payment partly in kind and partly in money, and in 6 cases payment is made only in crop, deserves special notice. Kerur is a village in the interior : no high road passes along or nearby. From tables given in the section of *agricultural holdings*, it can be seen that the demand for tenants (from the big idle landlords) is great. This is probably the reason for the tenants securing money contracts.

16. No landless tenant has taken up a tenancy for a stipulated number of years by an advance payment. Two such transactions have been entered into by a landholder.

17. Two of the landless and five landowning tenants have additional occupations : to the former class belong an oil-monger and a grocer, to the latter class belong a patwari, a police patel, two dhobies and one mulla.

18. Two untouchables—one landholder and one landless—cultivate acres 20-15 on tenancy terms.

19. In cases where the contracts are for division of crops, the landholders contribute half of the seed required, and the crop and stalk is equally divided between the occupant and the tenant. A high majority of the tenancies are written on blank paper.

Agricultural Labourers.

20. Fifteen of the 58 families have neither tenancies nor occupancies. Five of these belong to the untouchable classes. Of the other 10, one is a potter, and one kalal. Two are women and 8 depend for their livelihood on daily wages.

21. Wages are paid as a rule in kind. Men get 4 seers of jawari per day and women 2 seers.

Land Mortgage Debt.

22. The raiyats are of opinion that the burden of debt on land in this tract is high. There are 8 cases of land mortgage at Kerur, the extent of land mortgaged being acres 154-19 dry land estimated at a value of Rs. 11,800. The debt on this security amounts to Rs. 9,020.

23. Four of the debts are due to household expenses, 2 are hereditary, one is the result of accumulation and one incurred for marriage.

24. The money-lenders are brahmans in 3 cases, in one a marwadi, in one a komti, in one a vani, in one a dhangar and in one a mahar.

25. Three of the transactions are land mortgage with possession, one is an instalment loan in which principal and interest are compounded into a fixed number of annual instalments, and 4 are simple mortgages. In these 4 cases, the rate of interest charged is 24 per cent. compound.

26. Two of the debts are each 15 years old, 3 incurred 8 years ago, one 9 years ago, one 4 years ago and one last year.

Other Debts.

27. Twenty-one of the 58 families are debt-free, and the debts of the other 37 families are secured, in 21 cases on personal security, in 15 cases on crop security, (in one case no details except the amount of debt could be got : out of a debt of Rs. 780, Rs. 200 has been deducted as this is based on land security in another village).

28. Debts other than on land security amount to Rs. 9,281 and the following is a classification of the debts according to their sizes :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	..	1
do 500 do	..	2
do 250 do	..	3
do 100 do	..	14
do less than Rs. 100	..	17
Total		<hr/> 37

29. The average debt per indebted family is Rs. 250-14-0.

30. Leaving the instalment debt aside, 26 of the debts bear money interest and 10 bear interest in kind.

31. A classification of the debts according to the rate of real interest borne in each case is shown below :—

debts bearing a real interest of 50 per cent.

		and more	10
do	24	do	21
do	18	do	2
do	12	do	3

The causes for the debts are :—

purchase of clothes in	..	.. 3 cases
marriage expenses in	..	.. 5 do
household expenses in	..	.. 16 do

purchase of bulls in	..	..	3 cases
payment of land revenue	..	..	2 do
house-building in	..	..	2 do
agriculture and land revenue	..	..	1 case
shaving ceremony expenses	..	..	1 do
tenancy arrears	..	..	1 do
miscellaneous causes	..	..	2 cases

32. Twelve of the debts (of the value of Rs. 417) are incurred not in terms of money, but in jawari and the interest in kind generally charged in these cases is 50 per cent.

33. The money-lenders are :—

vanies in	..	..	.. 10 cases
komtics	..	..	.. 12 do
komti and vani	..	..	.. 1 case
a chellapuri	..	..	.. 1 do
a mahar	..	..	.. 1 do
a brahman and	..	..	.. 1 do
a shepherd	..	..	.. 1 do

34. The loans have lasted in 2 cases for 10 years in each case

in 1 case for 5 years
 in 6 cases for 3 years each
 in 3 cases for 2 years each
 in 9 cases for 1 year each
 in 10 cases less than 1 year.

Seed Supply.

35. The raiyats mostly preserve the seed they require for the next sowing season : they buy their cotton seed from the mills. If sometimes a raiyat borrows cotton seed, the condition is that he should deliver free $\frac{1}{2}$ a maund of kapas for a loan of one maund of cotton seed. Sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ maund of kapas is charged.

How produce is disposed of.

36. The two markets for the produce of Kerur are Adam-pore for other crops and Dharmabad for kapas. Adam-pore is 2 miles and Dharmabad is 23 miles from Kerur. The Godavari river has got to be crossed at Babli before reaching Dharmabad. As at Karegaon and Balegaon so at Babli, small *tokris* do the transshipping work when the river is not fordable. The difficulty of the cart track can be gauged from the fact that Rs. 10 is charged as hire for

one cart to cover the 25 miles between Kerur and Dharmabad. During fair weather motor buses and cars manage to ply from Diglur to Dharmabad *via* Biloli : a P.W.D. high road is almost ready from Nizam Sagar to Diglur.

37. Kerur grows both kharif and rabi crops. Important among the kharif crops are, yellow jawari, ground-nut and castor. Among the rabi crops are wheat, big jawari and Bengal gram.

38. Local measurements are :—

<i>for jawari</i>	4 measure seers	..1 paili
	16 pailis	..1 maund
	20 maunds	..1 khandi
<i>for kapas</i>	3 seers by weight	..1 pasri
	24 seers	..1 maund
	20 maunds	..1 khandi

It is reported that the Government measure seer now current is No. 6 but the seers in use in this tract bear No. 5.

39. One measure seer of jawari weighs one seer and $4\frac{1}{2}$ chataks (Government weight). A local stone called half a pasri weighs one seer and $8\frac{1}{2}$ chataks. This makes a difference of about $3/15$ tolas per seer. In these investigations in the Nanded District, this is the only case where a difference is found between the local weighing stones used for weighing kapas and Government weights.

40. The following are the last harvest prices realised by debt-free raiyats of Kerur :—

yellow jawari	between	Rs. 105	and	Rs. 110	per khandi
ground-nut (whole)	between	Rs. 105	and	Rs. 110	do
castor seed	do	210		220	do
kapas	do	120		130	do
wheat	do	205		210	do

41. A few details of Dharmabad as a market for kapas are noted below, in connection with an account of Kerur. Near about the Maruthi temple the kapas carts assemble every morning during the season. At about 9 a.m. the adathyas and the mill agents meet there. Till recently the "hand-in-kerchief" system (prevalent at Nanded Town) was in force here but they have now changed to the process of laying down folded bits of paper, each containing the rate at which the signatory would be willing to buy. It is held that this system assures to the raiyat the highest rate possible : it is contended that the Nanded system gives opportunities to the adathyas to communicate by

signs on hands to one or more favoured mill agents the rates declared at the Hanuman Takdi every day as the highest of the offers, prevails on that day. But sometimes, mills refuse to receive inferior quality kapas unless the raiyat compensates for it by allowing some more seers free for every khandi.

42. The year before last, the local mills agreed upon some bye-laws with a view to make the Dharmabad market as efficient as possible. But this agreement is not in force on account of a number of disputes having arisen during the early days when the agreement was tried. A copy of the agreement is appended.

43. As matters are, the only regulation is that every kapas cart should pay one anna as "jaga tahsil" (cess for taking the cart to Dharmabad premises). There are no local bye-laws nor is there any uniformity with regard to rates, etc.

44. No mill agent buys direct from the raiyats, nor do the adathyas get anything from the mills. There are 5 adathyas who do business on a large scale and 20 sundry ones. The *larni* system is not prevalent. A few small loans are made by some adathyas to canvass business. Oftentimes, agents of adathyas meet kapas carts several miles from Dharmabad with a view to secure business.

45. The following are the deductions to which the selling raiyat is generally subjected at Dharmabad :—

1. At least one seer of kapas per cart is taken away free as sample.
2. One seer is deducted for every 100 seers or fraction thereof passing through the scale-pan. For example if the kapas a raiyat brings weighs 100 seers he is given credit for 99 seers. If he brings 101 seers, here again he is given credit for only 99 seers. This works at about 5 seers deduction per khandi.
3. 1 per cent. discount to the adathya on the sale proceeds of kapas. This works at about Rs.1-5-4 per khandi, taking the rate at Rs.133-5-4.
4. 6 annas per khandi of kapas for "ghorakshan," hamali and *Hanuman Takdi* (contribution towards the maintenance of the Maruthi temple.)
5. A toll-gate fee of one anna per cart. Roughly one cart-load of kapas may be taken as equal to 1 khandi.

Total deductions per khandi of kapas—6 seers of kapas and Re. 1-12-4. At 4 annas and a half per seer, 3 seers of kapas cost Re. 1-11-0. Therefore, money value of deduction.

Rs. 1-12-4

„ 1-11-0

„ 3-7-4 on a sale price of about Rs. 13:.

About 9,000 bales of cotton were pressed at Dharmabad last year. This year, on account of a poor crop, the output is about 5,280 bales.

46. The raiyats generally return to their villages on the very day they reach Dharmabad. At the most a few might stay overnight under exceptional conditions. The Dharmabad adathyas do not generally store kapas on behalf of the raiyat. Sometimes, a few of them do receive stock and keep it, but certainly not more than for a day or two.

47. Sunday is observed as a holiday because it is the weekly bazaar day. A few other holidays are observed by common consent as for example on lunar or solar eclipse days, Siva Rathri, etc.

48. Two of the mills pay their weighman at monthly rates, but the general practice is for the buyer of kapas to pay 2 annas per khandi towards the pay of the weighman.

49. Practically all the Dharmabad cotton is taken away directly to spinning and weaving mills. Very little goes for sale at Bombay.

50. Raiyats need drinking water facilities and some provision for protection of property during their stay at Dharmabad. The adathyas consider it a matter of right to go to any cart and pick out some kapas for sample. The raiyats, especially lingayats, attempt to save themselves from this trouble by telling all comers, again and again, that the cart contains their *roti* (jawari bread) and therefore no one should touch the cart. But this plea often goes unheeded.

51. The erection of a compound wall or wire fencing and the inspection of kapas that comes in seems to be urgently called for. Till recently, practically all the kapas that went to Dharmabad was of the *banni* variety. But of late, higher rates prevalent at Dharmabad are attracting *howri* kapas from Nizamabad District. Even a few carts of *howri* kapas every season should prove sufficient to spoil the reputation of the market itself. An official of the

Agricultural Department appears to have been posted at this place to check the carts. He says that not a single cart with howri kapas, was found. This opinion is different from that of the mill agents. Checking could be much surer if the market place were properly fenced.

Land Revenue Assessment.

52. On account of the recent Revision Settlement, there is an increase in assessment of about 8 annas per acre. The rates of assessment on dry land range between Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. The wet land (Asmani Theri) is charged Rs. 15 per acre. The land revenue due from the village before the Revision Settlement was Rs. 2,577-4-0, and the figure for 1338 F. is Rs. 3,089-8-0.

53. The yield and the expenses of production on an average 15 acre hit, are estimated thus :—

Value of Yield.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1½ khandies of kapas at Rs. 132 per khandi	198	0	0
1¼ do jawari 110 do	137	8	0
2,750 bundles of kadbi at Rs. 10 per 1,000	27	8	0
Total value of yield	363	0	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
one whole-time labourer : annual pay	100	0	0
other human labour required for harvesting			
etc., 5 maunds of jawari at Rs. 5-5-4 per			
maund	26	10	8
manure	5	5	4
seed—jawari 1 maund	4	0	0
cotton seed 60 seers			
4,000 bundles of jawari stalk and kardi stalk			
at Rs. 10 per 1,000 for bulls	40	0	0
1 khandi of sarki for bulls	15	0	0
bulls : depreciation charges	25	0	0
water charges			
marketing charges			
Total	216	0	0
therefore net yield of 15 acres	363	0	0
	216	0	0
	147	0	0

therefore net yield per acre=Rs. 9-12-10 nearly.

Assessment on an average acre of land=Rs. 2-0-0

Therefore percentage of land revenue assessment to the
“ annual value ” of land=20·5 nearly.

General.

54. There are 4 drinking water wells in the village, but all dry up in summer. Water has to be fetched in summer from a mill nearby. There is a *kunta* (small pond) in an occupied survey No. and this is used for cattle so long as there is water. Raiyats say that if this tank is improved in catchment area and bund, it must be capable of supplying water for 60 to 70 acres below, for wet cultivation.

55. Statistics from village records (1837 F.) are :—

bulls	..	..	..	147
cows	..	..	..	188
buffaloes		..	..	76
carts	..	..	..	9
ploughs		..	..	45

56. The condition of cattle is not bad, but they are subjected generally to poor feeding. Milk supply is inadequate: the children of the village have a hungry look about them.

57. Six persons are literate in Marathi and one in Urdu: There is no bicycle nor sewing machine. Six of the villagers are parties in disputes pending before Courts and Tahsil office. There is no panchayat spirit in the village. There is no mukjuri. The reason is said to be that the Inam lands originally set apart for mukjuri services were recently converted into *khalsa* lands and no one is available to do the work at Rs. 36 per year. Quite exceptionally, Kerur has no *ghadi* (village fortress). The *chaudi* is in good condition, but the houses are in general very poor. The grounds are kept in an insanitary condition.

58. As stated at the outset, Kerur is rather unfortunate in the distribution of land: a few zamindars hold the bulk of land, tenancies are held by other villagers and the population of Kerur is indigent as a consequence: this is proved by the fact that 16 families have incurred debts of *jawari* for maintaining themselves.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT ON KERUR.

Translation from Marathi. of the Agreement drawn up by the mill-managers and adathyas of Dharmabad, regarding regulation of the Dharmabad Kapas Market.

DHARMABAD KAPAS MARKET RULES AND REGULATIONS.

DHARMABAD,

14th February, 1927.

Today the following proposals have been agreed to and the method of declaring rate by hand-in-kerchief system has been passed.

The proposal is that a "Bepari Patti" a (group of local dealers in kapas) should be fixed for each day. The adathya of the day should sell all the kapas carts coming in his adath to the purchaser whose quotation happens to be the highest in the Bepari Patti of that day.

Monday.

1. Gopi Kishen Shiv Narayan
2. Ramnath Shiv Narayan
3. Tungan Narsayya
4. Ram Rathan Sri Ram
5. Girdhari Lal Ram Lal.

Tuesday.

1. Gangaram Choudhari
2. Vitoba Patel
3. Chintha Rajanna
4. Jatamala Chunni Lal
5. Manik Jagannath

Wednesday.

1. Jayaram Nathuram
2. Anandroop Sirpoordas
3. Nagnath Bhapatti Asett:
4. Ramdayal Savaldas
5. Pannalal Balaram
6. Jangam Narsayya

Thursday.

1. Ganapathi Maruthi
2. Govindu Uplanchwar
3. Narayan Javajayaram
4. Kulyani Jaithakerse
5. Madhu Maruthi

Friday.

1. (name illegible)
2. Srikishen Sukhdeva
3. Ramsukh Badrinath
4. Motilal Chunnilal
5. (name illegible)
6. Gadi Pachayya

Saturday.

1. Mohammed Hussain Sodagar
2. Gukaldas Tulsidas
3. Lalji Mathurdas
4. Hukmichand Hiralal
5. Bankatlal Shankerlal
6. Saligram Lingayya
7. Aitenur Ramanna Panchawar

This fixing up of the days should be agreeable to the purchasers as well as to the sellers. One who trespasses this regulation will be liable to a penalty of Rs. 51.

- (1) If any one goes against this rule no factory should allow the kapas carts of the sellers and no adathya should try to sell his kapas carts.
- (2) Before the declaration of the rate no raiyat should on any account take his carts inside the compound of any factory. No purchaser of kapas should pay on any account, a pie less or more than the price declared in the open market. If his paying less or more than the declared price is proved, he shall be liable to the penalty of Rs. 51.
- (3) If those, who by not quoting the highest price lost the market, want to purchase kapas, they must do so from the purchasers of that day, after weightment. If the customer does not permit weightment, he should be sent out of the market the next day.

- (4) If any ill-feeling arises between the seller and the purchaser the latter is responsible.
- (5) Declaration of the market rate should take place at a meeting of the buyers and sellers at Hanuman Tekdi at 10 *a.m.* daily.
- (6) For kapas and rui a commission of Re. 1 (one rupee) per cent. should be paid to the adathya by the selling *assami* (raiya). If any adathya charges less, he shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 51. Anybody going against these regulations will be a perjury.

The undersigned (dealers in kapas) agree to observe the above regulations.

SIGNED BY PURCHASERS AND SELLERS.

32 PERSONS IN ALL.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
1	Amritha Malba Hatker	.. Amritha M. H. ..	28 36 99/2
2	Eerbalu Peeraji ..	.. (a) Eerbalu P. ..	5 60/2
		(b) Ganapathi Balu ..	5
3	Kalya Kaniya Mahar	.. Kalya K. M. ..	132
4	Kherappa Thammanua	.. (a) Kherappa T. ..	85
		(b) Venkanna Eerba ..	84
5	Chandrabai Gangagowd	.. Dharmagowd ..	122 125
6	Gourayya Rachayya Jangam	.. Gourayya R. J. ..	104/1
7	Gundu Venkatesh	.. Ansuyabai Pandarinath Rao ..	15 16
8	Govind Attamarani..	.. Ansuyabai P. R. ..	3
9	Narsinga Jalba ..	.. (a) Narsinga J. ..	43 45 48 45 43 45 43 45
		(b) Pundlik J. ..	
		(c) Baba Narasinga..	
		(d) Drupadabai Eerba	
10	Nagappa Eerba I.	.. Nagappa E. I. ..	4/1 24 26
11	Narayan Maruthi	.. Narayan M. ..	67 68
12	Narayan Amritha Rao Desh- mukh	Rajaji Hanumantha Rao	81
13	Maruthi Gangaram Vani	.. Maruthi G. V. ..	13
14	Chinnabai Shivappa	.. Hanumantha Peeraji	80
15	Chandubai Samba Bhat	.. Mukunda Rao Madhava Rao	82
16	Tholba Kamoji	.. (a) Tholba K ..	86
		(b) Shivappa Kamaji ..	89
		(c) Hotlappa K. ..	89
17	Dhondu Kishen Rao	.. Dhondu K. R. ..	100 112

KERUR

Holdings.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional if any occupation
Dry	Wet	Garden					
18-37	3	..		Agriculture	
6-5					
2-26					
5-17	2	..	tenant		
0-20					
5-26	1	..		do	
4-15	1	..		do	
17-0	1	..		do	
2-4	1	..		do	
16-6	1	..		Kallal	.. Agriculture
18-16					
3-25	1	..		Agriculture	.. Beggar
3-10			tenant		
8-1					
5-1			tenant		
5-26	1	..		do	
2-12					
5-26	1	..		do	
2-12					
5-27	1	..		do	
2-12					
5-27	1	..	tenant		
2-11					
4-35	3	..	tenant		
23-26					
2-11					
1-26	1	..	tenant		
4-5					
18-26	1*	..	tenant		
11-34	1	..		Agriculture	
18-9	1	..		do	
8-20				do	Mali Patel
20-12	1	..		do	
14-17	1	..		do	
14-18	1	..		do	
6-38	2	..		do	Despande
7-32					

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
18	Ansuyabai Pandarinath	(a) Ansuyabai P.	61 82 92 17 87 68 71 79 88 91 94/3 95 138 139 140 145 148 6/2 48 120 121 65/1 49 107 117 131 131
19	Peeraji Lingappa	(a) Gangaram Peeraji (b) Bagappa Shivaram	59 94/2 64 94/2
20	Peeraji Hariba	Peeraji H.	73 104/2 119
21	Baba Gangaram	Baba G.	14
22	Bakkubai Maghashyam	Venkatesh Rama Rao P.	116
23	Balu Gangaram B.	Balu G. B.	23 29
24	Bymabai Lakshman Rao	Bymabai L.	12
25	Lakshman Hariba	Malu L.	99/1 102

KERUR

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	No. of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
3-22	15*		tenant		
4-4					
7-30					
6-8					
12-5					
22-14					
23-25					
10-19					
12-4					
3-88					
2-8					
3-2					
1-9					
15-0	on account of lack of tenants	16-9	fallow of		
18-24					
16-22					
5-27		5-27	fallow		
1-12					
21-28					
30-15					
15-86					
5-0					
4-4	3*			Carpenter	Agriculture
2-32	1			Agriculture	
9-8	1		tenant		
2-25	1			do	
2-26	1			do	
15-7	2			do	
1-15				do	
10-83	2			do	
1-15				do	
11-34	3			do	
6-27					
20-83					
6-31	1		tenant		
18-37	1		tenant		
4-17	1			do	
10-2					
4-18	1		tenant		
8-31	2			Agriculture	
4-4					

* Including his other land

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
26	Mashnya Hulba H.	(a) Mashnya H. ..	55
		(b) Narba Hullappa..	114
			55
			114
27	Madarshah Rajashah Fakir ..	Madarshah ..	101/2
28	Drupadabai Eerba ..	Drupadabai Eerba ..	115
29	Manik Madhava Rao ..	Manik M. R. ..	75
			99/3
30	Shivalinga Malu ..	(a) Gangaram Sonba ..	61
			90
		(b) Shivalinga M. .	123
			60/1
			74
			90
			123
31	Maruthi Hanumantha Suthar .	Maruthi H. S. ..	46
			118
			52
32	Mukunda Madhava Rao Mali Patel	Mukunda M. M. P. ..	2
			7
			8/1
			40
			41
			51
			78
			96/2
			42
			87
			106
			108
			110
			142
			143
			141
33	Hirubai Lachappa ..	Hirubai L. ..	47
34	Venkatesh Rama Rao Pande..	(a) Venkatesh R. P. ..	66
			7/2
			97
		(b) Narharra Rao Vittal ..	58

KERUR

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
12-18	2			Agriculture	
6-28				do	
12-18	2				
6-28					
1-22	1*			Mulla	Agriculture
13-11	1		tenant		
12-15	2			Agriculture	
4- 6					
7- 7	3			do	
4- 1					
7- 9					
4-32	4			do	
2-27					
4- 1					
7- 9					
6-13			11-23 by tenant	do	Carpenter
2-27					
7-18	13*		tenant		
26- 8					
1-35					
0-15					
19- 4					
11-33					
10-11					
1-21					
20-11					
34-25					
13- 4					
12-23					
14- 7					
6-11		6-11			
3-37					
4- 6		8- 3			
8-11	1			Agriculture through "nowker"	
18- 5	3			Agriculture	
3-31					
5-31					
17-27	1		tenant		

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
35	Yeswantha Narsinga	.. (a) Krishnabai Yeswantha ..	32 96/1 101/1 127 129 101/1 183
		(b) Kushal Rao Narsinga ..	127 184 96/1 127
		(c) Vitoba N. ..	124 180 124 180 124 130
36	Ramya Malya Mahar	.. (a) Ramya M. M. ..	94/1 111
		(b) Santhya Satya ..	22 98
		(c) Subanya M. M. ..	144
37	Rama Eerba ..	.. Rama E. ..	50
38	Lachubai Naganath	.. Lachubai N. ..	25 25 25 25 57 4/2 58 62 65/2 11 62
39	Lacha Baga Reddy	.. Lacha B. R. ..	105
40	Vitoba Gopala Warik	.. Vitoba G. W. ..	35 31 44 31 44 33 34 44 98
41	Vitoba Baji Rao ..	.. (a) Baba B. R. ..	
		(b) Mahadu B. R. ..	
		(c) Thanaji B. R. ..	
42	Lingappa Shivappa K.	.. Lingappa S. K. ..	
43	Kondya Sathya P.	.. Eerba Hanumantha ..	
44	Vitoba Rajappa ..	.. Vitoba R. ..	
45	Sivappa Lachappa D.	.. (a) Sivappa L. D. ..	
		(b) Hanumantha Peeraji ..	
46	Salba Subhanji ..	.. Salba S. ..	
47	Bheema Rao Sadba	.. (a) Shama Rao Sadba ..	
		(b) Bheema Rao S. ..	
		(c) Samba S. ..	
		(d) Vitoba Narasinga ..	

KERUR

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
24-22	5	1-10	4-9 by	Agriculture	
2-8		fallow	tenant		
4-26			
4-9			
1-10			
4-26	2	..		Agriculture	
26-33			
12-15	3	..		do	
4-8			
20-10			
1-3	2	..		do	
4-9		4-9			
4-38	1	..		do	
5-4			
9-37	1	..		do	
10-7			
4-38	tenant		
5-4			
6-21	0-36	..	2	..		do	
23-8			
6-32	2	..	tenant		
7-32			
5-17	1	..		do	
5-18	1	..	tenant		
2-22	1	..		do	
2-23	1	..		do	
2-23	1	..	tenant		
20-34	1	..		do	
18-22	1	..		do	
18-22	1	..		do	
4-6	2	..	tenant		
2-35			
7-8	2	..		do	
4-7			
32-20	1	..	tenant		
8-31	3	..		do	
4-21			
2-9			
4-22	2	..	2-10 by tenant	do	
2-10			
5-39	2	..	2-10 by tenant	do	
4-18			
2-10			
7-0	1	..		do	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
48	Hanumantha Eerba Bolagande	Hanumantha E. B. ..	70/1 83 92 146
49	Prahlad Narhari Rao ..	Ansuyabai P. ..	69
50	Hanumantha Gourappa ..	Hanumantha G. ..	1 10 18 19 20 27 38 39 72 77 118
51	Ramchendar Gundappa M. ..	Ramchendar G. M. ..	56
52	Hussain Ali Saheb ..	(a) Chandsab Wali Sab .. (b) Moulana .. (c) Nannusab ..	9/1 9/1 76 9/1
53	Trimbuk Aba Rao Pande ..	Trimbuk A. P. ..	54 185
	INAMS.		
54	Madarshah Rajashah Fakir ..	Madarshah R. F. ..	103
55	Narayan Amritha Rao ..	Rajaji Hanumantha Rao ..	80
1/4	INAM		

KERUR

Holdings.—(concl.d.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	No. of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
6- 8	4			Agriculture	
11-35					
10-1					
6-30					
10-35			tenant		
5-19	7		4 Ss. No. by tenant	do	
9-27					
19-28					
24-23					
12-18					
22-36					
8-26	0-30	..					
21-13					
11-34					
4-10					
2-33					
8-18	2			do	
3-33	1	3-33		do	
3-33	1	3-33	do	Majkuri	
3- 0	2			Agriculture	
3-34					
10-30	0-18	..	2		tenant		
6- 6					
					
1- 9				do	
10-27			tenant		

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
1	2	Balu Vitoba ..	..	*	5
					60/2
2	7	Eerbalu Peeraji ..	..	*	15
					16
3	8	Malu Lakshman ..	..	*	8
4	9	Moulana Madharshah ..	..	*	43
					45
5	10	Santu Kalba ..	..	*	4/1
					24
					26
6	11	Bagappa Sivaram ..	..	*	67
					68
7	12	Mahadu Allandi ..	..	*	81
8	18	Malu Lakshman ..	..		6/1
					8/2
					6/2
9	do	Balu Bhoomannah ..	..	*	9/2
10	do	Eerannah Hanumantha ..	..	*	17
11	do	Mahadu Adampore ..	..		37
12	do	Hajappa Adampore ..	..	*	48
13	do	Hanumantha Sivu ..	..	*	63
					71
14	do	Lingappa Sivappa ..	..	*	65/1
15	do	Lakshman Dhoby ..	..	*	79
16	do	Hanumantha Sivu A. ..	..	*	88
17	do	Maruthi Gangaram Vani ..	..	*	91
					94/3
18	do	Sham Rao Shadba ..	..	*	95
19	do	Kherappa Thammanna ..	..	*	117
20	do	Dhondeba Eerba ..	..	*	140
21	do	Hanumantha Sivu B. ..	..	*	145
22	do	Narsinga Sadba ..	..	*	120
					121
23	21	Maruthi Gangaram Vani ..	..		14
24	22	Ramya Bhavnya Maung ..	..		116
25	24	Eeranna Hanumantha P. P. ..	..		12
26	28	Moulana Madharshah ..	..		115

KERUR.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
5-37			2	One year : half & half crop. Rs. 20 annually.	.. Dhoby.
16-11			1	Five years : Rs. 50 annually	
5- 1			1	Eight years Rs. 16 annually.	
7-38			1	Half & half crop, half land revenue	Beggar & Mulla.
80-32			3	Half & half crop, half land revenue	
5-31			1	Do do	
18-26			1	Rs. 200 annually.	
9- 0			2	Four years : Rs. 225 annually.	
			1	Four years : Rs. 55 annually.	Gunny (oilmonger)
6- 8			1	Two years : Rs. 11 do	
12- 5			1	Two years : Rs. 60 do	.. Grocer.
21-28			1	Two years : Rs. 60 do	
50-39			1	Half land revenue (used for only grazing).	
5- 0			1	One year : Rs. 6 for land revenue half and half crop.	
10-19			1	Rs. 70 annually.	Dhoby.
12- 4			1	Rs. 100 do	
6- 1			2	Two years : Rs. 100 annually.	
3- 2			1	Two years : half & half crop plus Rs. 10 for land revenue.	
9- 8			1	One year : half & half crop.	
18-24			1	Four years : Rs. 50 annually.	
16-22			1	Two years : Rs. 140 annually.	
46-11			1	Five years : Rs. 75 do	
6-31			1	Five years : Rs. 20 half & half crop	
18-37			1	Eight years : Rs. 16 annually.	
4-18			1	Five years : land revenue & crop half & half	Police patel.
18-11			1	One year : crop and land revenue half & half.	

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No. of No. Patta	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
		Landowner	Landless	
27	80 Balwantha Rao Bapu Rao patwari.	..	*	90
28	81 Vitoba Narsinga ..	..	*	46
29	82 Sivalinga Allandi ..	..	*	52
30	do Narsinga Jalba ..	..	*	78
31	do Hanumantha Sivappa	..	*	87
32	do Moulana Madharshah	..	..	2
33	do Eerba Mahadu Adampur	..	*	96/2
34	do Ramchendar Gundappa	..	*	7
35	do Bhoju Lambani ..	..	..	8/1
36	do Sivappa Mahadu Allampur	..	..	40
37	34 Malu Lakshman ..	..	..	41
38	35 Hussain Saheb ..	..	*	42
39	36 Kalya Kamyra Mahar	..	*	51
40	38 Hotlappa Eerba ..	..	*	106
41	40 Lingappa Sivappa ..	..	..	108
42	41 Baba Baji Rao ..	..	*	110
43	45 Hanumantha Peeraji	..	*	53
44	46 Bhoju Jaganna ..	..	..	127
45	47 Shama Rao Sadba ..	..	..	124
46	do do	..	..	130
47	48 Balvanth Rao Bapu Rao	..	..	22
48	49 Kherappa Thammanna	..	..	98
49	50 Hanumantha Banjari A.	..	*	50
50	do Jayawantha Kusal Rao	..	*	25
51	do Kalya Kamyra Mahar	..	..	62
52	do Boju Lambani ..	..	..	65/2
53	53 Hussainsab Adampur	..	*	105
54	do Kalya Kamyra Mahar	..	..	44
55	55 Mahadu Allandi ..	..	..	44
56	56	..	..	88
57	57	..	..	69
58	58	..	*	38
59	59	..	*	72
60	60	..	..	77
61	61	..	..	118
62	62	..	*	54
63	63	..	..	185
64	64	..	..	80

KERUR.

Tenants.-(concl'd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the Tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
8-2	1	Rs. 1,000 paid in advance for a tenancy of nineteen years.	Patwari.
11-28	2	Three years : half & half crop plus Rs. 15.	
44-86	2	Three years : Rs. 400 annually.	
8-89	2	Two years : Rs. 25 half & half crop	
26-8	1	Two years : Rs. 100 plus half crop	
1-85	1	Two years : Rs. 9 annually.	
39-80	1	One year : Rs. 280 do	
11-38	1	One year : Rs. 55 do	
25-27	1	One year : Rs. 32 do	
14-7	1	Rs. 15 annually	
17-27	1	One year : Rs. 35 do	
4-9	1	Ten years : Rs. 4. do	
10-2	1	Five years : Rs. 28 do	
14-24	2	S. No. 22=Rs. 30, S. No. 93=Rs. 20, plus half & half crop plus half land revenue.	
5-18	1	Four years : Rs. 5 a year.	
2-23	1	One year : half & half crop, half & half land revenue.	
7-1	2	Four years : Rs. 40 a year.	
82-20	1	Five years : Rs. 80 a year.	
4-20	1	Four years : Rs. 39 a year.	
2-9	1	One year : half crop.	
11-85	1	Rs. 1,700 paid in advance for a tenancy of nineteen years.	
10-85	1	One year : Rs. 20 and half crop.	
8-26	0-80	..	1	Two years : Rs. 50 a year.	
11-84	1	Two years : Rs. 80 a year.	
4-10	1	One year : Rs. 24 a year.	
2-38	1	One year : Rs. 10 a year.	
10-80	1	One year : Rs. 125 a year.	
6-6	0-18	..	1	One year : Rs. 6 a year.	
10-27	1	Five years : Rs. 200 a year.	

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Land Holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
1	20	Peeraji Hariba	.. 73	11-84	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 600
2	25	Malu Lakshman	.. 99/1 102	7-35	650	900
3	26	Mashna Hullappa Narba Hullappa	} .. 114	13-16	450	180
4	32	Mukunda Madava Rao		.. 78 87	44-36	3,000	3,000
5	do	Do	7 40	26- 8	2,000	825
6	do	Do	41 42	39-30	4,000	3,000
7	34	Venkatesh Rama Rao Pande	70/2	3-31	200	115
8	47	Bheema Rao Sarwa Samla Sadua .. Sama Rao Sadua	} 44	6-29	300	400

KERUR.

land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
Four years ..	2% compound interest (simple hypothecation)	Eerwantha Bonguia	.. Vani	.. Marriage
Eight years ..	Rs. 150 per annum for six years (instalment loan)	do & Dannayya	do Komti	Accumula- tion
One year ..	2 % compound .. interest (simple mortgage)	Yeswantha Rao Hatker	Mahratta ..	Household expenses
Nine years ..	Redemption after eleven years ..	Balwanth Rao Bapu Rao Patwari	Brahmin ..	Hereditary
Eight years ..	2 % compound .. interest (simple hypothecation)	Salba Subhanji	Dhangar ..	Household expenses
do ..	Redemption after twenty years	Bansilal .. Chunilal ..	Marwadi ..	Hereditary
Fifteen years	2 % compound interest (simple mortgage)	Balwanth Rao .. Bapu	Brahmin ..	Household expenses
Fifteen years	Redemption after sixteen years	Ansuyabai ..	do	do

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
		Rs.	
1	Venkatesh Rama Rao Pande ..	42	Personal
2	Sivalinga Malu	580	
		200 on land mort-	
		gage in other village)	
3	Gangaram Sonba Maratti ..	50	Personal
		(jawari loan)	
4	Drupadabai Eerba		
5	Baba Baji Rao	25	do
		(jawari loan)	
6	Mahadu Baji Rao		
7	Parbabai Peeragowd Kalal ..		
8	Ballanna Theli	80	Crop
9	Makkaji Nagu	48	do
		(jawari loan)	
10	Narsinga Jalba	100	Personal
11	Moulana Hussain Ali		
12	Nannu Sab	24	Crop
		(jawari loan)	
13	Chandusab Walisab	16	do
		(jawari loan)	
14	Manik Mahadav Rao		
15	Mashnya Hulba	220	do
16	Narba Hulba	200	do
17	Hussainsab Ali sab	16	do
		(jawari loan)	
18	Malu Lakshmar	4,500	do
19	Peeraji Hariba Hatker	100	Personal
20	Krishnabai Yeswantha		
21	Kushal Rao Narsinga	200	Personal
22	Vitoba Narsinga	550	Crop
23	Shama Rao Sadba	200	do
24	Maruthi Gangaram	250	Personal
25	Gourayya Rachayya Jangam ..		
26	Hanumantha Eerba B.	200	Crop
27	Nagappa Eerappa	200	do

KERUR.

Land Security).

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
1/8% C. interest not ascertainable		Eight months	Komti	Purchase of cloth
		Two months	Mahratta	Marriage
2% do		One year	Komti	Household expenses
2% do		Four years	do	do
2% do	5%	Four years	Woman	Tenancy arrears
		Six years	Vani	Household expenses
2% do		Two years	Komti	Purchase of bulls
	50%	Four months	Vani	Household expenses
	50%	Four months	do	do
2% C. do		One year	do	Land revenue & consumption.
		Two years	do	Purchase of seed & consumption.
	50%	One year	do	Household expenses
2% C. do		Ten years	Vani & Komti	Land Revenue & purchase of bulls.
2% do		Three years	Komti	Land Revenue.
2% C. interest		Two years	Komti	Miscellaneous
1% do		Ten years	Vani	Marriage & accumulation.
1% do		Two years	Komti	Purchase of bulls & house building.
2% do		Two years	Vani	Marriage.
2% do		Three years	Shepherd	Land Revenue.
2% do		One year	Vani	Marriage

VILLAGE

(Debt other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
28	Amritha Malba	50	Personal
29	Santhya Malba		
30	Rama Eerba	40	do
31	Hanumantha Peeraji	200	do
32	Lingappa Sivappa		
33	Eeranna Hanumantha	300	do
34	Eerabai Lachappa	64	do
35	Dhondu Kishen Rao	(jawari loan)	
36	Hittappa Eerba		
37	Sivappa Mahadappa		
38	Tholappa Kamaji	100	do
39	Eerba Peeraji	100	Crop
40	Peeraji Lingappa		
41	Peeraji Sivappa	100	Personal
42	Saibu Rajanna Cninna Kumar		
43	Kherappa Thammanna		
44	Ansuyabai Paudarinath		
45	Mukund Madhav Rao	300	Personal
46	Balappa Gangaram	100	do
47	Vitoba Rajappa		
48	Madarshah Rajashah	100	do
49	Kalya Kanya Mahar		
50	Sauthya Saty	80	
51	Dharya Satya Mahar	(jawari loan)	
52	Subanya Malya Mahar		
53	Marya Malya Mahar	84 do (jawari loan)	
54	Jalya Balya Maung	50 do	
55	Lingapa Malya Maung	24 (jawari loan)	Personal
56	Rumya Bhamya Maung	20 (jawari loan)	
57	Malya Malya Maung		
58	Bhoju Lanmbani	16 (jawari loan)	Crop

(Lambadi families have left the village temporarily)

KERUR.

Land Security).—(concl'd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
1/8% C. interest		One year	.. Komti	.. Land Revenue & agriculture.
2% do		Two months	Vani	.. Miscellaneous
1% do		One year	.. Komti	.. House building & bulls.
2% do	50% in kind	One year	.. do	Purchase of cloths
		One year	.. Vani	.. Household expenses.
2% do		Three years	.. Vani	.. Land revenue & consumption.
2% do		Four years	.. Komti	.. Shaving ceremony.
2% do		Two years	Vani	.. House building.
2% C. interest		Two years	.. Komti	.. Purchase of cloths
2% do		Two years	.. Vani P. P.	Purchase of bulls & consumption.
2% do		Six months	.. Komti	.. Marriage & consumption
	50% in kind	Six months	.. Vani P. P.	.. Household expenses
	50% in kind	Six months	.. Vani P. P.	Household expenses.
2% do	50% in kind	One year	.. Chillpur	.. House building
	50% in kind	Four months	Vani	.. Household expenses
	50% in kind	Four months.	Vani	.. do
	50% in kind		Vani P. P.	.. do

SHAILGAON.

(Diglur Taluqa).

The Statistical Department (Nanded District) Gazetteer shows Shailgaon population at 604 and the number of inhabited houses at 148. This Gazetteer is the only source of official information on the population of villages. This village was taken up, in consultation with the First Taluqdar of Nanded, as fairly representative of the eastern half of the Taluqa of Diglur. But it was found in the course of the investigation that the number of inhabited houses was 252 and the population 1,331. This large difference in population entailed the occupation of more time.

2. Diglur Taluqa is the meeting place of Karnatak, Mahratwara and Telingana speech and customs. Many people can converse in Urdu fluently, and therefore one hears in the taluqa 4 languages fluently and frequently spoken side by side.

3. Shailgaon is on the highway—rather the low way, made low on account of millions of carts having passed along for decades—from Diglur to Dharmabad. The Public Works Department road from Nizamsagar to Diglur is practically ready, and motor buses and cars can, in fair weather, ply between Diglur and Dharmabad. Taxis and private cars do run occasionally from Nizamsagar to Dharmabad.

Agricultural Holdings.

4. The village records on *occupancy holdings* are incorrect and incomplete in many respects. For instance, in connection with lands shown against patta No. 10, the previous pattadar Gangaram Mahadappa C died nearly 18 years ago: the present occupant is his daughter Peerabai Shivaraya, but the patta still continues in the name of Gangaram. In patta No. 15, Mokayya Shivayya has been the occupant of the land for 16 years, yet Channavva Mahadayya Jangam who was in no way related to him and who died long ago is still shown as the pattadar. The importance attached by the raiyats to their names being entered in the pattadars' and shikmidars' lists, showing their respective occupancies, is very great; but, omissions of such entries, and sometimes wrong entries, are quite common. And the raiyats consider this as a great hardship. Their argument comes to this: if the occupancy of a raiyat is not shown either in the pattadars' list or in

the shikmidars' list, the chances of the concerned registered occupant (pattadar) or the village officers or moneyed men from outside supported by these village officers, usurping the raiyat's lands are very great. There are several cases in which, even on account of temporary absence from the village, the village officers report that the concerned raiyat has absconded (these are called "farar" reports), and the remaining formalities of getting the sanction of the tahsil office for either an auction or the registration straight-away of another man's name as pattadar, are managed in an extraordinarily short space of time.

5. There are 98 pattas, 2 of which are joint. The total number of pattadars is 99 of whom 11 are women. The lands in 2 pattas are held as $\frac{3}{4}$ inam (paying only 25 per cent. of the full land revenue assessment), and lands in 7 pattas are full inam (the land revenue is wholly remitted in these cases).

6. It is only in two cases that there is no relation whatever between the pattadar and the actual occupant. There are 184 occupants, One holds lands in 4 pattas, 2 in 3 pattas each, and 23 in 2 pattas each. Fifteen of the occupants are women.

7. Agricultural occupancies total up to acres 3,207-2 dry land, acre 0-38 wet land (asmani thari) and acres 16-8 garden land. All the garden land is being used for dry crops only. The size of the average holding works at :—

$$\text{acres } \frac{3224-8}{184} = \text{acres } 17-23 \text{ nearly.}$$

8. The following is a classification of occupants according to the sizes of their occupancies :—

occupants	holdings	100 acres and more	.	2
do	75	do	..	2
do	50	do	..	4
do	25	do	..	26
do	15	do	..	43
do	10	do	..	23
do	5	do	..	49
do	2	do	..	29
do	less than 2 acres		..	6

Total number of occupants	..	184
---------------------------	----	-----

9. Of these, 110 raiyats cultivate each his lands in full, 19 do so partially. Fifty-five are non-cultivating occupants. Cultivating occupants are classified thus :—

cultivating occupants holding 100 acres and more		0 plus 1 (partly)
do	75	9
do	50	
		2 plus 1 (partly)
do	25	
		13 plus 3 (partly)
do	15	
		31 plus 6 (partly)
do	10	
		12 plus 3 (partly)
do	5	
		32 plus 4 (partly)
do	2	
		18 plus 1 (partly)
do	less than 2 acres	2
Total number of cultivating occupants		110 plus 19 partly)

10. Of the cultivating occupants, only 8 have subsidiary occupations : 4 are oil-mongers, one a police patel, one a grocer, one a mujkuri and one a beggar.

11. Of the 55 non-cultivating landholders, 41 do no business in particular (10 of these are women). Four of the occupants are temporarily landless on account of having mortgaged all their lands with possession. The remaining 10 are engaged thus :—one a vakil, 3 tailors, 4 weavers, one official and one mujkuri. Practically every household maintains some sheep.

12. Agricultural land is held in 335 bits, and the size of the average bit works at acres 9–25 nearly.

13. Five untouchables occupy acres 60–3 dry land.

14. The following are clearly proved cases of dispossession :—

Serial No.	Patta No.	Survey No.	Details	Extent dispossessed
				Acres
1	36	74	The previous pattadar A was in possession of the land as the heir of his predecessor, for over 20 years. But when A died, the land was denied to A's heirs and taken away by B. This was nearly 20 years ago. The land is now in the possession of a relative of B. ..	25-18d
2	36	216	On the death of C, the previous occupant, B's son usurped the land and did not allow $\frac{1}{2}$ the land which was justly due to D. This was 10 years ago. ..	4-32d
3	36	..	B's relative who is now in unjust occupation of survey No. 74 proves a case that he has not been allowed the share justly due to him of the lands in patta No. 36. There are 5 partitions in this patta, and the exact extent unjustly denied to him is not ascertainable. ..	..
4	40	139	E has been expelled by force from his occupancy by his neighbour. E has no support of the village officers nor has he means to go to the tahsil office ..	2-18d
5	32	..	F has been denied 2 annas share of the patta lands justly due to him, by the other partitioners ..	3-27d
6	49	84	G the occupant was temporarily absent. B's son made a case that G had absconded, and the land was transferred to H, Deshmuk ..	5-13d
7	40	70 156 158 159	J has practically usurped the lands belonging to a woman, relative of his. He says he is her tenant by some previous agreement, but he pays no rent, nor does he leave the land. ..	7-30d
8	52	214	K the occupant owed 3 maunds of jawari to B's son. In 7 years this debt was shown to stand at Rs. 100. K was compelled to transfer his land to B's son on <i>khundgutha terms</i> . K agreed to do so for 8 years. But B's son caused the document to be written for 16 years. A cash payment of Rs. 200 was shown over and above the cancellation of the old debt of Rs. 100, which cash payment was never made. B's son now claims that the transaction was an outright sale. ..	4-31d

Serial No.	Patta No.	Survey No.	Details	Extent dispossessed
9	64	107	L has been expelled from his lands by M a non-cultivating sowcar who says that L's lands belong to him by right of purchase. But the sale transaction is fictitious, and the relatives of L have been consoled by the contention that L became a fakir and therefore, according to Hindu Law, could not get any share in the land	8- 5
10	70	170	N holds half the survey number as his share, but he has usurped the other half simply because the occupant is a woman.	5- 6
11	75	101	P promised to give a son of his in adoption to Q the occupant of survey No. 101 and managed to transfer possession to himself. The adoption did not come about and the land is now being denied to Q's daughter who is the proper heir.	29-28
Total area dispossessed				92-12

(Note.—In the majority of cases enumerated above, the transfer of possession of land by unfair means, is not from raiyat to non-raiyat population. Rather these are instances of the struggle for existence as within a species—the bigger fish living upon the smaller).

Agricultural Tenants.

15. The total number of tenancy contracts is 109, the number of tenants being 99. Of these, 26 are landless. The area let out to tenants is acres 1489-36 dry land and acres 9-32 garden land. Of this, acres 551-19 dry land and acres 5-1 garden land is held on tenancy terms by landless tenants (excluding the extent of land held by landless tenants jointly with landholding tenants in joint tenancies). The proportion of the former to total occupied area works at 43·3 per cent. (dry land) and 60·5 per cent. (garden land); and the proportion of the extent held by the landless tenants to total occupied area works at 11 per cent. nearly (dry land) and 31 per cent. nearly (garden land). The acre 0-38 wet (asmani thari) is cultivated by the two occupants themselves.

16. A classification of landless tenants according to the sizes of their cultivation holdings is not possible on account of their being 7 joint tenancies in some of which land-

owning and landless tenants co-operate. The following table shows the details of the joint tenancies :—

Patta to.	Survey No.	Names of the tenants	Extent of land
			Acres
1	120	Mondya Silva	33-20
		Balu Basappa	
2	191	Malappa Eerappa Chondi ..	6-19
		Eerappa Ramappa	
14	12	Mahadu Eerappa	28-20
	13	Sivaraya Mokhedhi	
14	128	Narasinga Sivalinga Salewar ..	14-39
		Mahadappa Lingappa	
84	148	Nagappa Eerappa	71-26
	147	Pirasab Baransab	
	154	Ganga Kalgunda	
93	190	Sivappa Sangappa Hathi ..	10-9
		Eerappa Narsappa	
93	192	Eerappa Rachappa	22-15
		Mallappa Eerappa Chondi ..	
Total			187-28

17. The 109 tenancies are :—

in 51 cases for 1 year
 „ 8 do 2 years
 „ 4 do 3 do
 „ 10 do 4 do
 „ 23 do 5 do
 „ 5 do 6 do
 „ 2 do 7 do
 „ 1 case for 8 do
 „ 1 do 10 do
 „ 3 cases for 12 do
 and „ 1 case 16 do

18. In 74 of the tenancies the rents are paid in money, in 4 cases in crop. and in 31 cases the rent consists of both money and shares in yield.

19. Two landless persons have taken land on tenancy after making advance payments in lump for specific

periods. The details are :—

		Amount paid in advance	No. of years mentioned in the tenancy contracts	Acreage held on tenancy
		Rs.		Dry
Case I	..	425	12	7-7
Case II	..	200	8	11-19

20. Twelve of the tenants have additional occupations :—One is a grocer, one a carpenter, one a mulla (Mohammadan religious personage), one a sowcar, one a merchant, 3 oil-mongers, one woman, one lingayat jangam (monk) and 2 beggars.

21. Four untouchables have taken up tenancies, but the extent cannot be given because some of them are members of joint tenancies.

22. There are 4 cases of sub-tenancy, but all these are due to the desire of the raiyats to have the right of cultivation, and not to any profit which the tenant can make out of the sub-tenancy.

Agricultural Labourers.

23. Seventy-one of the 252 families live upon work other than agricultural occupancy or tenancy. Of these, 8 are mahar families and 19 are maung families. The following are details of the 71 families :—

	No. of families
washermen	8
shepherds	7
weavers	8
barbers	2
carpenters	2
dombarin (woman acrobat)	1
chunam-maker	1
shop-keeper	1
goldsmith	2
contractor	1
cloth merchant	1
dependents	2
daily wage-earners	8
mahars	8
maungs	19
Total ..	71

24. Especially in the agricultural season many women from all classes earn daily wages on the fields. Wages are paid mostly in kind : men get $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of jawari per day and women 2 seers. In these cases jawari is measured out in the " chota " seer. When labourers are employed on non-agricultural work like making roads, etc., they are paid 4 annas per man and 2 annas per woman per day.

25. Many of these labourers prepare kambals (rough woollen blankets) from the wool they shear.

26. The cloth woven by the local weavers is 45 inches broad and 18 feet long with coloured edges on both sides. These pieces of cloth are used as dhotis (loin cloth) by the raiyats. The yarn they require is of 20 counts and is purchased by the weavers at Pothangal or Dharmabad. They pay generally Rs. 10 for 20 bundles and Rs. 2 is required for dying the edge. So, at a cost of Rs. 12 they make 2 such dhotis. Weavers sell, not to merchants, but to the raiyats direct. The general selling price for dhoti is Rs. 8. To weave 2 such dhotis it requires the labour of one man and one woman for 15 days and the wage they realise is only Rs. 4. Thus it works at a daily wage of about 4 annas and 4 pies for both the weaver and his wife per day. The weavers eke out their livelihood by occasional work on the fields.

Land Mortgage Debt.

27. There are 53 land mortgages and the extent of land mortgaged is acres 471-33 dry land. The estimated value of this acreage is Rs. 32,650. No details except the extent of land mortgaged could be ascertained in 8 cases. The mortgage debt in the remaining 45 debts amounts to Rs. 13,635.

28. The causes for the 45 debts are as follows :—

accumulation in	..	..	13 cases
marriage	„	..	19 do
marriage and household expenses in	..	3	do
purchase of bulls	„	..	3 do
litigation	„	..	2 do
household expenses	„	..	2 do
house-building and payment of land			
revenue	..	..	3 do

29. The money-lenders are :—

lingayats	..	..	11
weavers	..	..	4
Mohanmadan raiyat	..	..	1
Mohamadan merchant	..	..	1
kunbis	..	..	3
komtis	..	..	4
Brahman woman	..	..	1
marwadis	..	..	2
bhoyi	..	..	1
shepherds	..	..	2
deshmuk	..	..	1
Total number of money-lenders			31

30. Of the 45 debts, 6 are mortgagés with possession and 39 without possession. Of the latter number 2 are instalment loans.

31. In 35 cases 18 per cent. compound interest is charged, in one case 12 per cent. in kind, and in 1 case 10 per cent. (Instalment loans and mortgages with possession do not bear annual interest).

32. One debt has lasted for 6 years, 5 for 5 years, 8 for 4 years, 2 for 3 years, 12 for 2 years and 17 for 1 year.

33. Some of the important money-lenders live far away from the village; for example, Gundi Rajayya lives at Rudrur (Bhodan Taluqa) and Bhandari Ramayya lives at Pothangal (Bhodan Taluqa).

34. It is learnt that there is no co-operative credit society in the whole Taluqa. Shailgaon raiyats have no idea of the Co-operative Credit Societies Department. Some of the raiyats are prepared to start and work a co-operative society, provided sufficient guidance is given at the beginning.

Other Debt.

35. One hundred and forty families are debt-free. Shailgaon had a good crop this year and many families paid off their dues. Two families owe land mortgage debt only. Therefore, 110 families owe debts other than on land security.

36. Taking into consideration non-mortgage debts only, 102 are based on personal security, 7 on crop security and one on the security of cattle

37. The 110 debts are classified thus :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	..	0
do 500 do	..	2
do 250 do	..	12
do 100 do	..	29
less than 100 ..	..	67

38. One hundred and three of the debts bear only money interest, 6 bear interest in kind and in one case interest has to be paid partly in money and partly in kind.

39. Twenty-eight are sundry debts bearing no interest. Three are debts due to relatives and therefore carry no interest, 9 per cent. real interest is charged in 2 cases, 12 per cent. in 14 cases, 18 per cent. in 33 cases and 24 per cent. in 30 cases.

40. The causes for the debts are :—

marriage	in ..	21 cases
purchase of clothes	.. ..	12 do
clothing and household expenses	.. ..	4 do
debt incurred at famine time	.. ..	1 case
accumulation of old debt ..	.. ..	2 cases
business	.. ..	2 do
house-building	.. ..	4 do
land revenue payment	.. ..	5 do
marriage and land revenue payment	.. ..	1 case
purchase of bulls and household expenses	.. ..	3 cases
household expenses in ..	.. ..	18 do
purchase of asses ..	.. ..	7 do
purchase of bulls ..	.. ..	6 do
chunam-making ..	.. ..	1 case
purchase of buffaloes ..	.. ..	2 cases
purchase of sheep ..	.. ..	2 do
litigation ..	.. ..	3 do
purchase of bulls and payment of land		
revenue .. ..	.. ..	1 case
tenancy dues .. ..	.. ..	2 cases
marriage and household expenses	.. ..	1 case
purchase of bulls and pilgrimage	.. ..	1 do
payment of interest dues ..	.. ..	1 do
purchase of cattle ..	.. ..	1 do

One debt is due to miscellaneous causes and 8 are sundry ones.

41. The following are the details of money-lenders :—

in 23 cases	Komtis
„ 11 do	Kunbis
„ 36 do	Lingayats
„ 8 do	Marwadis
„ 3 do	Shepherds
„ 2 do	Carpenters
„ 2 do	Patels
„ 2 do	Weavers
„ 1 case	Komti and Vani
„ 1 do	Lingayat and Marwadi
„ 2 cases	Brahmans
„ 1 case	Koli
„ 1 do	Maratha and
„ 1 do	Banjari.

42. In 16 cases the debts are due to several persons in small amounts.

The debts have lasted for

5 years in 1 case
 4 do „ 2 cases
 3 do „ 3 do
 2 do „ 7 do
 18 months 1 case
 1 year in 54 cases
 and for less than a year in 19 cases.

43. Eleven of the debts are recently incurred. One debt is due against carpentry services for 1 year and 11 are sundry.

Seed Supply.

44. The raiyats generally preserve the seed required for the next sowing season. If sometimes they borrow, they have to pay back twice the quantity borrowed. Sometimes, they have to pay thrice the quantity borrowed.

45. The villagers do not remember any official of the Agricultural or Co-operative Department having visited the place. Two years ago the village was visited by a Veterinary doctor.

How produce is disposed of.

46. The two trade centres for Shailgaon are Dharmabad and Nizamabad. The way to Nizamabad lies *via* Bodhan up to which there is a cart track open for 4 months in the

year, and beyond which there is a Public Works Department road.

Local measurements are

for wheat and jawari

4 measures	1 paili
16 pailis	1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi

for chillies

84 tolas	1 seer
12 seers	1 maund
8 maunds	1 boja

47. There are two kinds of measure seer in use, one between No. 5 and another No. 6. The rough proportion marked these two is as 4 is to 5. The raiyats generally use the smaller seer (No. 5) when paying wages : the sowcars generally use the bigger seer (No. 6) when measuring out corn from the raiyats.

48. One measure seer (No. 6) of jawari weighs 1 seer 2 chataks and $4\frac{1}{4}$ tolas. Two stones used by a local shop-keeper as one seer weighs, respectively weighed 78 and 79 tolas.

49. Shailgaon grows mostly rabi crops. If in any year there is less rain than usual, they get a kapas crop. The main crops are, kharif—jawari, kapas (rarely). Rabi wheat, chillies, Bengal gram.

50. Local harvest prices are

jawari between Rs. 104 and Rs. 108 per khandi			
Bengal gram between Rs. 175 and Rs. 185 per khandi			
chillies between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 per boja			
wheat	do	155	165 per khandi
tobacco	do	5	per 12 seers.

At Nizamabad, *dhania* (coriander), castor seed, karad and alsu are measured in seers while jawari, wheat, Bengal gram and chillies are weighed. It is interesting to see that one Shailgaon "khandi" (measurement) of jawari means 1,280 seers whereas at Nizamabad one "khandi" (weight) of jawari means 12 pallas of 120 weight seers, that is, 1,440 seers. This proportion is near about the proportion found between one measure seer of jawari and its amount in weight denomination. But the one important item that brings about a tangible difference is the decrease in weight in jawari week to week after the harvest : one khandi of jawari if stocked, weighs about half a palla (60 seers) less between April and November.

51. The usual discounts deducted by Nizamabad adathyas is Re. 1-12-0 per cent., and additional charges borne by the raiyat are 3 annas per cent. for Dharampatti, 5 annas per cent. for Balaji Ghoraksha and hamali, and annas 2 toll-gate fee per cart. The hire charged per cart-load of mer-chandise from Shailgaon to Nanded (26 miles) is Rs. 10.

52. Details of the Dharmabad market are given in the Report on Kerur village.

Land Revenue Assessment.

53. The cultivated area according to village records is acres 2,922-28 dry land, while the area constituting agricultural occupancies according to the investigation is acres 3,224-8. Acres 200 and odd are reserved by the raiyats for grazing their cattle as the "gairan" (grazing land allowed by Government) is very small in extent.

54. The land revenue demand of the village is Rs. 8,458-4-0 plus local fund Rs. 528-10-3. Land is assessed at between Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 per acre.

55. No remission is allowed on dry land. There is no taqavi loan outstanding. In 1330 F. the raiyats tried to get a taqavi loan on account of famine but failed.

56. The yield and expenses of production on an average bit of 15 acres are estimated as under :—

<i>Yield.</i>		Rs.
2½ khandis of wheat at Rs. 160 per khandi		400
4,000 bundles of wheat stalk at Rs. 20 per 1,000	.. ..	80
Total value of yield	..	480
<i>Expenses.</i>		Rs.
Seed—4 maunds of wheat	.. ..	32
bulls—4,000 bundles of stalk at Rs. 20 per 1,000	.. ..	80
oil cake 1 khandi	.. ..	20
depreciation of bulls	.. ..	20
one whole-time labourer	.. ..	100
(plus 6 pailis of wheat and 100 bundles of stalk at harvest time)	.. ..	5
other human labour required—wages 9 maunds of jawari	.. ..	48
watering charges	.. ..	..
transit charges	.. ..	..
Total	..	305
Net yield of land=Rs. 480—Rs. 305	..	175
Therefore, net yield of land per acre=	Rs. 11-10-8	

57. Land revenue assessment on one average acre of agricultural land is Rs. 3. Therefore, proportion of land revenue assessment to the "annual value" of land equals 25-77 nearly.

General.

58. There are 4 drinking water wells, but all of them fail during summer. Nagappa Eerappa Bhykatte is prepared to construct a first class well if he is given stone and mortar. The people in general are prepared to pay Rs. 50 towards the construction of the well provided it is open to all people. Sheep thrive nicely here. Cattle do not compare well with those in Nanded or Hadgaon taluqas. The milk supply is not rich, but sufficient for the needs of the village. The general health of the population is not bad : there is no malaria or any such localised disease. Both at Shailgaon and in the surrounding villages there are numerous cases of guinea worm, especially in summer. This disease is said to be due to bad drinking water, and the suffering of the patient is intense. There are 4 lepers. At the time of the investigation the villagers were living in their sheds put up in their fields on account of the out-break of plague. The majority of villages in the Biloli and Diglur taluqas appear to be frequently visited by plague.

59. The standard of life of the people is fairly good : practically every family consumes wheat every day along with other grains. There is much more of gold ornaments worn by the Shailgaon women than in the villages investigated in other Taluqas of the District.

60. There is a Government school but closed for the last one year. The staff consists of 2 teachers and both Marathi and Urdu are taught.

61. There is no panchayat spirit in the village. Two rival parties are led by two big zamindars, and the village servants are not receiving the *baluthas* due to them on account of lack of public opinion.

62. Statistics from the village records (written in Aban 1337 F.) are—

cows	..	..	..	100
bulls	..	..	..	261
calves	..	..	..	134
buffaloes	..	..	..	99
asses	..	..	..	85
sheep	..	..	..	684

63. Twenty-seven people are literate, 10 in Urdu and all the 27 in Marathi. More than 15 persons belong to the litigant class.

64. Shailgaon is a closely packed village located more than half a mile off the river Manjira on account of the fear of floods. The houses are dirty and congested. There is no *chavdi*.

65. Land is rich, but the population is thick. Debts are rather heavy and the margin of savings is very small. The economic improvement of Shailgaon could be a practicality only after the population took to and worked with the instrumentality of a co-operative society.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
1	Anasuyabai Yeswanth Rao	.. Anasuyabai Y. ..	71 120 105
2	Ahmedbi Syed Sadulla	.. Pir Asad Ali ..	191
3	Eeranna Mallu Gollewar	.. (a) Ganganna Luckaij ..	81 34 41 52
		(b) Devanna Eerappa ..	31 34 41 52
		(c) Linga Sahebu ..	31 34 41 52
4	Ismail Dawood Sahib Majkuri.	(a) Ismail Dawood Sahib M. ..	205
		(b) Shaik Peeru ..	205
		(c) Shaik Abbas ..	205
5	Eerappa Devji Gunde	.. (a) Siddappa Eerappa G. ..	121
		(b) Mallappa Devji G. ..	121
6	Eeranna Mallappa Misal	.. (a) Eeranna M. M. ..	7
		(b) Shivappa Mallappa ..	7
7	Eeranna Basappa Kandahari	Eeranna B. K. ..	143 203
8	Eerappa Mahadayya Jangam	(a) Eerappa M. J. ..	135 211/2
		(b) Madhavarao Shantappa Patil.	135
9	Umabai Muhadappa	.. (a) Bhojappa Narsappa ..	64 213 215 73
		(b) Peerabai Shivaraya ..	73
10	Gangaram Mahadayya C.	.. Peerabai Shivaraya ..	3
11	Gangaram Shivalinga	.. (a) Shivalinga Gangaram ..	23/2
		(b) Mallanna Dharmayyya ..	23/2 26
		(c) Lakshmanna Mallanna ..	23/2 26
		(d) Dharmanna Lachmanna ..	23/2 26

SHAILGAON.

Holdings.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
11-14			3		tenant		
33-20							
11-39							
6-19	*2	..	tenant	Vakil	kazi.
1-32	4	..	..	agriculture	..
1-34							
5- 8							
4-29							
1-32	4	..	..	do	..
1-34							
5- 8							
4-29							
1-31	4	..	tenant	..	..
1 34							
5- 8							
4-30							
6-5			*2		Cultivated by mortgagee		
3- 2	1	..	..	agriculture	..
3- 2	1	..	tenant	..	..
7- 8	*2	..	do	..	..
7- 7	1	..	do	..	..
12-18	1	..	do	..	..
12-17	*4	..	..	agriculture	..
15-23	2	..	..	do	..
4-30
15- 7	2	..	tenant	..	..
3-27							
7-23	*6	..	..	agriculture	..
4-31	4	..	..	do	..
15- 3							
7-35							
11-17	5- 0	..	..	..
10- 0	*2	2- 0	..	agriculture	..
6- 5	do	..
0-20	1	..	tenant	weaver	..
*5-10							
0-20	1	..	do	do	..
5-10							
0-20	1	..	..	do	agriculture.
5-10							
0-20	1	..	tenant	do	..
5-11							

*Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
12	<i>Girasani Kanchini</i>	<i>Girasani K.</i>	95 122 80 96
13	<i>Ghalabai Hollappa</i>	<i>Ghalabai H.</i>	207 208
14	<i>Chandrabai Sudasivarao Deshpande.</i>	(a) Shehsh Rao S. D.	12 13 128 180 186 187
		(b) Madhava Rao Shantappa	125
		(c) Rama Rao Madhava Rao	85
		(d) Venkatarao Vasudeva Rao	85
		(e) Basavanth Rao Parbhann	132
		(f) Vitabai Govindrao Patwari	129
		(g) Madananthak Amrith Rao	128 180 186
15	Channavva Mahadayya Janga	Mokayya Shivayya	209
16	Jatyappa Gangappa	Jatvappa G.	69
17	Jatappa Chatrappa	(a) Eeranna Lalappa	43
		(b) Hanumantha Jatappa	48
18	Jamgonda Makkaji Dhangar	(a) Jamgonda M. D.	21
		(b) Makkaji Lachmagonda	55 60
19	Jamganna Narasu Perkewar	(a) Jamganna N. P.	33
		(b) Bhumanna Narsappa	33
20	Narsinga Lachmayya Gollewar	(a) Narsinga L. G.	29 37
		(b) Pothanna Lingaji	22 29 37 47
		(c) Shiva Lachmanna	29 37
		(d) Sahebu Lingayya	23/1 38
21	Narsinga Hybathrao Deshmuk ($\frac{3}{4}$ Inam)	Narsinga H. D.	80 118
22	Narayan Visvanath Pottedar	Narayan V. P.	172

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	No. of of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
22-27	2	..	tenant	..	..
22-34							
13-34							
19-26							
20-18	1	..	do	..	..
11- 3							
19-26	2	..	do	..	..
23- 4							
14-38	..	1-25					
12-15							
15-36							
34-11							
17-21	Weaver	..
11- 7	*5	..	tenant	do	..
11- 8	*5	..	..	do	..
13-34	*5	..	..	do	..
16- 4	*2	..	..	do	..
3-19	..	0-18	2	..	..	do	..
4- 6							
15-36							
0-28	*1	..	..	do	..
5-11	1	..	..	do	..
5- 6	1	..	..	do	..
5- 5	1	..	..	do	..
20-18	1	..	..	do	..
3- 9	2	..	..	do	..
14-20							
4-30	1	..	..	do	..
4-31	1	..	..	do	..
4- 2	1	..	..	do	..
10-10							
11-19	3	..	..	do	..
8- 4							
7- 6							
10- 7							
4- 3	1	..	..	agriculture	..
10- 9							
2- 8	2	..	..	do	..
17- 8							
22-25	2	..	tenant	police patel	..
26-23							
6-18	*2	..	do	Govt. service	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
23	Neelohai Eknath Gutthe	(a) Baba Rayappa ..	112
		(b) Eerappa Sommanua ..	115
			116
		(c) Baba Eeranna ..	115
			116
24	Nagappa Sanapatty Hattbi	(a) Nagappa S. H. ..	150
			155
		(b) Sivappa Sangappa ..	150
			155
		(c) Maruthi Eersinga ..	150
			155
		(d) Hanumantha Sangappa ..	150
			155
25	Prabhu Eerappa Devalu	.. Prabhu E. D. ..	186
26	Prabhu Girimalla	.. (a) Mahadappa Lingappa ..	2
			45
			62
		(b) Sidappa Prabhu ..	2
			45
			62
27	Parbathya Hybathya	.. Jaiya Parbathya ..	14
28	Prabhu Nagappa	.. Prabhu N. ..	181
			87/2
29	Parvathi Sangappa	.. Sakrappa Sanagappa ..	59
			128
30	Paraji Eerappa Gollear	.. (a) Gangadu Sahebu ..	82
			89
			61
		(b) Lachmayya Shiva ..	82
			89
			61
		(c) Lachmayya Mallayya ..	82
			89
			61
31	Peeraji Mambaji ..	.. Babanna Mambaji ..	108
			195
32	Peeraji Nagonda Dhungar	.. (a) Lachma Nagonda ..	9
		(b) Nagonda Peeraji Kale ..	9
		(c) Babgonda P. K. ...	9
		(d) Gangonda P. K. ..	9
		(e) Eergonda P. K. ..	9

SHAILGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED.			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
29-15	1	..	..	..	..
11-39	1	..	tenant	..	..
11-21	1	..	..	..	..
11-39	1	..	..	..	..
11-22	1	..	..	..	..
5-3	2	..	..	agriculture	..
2-6	2	..	..	do	..
5-3	2	..	..	do	..
2-6	2	..	..	do	..
5-3	2	..	..	do	..
2-6	2	..	..	do	..
5-2	2	..	..	do	Grocer
2-7	2	..	..	do	..
15-39	1	..	9-20 by tenant	do	..
3-0	3	..	..	do	..
13-33	3	..	..	do	..
1-11	3	..	..	do	..
2-39	3	..	..	do	..
13-33	3	..	..	do	..
1-11	3	..	..	do	..
29-9	1	..	..	do	..
23-10	3	..	tenant	..	..
4-19	3	..	..	do	..
10-7	2	..	..	do	..
13-18	2	..	..	do	..
4-34	3	..	tenant	..	..
4-27	3	..	..	..	..
3-28	3	..	..	..	..
4-34	3	..	..	..	..
4-24	3	..	..	..	..
3-28	3	..	..	..	..
4-3r	3	..	..	do	..
4-28	3	..	..	do	..
3-29	3	..	..	do	..
9-19	3-6 by tenant	do	..
19-23	do	..
14-29	1	..	6-34 by tenant	do	..
3-27	1	..	..	do	..
3-27	*2	..	..	do	..
3-28	1	..	..	do	..
3-27	1	..	..	do	..

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
83	Peeraji Makkaji Dhangar	(a) Peeraji M. D. ..	48/3 56 157
		(b) Nagonda Mukkaji Gadani ..	48/3 56 157
		(c) Shivalinga Peeraji ..	56
		(d) Parabayya Peeraji ..	56
		(e) Malgonda Peeraji ..	56
		(f) Babgonda Peeraji ..	56
84	Peer Sahib Gudu Sahib	Peer Sahib ..	194
85	Bashetty Yellappa	Sayanna Bashetty ..	35 36
86	Basawantha Rao Parabanna	(a) Basawantha Rao P. ..	90 92 93 94 131 179 216
		(b) Seshappa Mahadappa ..	74
		(c) Nagapa Hotlappa ..	108
		(d) Bhimanna Mahadappa ..	92 126
		(e) Earanna Sangappa ..	126
87	Baswantha Rao Parabhanna & Vitabai Govind Rao	(a) Baswantha Rao P. ..	51
Joint Patta		(b) Vitabai G. ..	
38	Basappa Eerappa Sagrole	Basappa E. S. ..	72/1
39	Basappa Mahadu Thambalur	(a) Basappa Mahadu T. ..	133
		(b) Mahadu Baba ..	133
40	Baran Maulana ..	(a) Pir Sab Baban Sab ..	139
40		(b) Baran Moulana ..	70 156 158 159

SHAILGAON

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	No. of of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
0-34	3	..	..	agriculture	..
4-24							
1-20							
0-34	3	..	..	do	..
4-24							
1-20							
2-25	*2	..	..	do	..
2-25	1	..	..	do	..
2-25	1	..	..	do	..
2-25	do	..
20-36	*2	..	$\frac{1}{6}$ "nowker" agriculture 5/6 tenant	do	..
10-23	1	..	..	do	..
19- 0							
3-13	do	..
11-29	..	1-32					
20-35	..	1-32					
16-30							
4-39							
10-30							
9-25							
25-18	1	..	..	do	..
14-11	*4	..	..	do	..
2- 0							
3-37	*2		(garden shown in jama-bandī as dry)	do	..
3-38	*2		do	do	..
2-38		(Each occupies S. No. 51 extent 5-36 in alternate years) But for purposes of calculations the S. No. is divided into 2 halves each constituting an occupancy.	do	..
2-38							
4-31	1	..	..	do	..
5-28	1	..	..	do	..
5-28	1	..	..	do	..
2-18	1	..	..	do	..
1-37	*3	..	..	do	..
3-30							
0-34							
1- 8							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
		(c) Kasim Bi Pir Sab ..	70 156 158 159
		(d) Main Sab Abdulla ..	70 156 158 159
41	Babu Bandigi Sabio Majkuri	(a) Babu Bandigi S. M. ..	27
		(b) Mira Sab Bandigi Sab ..	27
		(c) Ismail Sab Bandigi Sab ..	27
		(d) Ghazi Sab Bandigi Sab ..	27
42	Babu Eerappa Devade	Sundrappa Hanumantha ..	15 24
43	Balu Bandi Koli ..	Balu Bandi K. ..	211/1 212
44	Balu Chinnu Theli	(a) Sayanna Lingappa Theli ..	10 11
		(b) Rajanna Ramayya Theli ..	10 11
		(c) Prabu Ramayya Theli ..	10 11
		(d) Hanumantha Balu Theli ..	10 11
45	Baluga Shivu ..	(a) Baluga S. ..	28
		(b) Nagaboyi Shivu ..	28
		(c) Lachaboyi Balu ..	28
		(d) Yellaboyi Ganga ..	28
46	Burhan Moulana ..	Burhan Moulana ..	79
47	Bichya Lachmaya Maung	Bichya Lachmya M. ..	8
48	Basawantha Rao Eerchitti Deshmukh.	(a) Lakshmibai Lingappa ..	17 18
		(b) Siddappa Deshmukh ..	16 19
49	Balwanth Ramchender Diglerker.	Balawanth R. D. ..	84
50	Bhima Sangappa	Sangappa Bhima ..	87/1
51	Mallappa Parjahbi Misale	(a) Gangaram Parbhanna ..	44 46 63
		(b) Peeraji Mallappa ..	44 46 63

SHAILGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of allow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
1-36	..	..	*3	..	tenant	..	..
3-31							
0-34							
1- 9							
1-37	..	..	*3	..	..	agriculture	..
3-30							
0-35							
1- 8							
3-34	..	..	1	..	..	do	..
3-34	..	..	1	..	..	do	..
3-33	..	..	1	..	tenant	Majkuri	..
3-33	..	..	1	..	do		..
19-12	..	..	2	..	..	agriculture	..
4-15	0-21						
6- 3	..	..	1	..	..	do	..
14-22							
3- 9	..	..	1	..	tenant	oilmonger	..
4-19							
3- 9	..	..	1	..	..	agriculture	..
4-19							
4-34	..	..	1	..	..	do	..
6-29							
3-10	..	..	1	..	..	do	..
4-20							
2- 5	..	..	1	..	tenant	..	..
2- 4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2- 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2- 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13-23	..	..	*2	..	..	agriculture	..
10-33	..	..	1	..	..	do	..
22-27	..	..	1	..	tenant	..	..
21- 0							
16-36	..	..	1	..	tenant	..	..
19-37							
5-13	..	..	1	..	tenant	..	..
3-19	..	..	*2	..	tenant	..	..
4-39	..	..	2	..	..	agriculture	..
4-26							
13-29							
2-20	..	..	2	..	..	do	..
2-13							
6-34							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
		(c) Parmesh Mallappa ..	44
			46
			63
52	Mallappa Devji Gundu ..	(a) Mallappa D.G. ..	214
		(b) Sidappa Eerappa ..	214
53	Mallappa Siddappa Hedgole ..	Mallappa S. H. ..	82/2
			86
			145
			187
			196
54	Madayya Eerayya Jangam ..	Eersangappa Eerayya J. ..	182
55	Madhav Rao Shanthappa) ..	(a) Madhav Rao S. ..	91
			111
			124
			218
		(b) Shivaraya Sakrappa ..	77
			78
		(c) Hanumantha Rao Sakrappa..	77
			78
		(d) Bhima Rao Lingappa ..	111
			109
			140
			218
		(e) Linganna Ramanna ..	111
			109
			140
			218
		(f) Hanumantha Eeranna ..	75
			77
			78
			218
56	Madappa Sangappa ..	Hanumantha Madappa ..	97
			183
57	Mokhedhi Eerappa ..	(a) Shivaraya Mokhedhi ..	98
		(b) Eeranna Mokhedhi ..	98
58	Rachappa Eerappa ..	Sathabai Eerappa ..	161
			167
			180
59	Rachappa Peeraji Uppawar ..	(a) Rachappa P. U. ..	114
			110
		(b) Shivaraya Eeranna ..	102
			110
			118

SHAILGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
2-20	2	..	..	agriculture	..
2-12							
6-35							
4-31	1	..	tenant	..	..
4-31	do	..	..
3-4	5	..	..	do	..
23-37							
9-38							
6-7							
3-35							
6-35	1	..	tenant	..	..
3-16	..	1-0	..	..	..	agriculture	..
3-38							
13-31							
0-31	..	1-10					
6-14	1	..	..	do	..
0-33							
6-13	1	..	..	do	..
6-33							
3-34	3	..	..	do	..
13-33							
3-1							
0-26	..	1-4	..	..	
3-39	3	..	..	do	..
13-34							
3-1							
0-27	..	1-4					
13-20	*4	..	..	do	..
4-9							
4-22							
0-26	..	1-4					
12-18	2	..	..	do	..
12-38							
15-10	1	..	..	do	..
15-9	1	..	..	do	..
9-33	3	..	tenant	..	..
21-23							
8-35							
26-22	2	..	do	..	..
6-10							
5-37	3	..	do	agriculture	..
6-10							
21-3							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
60	Lakshmanna Manappa Bhange	Lakshman M. B. ..	152
			173
61	Lakshman Ghalabba	.. (a) Lakshman G. ..	127
			119
		(b) Eeravva G. ..	127
			119
62	Lalya Subhanya Mahar	.. (a) Marya Lalya ..	197
			199
		(b) Davlya Lalya ..	197
			199
		(c) Mahisya Zachya ..	197
			199
63	Lingayya Appayya	.. (a) Lingayya A. ..	5
		(b) Kasiram A. ..	5
		(c) Shivolinga A. ..	5
64	Lingappa Mahadappa	.. (a) Lingappa M. ..	25
			220
		(b) Hanumantha Eeranna	107
		(c) Linganna Bhima Rao	72/2
			107
65	Vasudev Rao Yeswanth Rao	.. (a) Venkat Rao Vasudev Rao ..	4
Joint Patta	Rama Rao Madhav Rao	..	57
			58
			67
			76
			176
			177
			68
		(b) Rama Rao M. ..	1
			68
			89
			174
			175
66	Eerappa Manappa Danne	.. (a) Malloppa Eerappa	6
			146
		(b) Basappa Mallappa	6
			146
67	Eerappa Parappa Chondi	.. (a) Mallappa Eerappa	104
			106
		(b) Lalappa Shivappa	104
			106

SHAILGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			Extent of No. of fallow bits land		Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Gard- den					
5-8	..	..	2	..	..	agriculture	..
32-19							
4-23	..	..	2	..	tenant	..	..
3-35	..	0-15					
4-23	..	..	2	..	do	..	..
3-34	..	0-15					
2-6	..	..	2	..	do	..	..
2-33							
2-7	2	..	2	..	do	..	..
2-32							
4-12	..	..	2	..	do	..	..
5-26							
5-27	..	..	1	..	do	tailor	
5-27	..	..	1	..	do	do	..
5-26	..	..	2	..	..	do	agriculture
3-37	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
11-30							
4-3	..	..	1	..	tenant (4-2 in S. No. 107).	..	..
4-23	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
12-7							
13-16	..	..	..	..	tenant	..	..
19-23	..	4-26					
33-29							..
29-21							
15-12							
25-15							
14-10							
3-0							
7-39	..	1-36	..	..	S. No. 1 & 89 by self, rest tenant	..	..
30-16							
16-3		1-11					
18-9	0-17						
16-5							
1-21		..	*4	..	..	agriculture	..
4-25							
1-22	..	..	2	..	..	do	..
4-25							
8-33	..	..	..	..	..	do	..
4-35							
2-39	..	..	2	..	S. No. 104 by tenant	do	..
3-10							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
		(c) Hanumantha Bhoomanna ..	104
			106
		(d) Parbabai Hanumantha ..	104
			106
68	Sangappa Eerappa Hatbi ..	(a) Baba Nagappa H. ..	193
		(b) Lachappa Rachappa H. ..	193
69	Sangappa Narsappa G. ..	(a) Sangappa N. G. ..	144
		(b) Eeranna Narsappa ..	144
		(c) Mahadappa N. ..	144
			141
		(d) Sidappa Basappa ..	144
			141
		(e) Sidappa Sangappa ..	141
			200
			217
		(f) Eerappa Narsappa ..	141
			217
		(g) Manikya Mahadappa ..	141
			200
70	Shivappa Sangappa G. ..	(a) Mallappa Sangappa G. ..	100
			168
			206
		(b) Bhoomayya Shivappa ..	168
			100
			206
		(c) Prabhu Mahadappa ..	160
			170
		(d) Girjabai Mahadappa ..	160
71	Santhya Devnya Mujkuri ..	Kamya Santhya ..	81
72	Savagowd Balagowd ..	Savagowd B. ..	20
73	Siddayya Gurayya Jangam ..	Siddayya G. J. ..	201
			202
74	Sivayya Gundayya Jangam ..	(a) Mahadayya Sivayya J. ..	165
			166
		(b) Eerayya Sambayya J. ..	165
			166
75	Gowrabai Sivappa Kalinga ..	Shivaraya Gangaji ..	101
76	Shivalinga Kamaji Dhangar ..	(a) Shivalinga Peeraji D. ..	164
		(b) Sakkubai Luckaji ..	164
77	Shivappa Nagappa Karbuze ..	(a) Hanumantha Sivappa K. ..	83
			117
		(b) Eeranna S. K. ..	83
			117

SHAILGAON.

Holdings. —(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
2-39	2	..	..	agriculture	..
3-10	2	..	..	do	..
2-38	2	..	..	do	..
3-10	2	..	..	do	..
13- 6	1	..	10-0 by tenant	do	..
13- 6	1	..	..	do	..
6-33	1	..	..	do	..
6-33	1	..	..	do	..
6-33	2	..	..	do	..
1-17	2	..	..	do	..
6-34	2	..	..	do	..
1-17	2	..	..	do	..
1-11	3	..	tenant	..	..
5-23	3	..	..	..	..
6- 1	2	..	..	agriculture	..
1-12	2	..	..	..	..
6- 1	2	..	tenant	..	..
1-11	2	..	..	..	..
5-24	3	..	..	agriculture	..
2-11	3	..	..	..	..
14-32	3	..	..	do	..
5-30	3	..	..	do	..
14-32	3	..	..	do	..
2-10	3	..	..	do	..
5-29	2	..	S. No. 160 by tenant	do	..
12-27	2	..	tenant	..	..
10-13	1	..	10-31 by tenant	agriculture	Mujkuri
12-28	1	..	..	do	..
14- 5	1	..	..	do	..
17- 0	1	..	..	do	..
1-23	1	..	..	do	..
1-13	1	..	..	do	..
16-23	1	..	tenant	..	..
2- 7	1	..	do	..	..
16-29	1	..	do	..	..
2- 7	1	..	do	..	..
29-23	1	..	do	..	..
3-36	1	..	..	agriculture	..
3-37	1	..	..	do	..
3-39	2	..	8-24 by tenant	..	..
8-24	2	..	..	..	..
9- 0	2	..	..	agriculture	..
8-24	2	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE

Agriculture

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
78	Shivappa Babji H. T.	Shivappa B. H. T.	178
79	Shivappa Mallappa Hegdole	Shivappa M. H.	188
80	Shivaram Mallappa Munsakare	Shivaram M. M.	48/1 49
81	Shivu Nandi Perkewar	(a) Manika Prabhu (b) Poshetty Yellappa	66 65
82	Shivaram Ramanna Chandapuri.	(a) Basappa S. C. (b) Rajappa S. C. (c) Ramanna Ghallappa	153 153 153
83	Sunderubai Ababhat Joshi	(a) Sunderabai A. J. (b) Dadabhat Thamblur	184/1 184/2 184/1 184/2
<i>3rd Inam</i>			
84	Siddi Habash Khan Deshmukh	Siddi H. K. D.	147 148 154
85	Habayya Shivamurthi	Mahadava Rao Shantappa	82/2
86	Hanumavva Mahadu Devda	Sangappa Bhumanna	189
87	Hanumantha Shivalinga	(a) Vitoba Hanumantha (b) Mahadappa Eerappa G.	88 99 88 99
88	Hotlappa Gundappa	(a) Bheemanna Mahadappa (b) Eeranna Sangappa Gundappa wali.	53 53
89	Hotlappa Eerappa Kutlabaze	(a) Nagappa H. K. (b) Mokhedhi Peeraji (c) Paramesh Chinnappa	189 198 189 198 189 198
90	Hanumantha Eerappa Bhykatta.	(a) Ghulubai Hanumantha (b) Nagappa Eerappa (c) Shivaraya Mallappa	48/2 40 42 40 42 54 40 42 54

SHAILGAON.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			Extent No. of Hs of fallow land		Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
25-25	1	..	..	agriculture	..
4-22	1	..	tenant	..	..
1-26	1	..	..	agriculture	..
17-33							
29-26	1	..	7-16 by tenant	do	..
17- 3	1	..	8-21 by tenant	do	..
4-17	1	..	..	do	..
4-18	1	..	..	do	..
8-35	1	..	..	do	..
0-36	1	..	tenant	..	..
0- 5							
0-36	1	..	do	..	..
0- 6							
27-38	2	..	do	..	..
17-14							
33- 4							
3-26	do	..	..
23-15	agriculture	..
15-38	2	..	..	do	..
3-22							
15-38	2	..	..	do	..
3-23							
4-36	tenant	..	..
4-36	agriculture	..
2- 1	do	..
7-28							
2- 0	2	..	..	do	..
7-29							
2- 1	2	..	..	do	..
7-28							
1-28	3	..	..	do	..
1-15							
3-10							
1-14	4	..	..	do	..
3-10							
1-22							
1-12	do	..
3-11							
1-22							

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
91	<i>Harubai Terappa</i>	.. (a) <i>Harubai E.</i> ..	186 204
	<i>Inams</i> ..	.. (b) <i>Baba Shivappa</i> ..	186 204
92	Narayan Visvanath Pottidar	Narayan V. P. ..	169 171
93	Siddi Habash Khan Deshmukh	(a) Syed Hussain ..	190 192
		(b) Syed Pir Asad Ali ..	190 192
94	Babayya C. ..	(a) Rachayya Mahantayya Jangam ..	142
		(b) Basalingappa Basparabayya ..	142
95	Baran Moulana ..	(a) Kasimbi Pir Sab ..	138
		(b) Ismail Sab Dawood Sab ..	138
		(c) Burhan Moulana ..	138
		(d) Pirsab Gudu Sab ..	138
		(e) Mian Sab Abdulla ..	138
		(f) Baran Moulana ..	138
96	Eersangayya Madayya Jangam	(a) Mokayya Shivayya Jangam..	210
		(b) Samukhayya Narayya ..	210
97	Sri Maruthi ..	Dattu Viddya ..	50
98	Ahmed Ali Khasim Ali Kazi	(a) Latafat Ali ..	162 163
		(b) Aziz Mian ..	163
		(c) Pir Asad Ali ..	163
		(d) Kudrat Ali ..	149

SHAILGAON.

Holdings—(concl.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occu- pant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
3-17	2	..	..	Agriculture	..
13- 2							
3-17	2	..	..	do	..
13- 2							
14- 7	do	..
5-25							
6-32	1	..	tenant	..	..
11- 8							
6-33	tenant	..	..
11- 7							
1-22	1	..	tenant	..	..
1-23	1	..	..	..	..
0- 6	Agriculture	..
0-18	do	..
0-18	do	..
0-19	do	..
0- 6	do	..
0- 6	do	..
0-31	do	..
0-32	1	..	..	do	..
3-34	1	..	tenant	..	..
14-321	..	do	..	..
3-38							
3-37	1	..	do	..	..
7-36	do	..	..
19-33	1	..	do	..	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Letter No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
1	1	Vitoba Hanumantha ..	*	..	71
2	1	(a) Mondya Sivlya ..	..	*	120
		(b) Golu Basappa ..	*		
3	2	(1) Mallappa Eerappa Chonde ..	*	..	191
		(2) Eerappa Rachappa ..	..	*
4	3	Genganna Lakkaji ..	..	*	81
				temporarily	34
					41
					52
5	4	Baran Sahab ..	*	..	205
6	5	Seshappa Mahadappa ..	*	..	121
7	5	Ramanna Venkayya ..	..	*	..
8	6	Mahaddappa Eerappa M. ..	..	*	7
9	8	Mahadu Baba Khancari ..	*	..	135
					211/2
10	11	Sayanna Lingayya Theli ..	*	..	23/2
					26
11	11	Narasinga Sivalinga ..	*	..	23/2
					26
12	12	Mahadaya Rao Shantappa ..	*	..	95
					122
13	12	Prabhu Sayega ..	..	*	96
14	13	Mokappa Peeraji ..	*	..	207
					208
15	14	Sivappa Sangappa ..	*	..	12
					13
16	14	Mahadu Eerappa ..	*	..	12
		Siveraya Mokhedhi ..	..	*	13
17	14	Sivappa Sangappa ..	..	..	128
18	14	Narsinga Sivalinga Salewar ..	*	..	128
		Mahadappa Lingappa ..	*		
19	14	Sivappa Sangappa ..	..	..	130
20	14	Rachappa Ramanna ..	*	..	136
21	14	Prabhu Nagappa ..	*	..	137
22	14	Eeranna Mokhedhi ..	*	..	85
23	14	Mohydeen Sahab ..	..	*	85
24	14	Sayiga Ramya Maung ..	..	*	85
25	14	Sivalinga Peeraji ..	*	..	119
26	14	Mondya Sylva ..	..	*	129
27	14	Eeranna Basappa ..	*	..	130
					136
					128

SHAILGAON

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
11-14	1	Five years : Rs. 100 a year	
23-20	1	Two years : Rs. 200 annually	(a) Grocer. (b) Carpenter
6-19	4	Five years : Rs. 290 annually for this and S. No. 192.	
13-23	4	One year : half crop. Tenant pays land revenue.	
3- 2	1	One year: half crop & land revenue	mulla.
7- 8	1	One year : Rs. 80 annually	
7- 7	1	Four years : Rs. 425 paid in advance for a tenancy of 12 years.	sowcar
12-18	1	One year : Rs. 100 annually	merchant
15- 7	2	One year : half crop and land revenues : two years.	
3-27	2	One year: half crop & land revenue.	ghani.
5-30	2	One year : half crop & land revenue	
5-30	2	One year : half crop & land revenue	
45-21	1	One year : Rs. 300 annually	
19-26	1	One year : Rs. 300 annually.	
31-21	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
14-10	1	Five years : Rs. 100 annually	..
28-20	1	One year : Rs. 300 annually	..
*2- 3	1	Five years : Rs. 100 annually.	..
14-39	1	Five years : Rs. 405 annually.	..
12-15	1	Four years : Rs. 125 annually.	..
15-36	1	Five years : Rs. 230 annually.	..
17- 5	1	Five years : Rs. 220 annually.	..
11- 7	Five years : Rs. 100 annually Five years Rs. 35 annually	Proportion- ate land.
11- 8	1	One year : Rs. 200 annually	..
6-12	1	One year : Rs. 80 annually	..
16- 4	1	One year : Rs. 65 plus half crop.	..
4- 6	8	Four years : Rs. 190 annually	..
15-36			
3-18			

(*cultivated as dry).

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
28	19	Sayanna Bashetty Parkewar ..	*	..	83
29	20	Hullappa Isthari ..	..	*	22
30	21	Sayanna Lingayya ..	*	..	80
31	21	Lachappa Girmaji Thorone ..	*	..	118
32	22	Sivappa Babanna ..	*	..	172
		(also P. No. 92, S. No. 169 & 171)			
33	23	Sivappa Challadya ..	*	..	115
					116
34	25	Mallappa Sidappa ..	*	..	186
35	25	Lakshmanna Mallayya ..	*	..	186
36	28	Mahadappa Eerappa ..	*	..	181
37	28	Mahadappa Narsappa ..	*	..	181
37	28	Do ..	..	..	181
38	30	Chidappa Prabhu ..	*	..	61
39	30	Sayanna Bashetty ..	..	..	32
					39
40	31	Havayya Sivamurthi ..	..	*	108
41	31	Basawantha Parbanna ..	*	..	103
					195
42	32	Mahadappa Eerappa ..	..	..	9
43	34	Mahadappa Narsappa ..	*	..	194
44	34	Hanumantha Rao Sakrappa ..	*	..	194
45	40	Baran Moulana ..	*	..	70
					139
					156
					158
					159
46	41	Mira Saheb Bandgi Sab ..	*	..	27
47	44	Sayanna Bashetty ..	..	..	10
					11
48	45	Sivanna Lachayya Gollewar ..	*	..	28
49	48	Prabhu Ramayya Theli ..	*	..	17
					18
50	48	Sunderappa Hanumantha ..	*	..	16
					19
51	49	Mallappa Eerappa ..	*	..	84

SHAILGAON.

Tenants—(contd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
4-31	1	One year : Rs. 100 paid in advance for a tenancy of five years.	..
11-19	1	Five years : Rs. 200 paid in advance for a tenancy of eight years.	..
22-25	1	Three years : Rs. 105 plus half crop	..
26-23	1	Five years : Rs. 300 annually	..
6-18	2	One year : one khandi jawari.	..
19-32
23-20	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
3- 0	1	Five years : Rs. 100 down : Occupant pays land revenue.	..
6-20	1	Six years : Rs. 100	..
7-30	1	One year : Rs. 51.	..
7-30	1	Three years : Rs. 30 annually	..
7-30	1	One year : Rs. 40 annually	..
3-28	1	Three years : Rs. 100 down tenant pays land revenue.	..
9-21	2	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
3- 6	1	One year : Rs. 40 annually	Jangam.
14-21	2	Two years : Rs. 300 paid in advance for a tenancy of 14 years.	..
6-34	1	Seven years : Rs. 300 down and land revenue.	..
12-38	1	Rs. 300 down for 7 years and land revenue.	..
3-19	1	Six years : Rs. 50 and 9 mds. jawari and land revenue.	..
7-30	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
7-27	1	One year : Rs. 60 annually.	..
7-28	1	Two years : Rs. 115 down and land revenue.	..
2- 5	1	One year : half crop & land revenue.	..
43-27	1	Five years : Rs. 240 annually	theli
36-33	1	Five years : Rs. 235 annually.	..
5-13	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..

VILLAGE
Agricultura

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
52	50	Mallappa Siddappa ..	..	*	87/1
53	52	Baswanta Rao Parbanna ..	..	*	214
54	52	Seshapppa Mahadappa ..	..	..	214
55	54	Eeranna Madappa ..	..	*	182
56	58	Ramanna Ghallappa ..	..	*	161
					167
					180
57	59	Peeraji Mallappa ..	..	*	102
					110
					118
58	59	Hanumantha Gallappa ..	..	..	114
				*	110
59	61	Mahalinga Siddayya ..	..	..	127
				*	119
60	61	Sivaraya Sakrappa ..	..	*	127
				..	119
61	62	Sayanna Bashetty ..	..	..	197
				..	199
62	62	Prabhu Peeraji ..	..	*	197
				..	199
63	62	Eeranna Sangappa ..	..	*	197
				..	199
64	63	Hanumantha Rao Nagappa ..	..	*	5
65	63	Baliga Sivu ..	..	*	5
66	64	Eeranna Mahadappa ..	..	*	107
67	64	Sivalinga Mallappa ..	..	*	107
68	65	Lalya Sayiga ..	..	..	4
69	65	Laxmya Babya ..	..	..	57
70	65	Hasya Balu ..	..	..	58
71	65	Sivaraya Mallappa ..	..	*	67
				..	68
72	65	Eeranna Mokhedhi ..	..	*	76
73	65	Mallappa Balgonda ..	..	*	176
				..	177
74	65	Sayiga Ramya Maung ..	..	..	68
75	65	Sivaraya Lachappa ..	..	*	174
				..	175
76	67	Linganna Mahadappa ..	..	*	104
77	68	Baba Sivappa ..	..	*	193

SHAILGAON

Tenants--contd.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the ten- ancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Gar- den			
3-19	1	Two years : Rs. 100 down for 4 years and land revenue.	..
4-31	1	Ten years : Rs. 300 down for 16 years and land revenue.	..
4-31	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
6-35	1	One year : half crop.	..
40-11	3	Five years : Rs. 160 annually.	..
33-10	2	Four years : Rs. 245 annually	..
36-32	2	One year : seed, manure and bulls by occupant, labour by tenant crop with grain advance.	..
8-17	plus	0-15	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	beggar.
8-17	plus	0-15	1	Eight years : Rs. 700 down for 8 years and land revenue.	..
4-39	2	One year : Rs. 100 down for 4 years and land revenue.	..
2- 6	plus	2-32	2	One year : Rs. 50 annually.	..
5-26	2	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
4-12	1	Five years : half crop do	..
5-27	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
4- 2	1	One year : Rs. 60 annually.	..
4- 3	1	Six years : Rs. 30 annually.	..
13-13	1	Four years : 230 annually.	..
52-12	..	34-26	1	Four years Rs. 550 annually	..
26- 6	..	2-13	1	Four years : Rs. 230 annually.	..
32-21	1	Five years : Rs. 325 annually	..
15-12	1	Five years : Rs. 125 annually.	..
39-25	1	Four years : Rs. 185 annually.	..
30-16	1	One year : Rs. 300 annually	..
34-14	1	Two years : Rs. 300 annually	..
2-39	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
10- 0	1	One year : do	..

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Landowner	Landless	
76	69	Mahalinga Siddayya Jangam ..	..	*	141
79	69	Mahadappa Narsappa ..	*	..	200
		Do ..	..	..	217
80	70	Sangappa Mallappa ..	*	..	160
81	70	Bandi Sivappa ..	..	*	160
82	70	Prabhu Mahadappa ..	(temporarily)*		160
83	71	Eeranna Sengappa patel ..	*	..	81
84	71	Gallappa Sheshappa ..	*	..	81
85	72	Sayanna Lingayya Theli ..	..	..	20
86	74	Eeranna Rachappa Limburi ..	..	*	165
					166
87	74	Sivappa Rachappa Bundi ..	..	*	166
88	75	Mira Sahib Sahib Khan ..	*	..	101
89	77	Eeranna Basappa Khandara ..	*	..	117
90	79	Imam Saheb Mohydeen Sahib ..	..	*	188
91	81	Sayanna Bashetty ..	..	..	65
		Mallappa Siddappa ..			
92	81	Manika Prabhu ..	*	..	66
93	83	Mahadanna Babanna Khandara ..	*	..	184/1
					184/2
94	84	Nagappa Eerappa ..	*	..	148
95	..	Peersahib Baran Sahib ..	*	*	147
96	..	Ganga Kalgonda ..			154
97	84	Hanumantha Wagappa ..	*	..	147
98	85	Havayya Sivamurthi ..	..	..	82/1
99	88	Sivalinga Peceraji Dhangar ..	*	..	53
<i>Inams</i>	100	Sivappa Sangappa Hatti ..	*	..	190
		Eerappa Narsappa ..	*		
	101	Eerappa Rachappa ..	..	..	190
		Do ..	..	..	192
	102	Mallappa Eerappa Choudri ..	*		
	103	Mallappa Eerappa Dhane ..	*	..	142
	104	Saidgonda Pochgonda ..	..	*	50
	105	Hyulya Peerya ..	..	..	149
	106	Masnya Maher ..	..	..	149
	107	Eeranna Paramesa ..	*	..	162
108	98	Eeranna Rachappa ..	..	..	163

SHAILGAON.

Tenants;—(concl'd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragment of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
1-11	1	Two years : half crop & land revenue	beggar.
11- 7	2	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
6- 1	1	One year : do	..
12-27	1	One year : Rs. 100 annually and land revenue.	..
12-28	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
0-30	1	One year : do	..
7- 3	1	Rs. 250 down for 5 years and land revenue.	..
3-23	1	Two years : half crop & land revenue	..
17- 0	1	Five years : Rs. 120 annually	..
18-35	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	theli.
18-36	1	One year : Rs. 93 annually.	..
20-23	1	Five years : Rs. 300 annually	..
8-24	1	Rs. 300 down for six years and land revenue.	..
4-22	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
8-21	1	Twelve years : Rs. 400 down and land revenue.	..
7-16	1	Three years : half crop & land revenue.	..
2- 3	1	One year : half crop & land revenue	..
71-26	1	Two years : Rs. 650 annually	..
7- 0	1	Five years : Rs. 150 annually	..
3-26	1	One year : Rs. 25 annually.	..
4-36	1	Twelve years : Rs. 200 down and land revenue.	..
10- 9	1	Five years : Rs. 100 dow for 5 years.	..
3-16	1	Twelve years : Rs. 80 down	..
22-15	1	Five years : see patta No. 2	..
3- 5	1	One year : half crop	..
3-34	1	One year : Rs. 35 annually	..
9-36	1	One year : Rs. 45 annually	..
9-37	1	One year : Rs. 50 annually	..
14-32	1	Five years : Rs. 70 annually	..
15-31	1	One year : Rs. 60 annually	..

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Land Holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the Market	Amount of debt
					Rs.	Rs.
1	1	Hansabai ..	105	11-39	2,000	500
2	3	Ganganna Lakkaji ..	31	8-15	1,000	300
2	3	Do ..	41	5- 8	300	400
3	4	Ismail Dawood Saheb ..	205	6- 2	500	250
4		Shaik Peeru Ismail ..	1	3- 1	250	50
5	6	Sivaraya Mallappa ..	7	6- 9	400	200
6	9	Peerabai Sivaraya ..	73	10-28	800	700
7	11	Sivalinga Gangaram ..	28/2	5-31	400	400
8	12	Girasani Kanchni ..	80	13-34	1,200	700
8	12	Do ..	96	19-26	600	Other
9	14	Chandrabai Sadasiv Rao ..	12 & 13	28-20	800	..
9	14	Do ..	128	12-15	1,000	
9	14	Do ..	130	12-16	600	
9	14	Do ..	136	15-36	600	
9	14	Do ..	137	34-11	1,500	
10	20	Pothanna Lingaji ..	22	11-19	800	200
11	20	Sayabu Lingayya Gollewar ..	23/1	2- 8	100	60
12	23	Irwa Samanna ..	116	23-20	1,200	300
14	25	Prabhu Eerappa Devale ..	186	3- 0	Details	not
15	24	Sivappa Sangappa ..	150	5- 3	300	150
16	24	Hanumantha Sangappa ..	150	5- 3	300	150
17	27	Jalya Parbathya Mahar ..	14	3- 0	200	100
18	28	Peerabu Nagappa ..	181 87/2	7-30	400	400
18	28	Do ..	87/2	7-30	400	200
18	28	Do ..	87/2	7-30	400	150

SHAILGAON.

Land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money-lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
Five years	10%, Simple mortgage	Sivaraya S.	Vani	House building.
One year	Redemption after seven years on payment of Rs. 300.	Venkanna Ramayya	weaver	to pay old debt.
One year	Redemption after six years for Rs. 200 18% interest for the other Rs. 200.	Hullappa Isthari	do	do
3 years	18% Simple mortgage	Mahadappa Eerappa G.	Lingayat	marriage
2 years	do	Burhan Saheb	raiyyat	household expenses.
2 years	do	Mahadappa Eerappa	Lingayat	marriage.
1 year	do	Peeraji Mallappa	do	do
2 years	do	Sayanna Thambur	agriculturist	do
3 years	do	Hanumantha Sakrapa	Lingayat	to pay old debt.
details not ascertainable		Gandi Rajayya Rudrur (Nizamabad Dist.	komti	..
do		Saraswathibai Venkanna Machewar.	..	not known
do		do	brahmin	..
do		do	do	..
do		do	do	..
do		do	do	..
5 years	Redemption after eight years.	Hullappa Isthari	weaver	marriage.
5 years	18% Simple Mortgage	Ramanna Venkayya	do	do
4 years	12% in kind	Sivappa Challadya	lingayat	do
ascertainable				
1 year	18% Simple mortgage	Hanumantha Sakrapa		marriage.
do	do	do		house building.
do	10% do	Balu Bandu Telanga	Kunbi	purchase of bulls.
2 years	18% do	Saraswathibai Machewar		marriage and household expenses.
4 years	do	Ramsuk Balmukund	Marwari	do
4 years	do	Sri Kishen Girdari Lal Kotgir.	Marwari	do

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Land Holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the Market	Amount of debt	
18	28	Peerabu Nagappa	.. 181 87 1/2	4-19	600	275	
19	32	Nagonda Peeraji	.. 9	3-17	200	50	
20	32	Babgonda Peeraji	.. 9	3-17	200	50	
21	33	Pecraji Makkaji	.. 157	3- 0	250	100	
22		Nagonda Makkaji	.. }				
23	36	Bhimanna Mahadappa	.. }	26	6-35	2,000	700
24		Eeranna Mahadappa	.. }				
25	41	Ismail Bandgi Sahab	.. }	27	7-27	400	150
26		Ghazi Bandgi Sahab	.. }				
27	45	Yullubaji Canga	.. 27	2- 4	150	60	
28	46	Baran Moulana	.. 75	6-31	500	250	
29	47	Bichya Lachya Nedang	.. 75	3-26	400	100	
30	50	Sangappa Bheema	.. 87 1	3-19	other details not		
31	59	Sivaraya Eeranna	.. 102 110 113	33-10	3,000	1,200	
32	62	Daviya Lalva Mahar	.. 199	1-16	150	100	
33	63	Lingva Appya ..	.. 5	2-20	150	100
34	64	Mallappa Sangappa	.. 107	4- 2	175	100	
34	64	Do	.. 107	4- 3	175	100	
35	66	Mallappa Eerappa	.. 6 146	6- 6	800	500	
36	68	Lachappa Rashappa	.. 193	3-11	400	200	
37	68	Baba Nagapa ..	.. 193	10- 0	800	275
38	69	Siddappa Sangappa	.. 200 217	11-24	400	200	
39	69	Eerappa Nagappa	.. 217 141	6-1	600	400	
40		Manicka Mahadappa	.. ..	1-11	150	60
41	70	Prabhu Mahadappa	.. 170 169	10-13	800	500	
41	70	Do	.. 160	12-27	1,000	550	
41	70	Do	..	0-30	..	50	

SHAILGAON.

Land Security.—(contd.)

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money-lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
4 years	18%, Simple mortgage	Mallappa Siddappa	Vani	to pay old debt.
5 years	18% Hypothecation	Mahadappa Eerappa	Lingayat	do
do	do	do	do	do
4 years	18% Simple mortgage	Eerappa Basappa	Vani	purchase of bulls.
1 year	Rs. 200 annual instalment.	Parbhanna Eerappa	Vani	litigation.
1 year	Redemption after ten years.	Chandsahib s/o Ahmed Saleb, merchant	merchant	marriage.
1 year	18% Simple mortgage	Buliga Sivu	boyi	do
2 years	do	Sivaraya Sakrappa	Vani	do
do	do	Sayanna Bashetty	kunbi	do
ascertainable				
1 year	Redemption after 18 years.	Bandari Ramayya	komti	old debt.
1 year	18% Simple Mortgage	Sayanna Bashetty	kunbi	do
1 year	18% 5 years' Simple Mortgage.	Gangonda Peergonda	shepherd	do
4 years	18% Simple Mortgage	Hanumanthappa Nagappa.	Vani.	do
4 years	Redemption after six years.	Harbath Rao	deshmukh	household expenses.
4 years	18% Simple Mortgage	Sivalinga Peeraji Dhangar.	shepherd	marriage.
1 year	18% Simple Mortgage	Siddappa Basappa	vani	do
2 years	do	Ramayya Venkayya	weaver	do
2 years	do	do	do	do
2 years	do	do	do	do
2 years	do	do	do	do
1 year	do	Hanumanth Rao Sakrappa.	do	do
1 year	Five instalments of Rs. 100 each, land revenue by mortgage.	Rangayya Vitoba	komti	to pay old debt.
1 year	18% Simple Mortgage	Venkayya Ramayya	weaver	do

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of Land Holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the Market	Amount of debt
42	74	Eerayya Sambayya ..	166	1-20	150	70
43	75	Eeranna Sivaraya ..	101	29-23	2,500	2,000
44	81	Manika Prabhu ..	66	7-16	500	200
45	89	Paramesa Chinnappa ..	189 198	3- 0	150	85

SHAILGAON.

Land Security.—(concl'd.)

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money-lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
2 years	18% Simple Mortgage land revenue by the occupant.	Sidappa Basappa G.	vani	to pay old debt.
6 years	18% Simple Mortgage	Rathamman Hanu- mantha	komti woman	litigation.
1 year	do	Venkanna Ramayya	weaver	bulls.
2 years	do	do		land revenue

VILLAGE
(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
		Rs.	
1	Daranna Irba Gollawar	200	Crop
2	Linga Sayabu Gollawar	50	do
3	Ganganna Lakkaji .. ..	..	..
4	Ghallappa Lakkaji	20	..
5	Lakshmayya Sivanna Gollawar	200	Crop
6	Ganganna Saibu	50	do
7	Saibu Sivayya Salewar .. ..	..	..
8	Sivaraya Mallappa .. ..	..	..
9	Nagappa Irappa B. .. ..	..	..
10	Galabai Hanumantha .. ..	..	..
11	Bhujappa Gangappa Bhirkatla .. ..	..	..
12	Hanumantha Jattappa .. ..	..	..
13	Ghalabai Jattappa Komra .. ..	..	..
14	Sundrappa Hanumanthappa .. ..	..	..
15	Yagappa Prabhu Danda.. ..	..	..
16	Rachavva Sangappa .. ..	..	..
17	Parbhu Narsappa Saibu	300	Personal
18	Lingya Appya Darzi .. ..	..	..
19	Siralinga Appya Darzi .. ..	..	..
20	Bhumayya Saibu	10	Personal
21	Baliga Siva Boyi .. ..	..	..
22	Nagya Siva Boyi .. ..	..	..
23	Narsappa Parbhu .. ..	..	..
24	Lingya Komti	100	Personal
25	Parbhu Nagappa .. ..	..	..
26	Honabai Irappa .. ..	..	..
27	Baba Sivappa Kharboza	100	Personal
28	Narsya Peergunda .. ..	..	..
29	Gunya Kalgunda Dhangar .. ..	..	..
30	Jamgunda Makkaji	200	Personal
31	Makkyia Laxmayya .. ..	..	..
32	Deepkonda Nagonda Dhangar .. ..	..	..
33	Hanumantha Peeraji Thatti	100	Personal
34	Sayanna Lingya Thatti .. ..	..	..

SHAILGAON.

Land Security).

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
18%	..	One year	Machetty Laxayya Komti.	Marriage.
do	..	do	do	Clothes.
24%	U	One year	Sayanna Bashetty Perkawar	Marriage
12%	2½ maunds wheat & 2½ chillies and jawari.	do	Machetty Laxayya	Clothes and Household expenses.
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
18%	..	One year	Gandrajayya Komti	Old debt due to famine.
..
Sundry	..	One year	Gounty Manicka Komti	To pay old debt.
..
24%	..	One year	Rangayya Komti	Business
..
18%	..	One year	Peeraji Suthar	House building.
..
18%	..	recently incurred.	Sayanna Bashetty Perkawar.	Marriage.
..
18%	..	recently incurred.	Sayanna Bashetty Perkawar.	Marriage.
..

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
35	Raja Ramya Thati .. ..	..	..
36	Sivbai Latchagowd .. ..	..	..
37	Gangya Pochgunda .. ..	..	..
38	Syed Gonda Pochgonda .. ..	..	..
39	Babgonda Pochgonda .. ..	..	..
40	Rachayya Mahantya Jangam .. ..	..	..
41	Baslinga Basparbia .. ..	..	..
42	Ghalabai Hotlappa .. ..	..	..
43	Sathabai Irappa .. ..	..	..
44	Masoni Chinnya .. ..	..	..
45	Paramesha Lingappa .. ..	..	..
46	Parbhya Mahadu .. ..	..	..
47	Mallapap Sangappa	250	Crop
48	Bhoomya Sivappa	100	do
49	Eranna Muthkedi	200	Personal
50	Sivaraya Muthkedi	350	do
51	Laxman Ghallappa	100	do
		plus 15 mds. paddy	
52	Linganna Mahadappa .. ..	..	..
53	Mahadava Rao Santhappa	50	Personal
54	Linganna Ramanna .. ..	..	..
55	Sivaraya Sakrappa .. ..	..	..
56	Hanumantha Eeranna	250	Personal
57	Bhima Rao Lingappa .. ..	..	..
58	Hanumantha Sakrappa .. ..	..	..
59	Sivalinga Mallappa	8 maunds of paddy	..
60	Havayya Sivamurthy Jangam	100	Personal
61	Hanumantha Chand Baswa .. ..	..	..
62	Dhulu Daru Varti .. ..	..	..
63	Damayya Gangaji Varti .. ..	..	..
64	Baluga Hasanna Varti	125	Personal
65	Chinnayya Hasanna Varti	50	do
66	Sidayya Makka Varti	150	do
67	Mashya Yelluga Varti	100	do
68	Lachmayya Lachayya Varti	40	do
69	Lingayya Lakshmayya Varti	50	do
70	Lakshayya Parbu Varti	30	do
71	Gowrabai Sivappa .. ..	..	..

SHAILGAON.

Land Security).--contd.

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money.	In kind			
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
18%	..	One year	Hanumantha Rao	carriage.
do	..	recent	Sakrappa Vani	do
do	..	One year	Carpenter	land revenue.
do	..	One year	Hanumanth Rao patel	marriage and land
			vani	revenue
do	..	do	Hanumantha Rao Sakr-	purchase of bulls and
			appa vani.	household expenses.
12%	..	do	Sivalinga Challawar	purchase of cloths
..
18 %	..	do	Hanumanth Rao	marriage.
			Sakrappa vani.	..
..
No	Interest	recent	..	household expenses.
18%	..	Ten month.	Sidappa Basappa Vani	house building.
..
..
..
24%	..	Three months	Hanumantha Sakrappa	marriage.
12%	..	Six months	Mohanlal—Marwadi	purchase of asses
18%	..	One year	do	do
do	..	do	Sivaraya Sakrappa	do
do	..	do	Rangayya Komti	do
do	..	do	do	do
12%	..	Six months	Mohanlal—Marwadi	do

VILLAGE
(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
		Rs.	
72	Mahadappa Eerappa	100	Personal
73	Vitoba Hanumanthappa	80	do
74	Hanumantha Ghallappa .. ..	..	..
75	Hanumabai Sivappa .. ..	..	..
76	Chennua Mallya .. ..	..	..
77	Lalappa Sivappa	50	Personal
78	Hanumantha Bhoomanna Choudri ..	50	do
79	Lalu Parabhu .. ..	..	..
80	Eeranna Rachappa .. ..	..	..
81	Hanumantha Mahadappa .. ..	..	..
82	Babu Bandu .. ..	..	..
83	Pochya Lal .. ..	..	..
84	Mohideen Saheb Ather .. ..	..	..
85	Mia Sahab Abdulla	40	Crop
86	Budansaheb Abdulla .. ..	..	..
87	Sulaman Abdulla .. ..	..	..
88	Ahmedsab Hussainsab .. ..	..	..
89	Imamsab Hussainsab	25	Personal
90	Mohydecnsab Rajasab Ladaf ..	100	do
91	Burhan Moulana	577	do
92	Meerasaheb Sahib Khan	20	do
93	Khasimbi Peersaheb	10	do
94	Baran Moulana	40	Personal
95	Peerasaheb Gudasaheb .. ..	..	..
96	Peerasaheb Ismail Saheb	40 plus (8 maunds jawari)	Personal
97	Ismail Saheb Dawood Saheb ..	100 plus 1 maund jawari	do
98	Peerasab Babansab .. ..	..	..
99	Basayya Sivalingappa Jangam ..	..	..
100	Samukiah Nandya .. ..	..	..
101	Mokayya Sivayya Jangam .. ..	..	..
102	Iranna Mahadappa K.	250	Personal
103	Hanumantha Mahadappa	100	do
104	Siddayya Gunayya Jangam .. ..	..	..
105	Sivappa Rachappa Banda	50	Personal
106	Ramanna Ghallappa Chandpuri ..	250	do

SHAILGAON.

Land Security).—contd.

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
18 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	one year	Rangayya Komti	land revenue.
12 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	two years	Goranta Manika Komti	marriage.
..
..
12 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	two years	Goranta Lakshmayya Komti.	marriage.
18 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	one year	Rangayya Komti Kotagin.	purchase of bulls.
..
..
..
..
18 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	one year	Rangayya Komti	household expense
..
..
..
no	Interest	S	U N D	R Y FOR
24 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	seven months.	Sivaraya Mukked Vani	chanam purchase.
18 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	two years	Mahadappa Vani	do
24 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	eight months.	Mallappa Dhangar	purchase of buffaloes.
24 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	recent	Balu	household expense.
24 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	three years	Sathabai—Vani	household expenses.
..
24 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	one year	Vani	do
do	..	do	Baswantha Rao Mali Patel.	marriage.
..
..
..
18 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	one year	Hanumantha Rao Vani	house building.
do	..	two years	do	purchase of bulls
18 $\frac{0}{100}$ %
24 $\frac{0}{100}$ %	..	one year	Satabai—Komti	clothes.
..	..	do	Vani.	litigation.

VILLAGE
Debts (Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
107	Rajappa Sivaram Chandpuri ..	150	Personal
108	Basappa Sivaram ..	..	..
109	Sidappa Sangappa G. ..	..	..
110	Manika Mahadappa ..	..	..
111	Eeranna Narsappa ..	..	..
112	Sangappa Narsappa G. ..	..	..
113	Siddappa Basappa ..	..	..
114	Mahadappa Narsappa G. ..	..	..
115	Baba Nagappa Hathi ..	25 plus 2 mds. jawari	Personal
116	Lakshayya Rachappa ..	..	..
117	Nagappa Sangappa Hathi ..	..	..
118	Maruthi Eersangappa ..	300	Personal
119	Sivappa Sangappa Hathi ..	380	Personal
120	Eerayya Sambayya Jangam ..	..	..
121	Hanumantha Sangappa Hathi ..	125	Personal
122	Mallappa Eerappa Dana ..	25	do
123	Basappa Mallappa Dana ..	12	do
124	Baslingayya Siddayya Jangam ..	..	..
125	Eeranna Basappa Khandari ..	..	..
126	Eeranna Paramesa Choudri ..	65	Personal
127	Parbanna Hanumantha ..	..	..
128	Mallappa Eerappa Choudri ..	25	Personal
129	Sivaraya Nagappa Warik ..	..	..
130	Yelluga Hanamgonda Dhangar ..	125	Personal
131	Hanamgunda Malgunda Dhangar ..	50	do
132	Sivaraya Lachappa Chittapwar ..	15 plus 5 maunds jawari	do
133	Peeraji Mallappa Misalai ..	..	..
134	Gangaram Prabhu ..	..	..
135	Siddappa Prabhu ..	..	..
136	Mahadappa Lingappa Misalai ..	..	..
137	Eeranna Mallappa Misalai ..	..	..
138	Sivaraya Mallappa Misalai ..	250	Personal
139	Mahadu Prabhu Mislai ..	10	do
140	Sivaraya Mallappa Mansakanga ..	..	..
141	Mahadappa Eerappa Matalwad ..	..	..

SHAILGAON.

Land Security).—contd.

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
24 %	..	one year	(several)	marriage.
..
..
..
..
..
S	U	N	D	R
..
hundred annually	rupees	one year	Sri Kishen Girdharilal (Kotagiri)	litigation.
do	..	do	do	do
18%	..	do	Hanumantha Sakrappa Vani and Mohanlal Marwadi.	business.
do	..	do	Rangayya Komti	purchase of bulls.
12%	..	two years	Venkayya Ramayya Salewar.	household expenses.
..
24%	..	one year	Irabai	purchase of bulls.
..
24%	..	two month.	Iranna Basappa vani	house building.
..
12%	..	one year	Sanganna Gaddam Shivulu—vani.	purchase of sheep.
24%	..	two years	Vani	do
6 pailis for 16 pailis	..	one year	Sivaraya Sakrappa vani	household expenses.
..
..
..
..
18%	..	half year	Hanumantha Vani	bulls and land revenue
S	U	N	D	R
..
..

VILLAGE
(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
142	Gangaram Chimnaji Sunar ..	..	..
143	Parbhu Ramayya Theli ..	..	..
144	Poshetty Ellappa Parkewar ..	..	..
145	Dattahy Gopal ..	..	..
146	Bhojappa Narsappa Chittawar ..	..	..
147	Gangubai Rachappa ..	..	..
148	Manickababa Sonar ..	50	Personal
149	Sivappa Sadasiv Suthar ..	250	do
150	Peeraji Ramayya ..	50	do
151	Balya Basappa Suthar ..	65	do
152	Seshappa Mahadappa Patel ..	15	do
153	Narasinga Sivalinga Salewar ..	200	do
154	Sivalinga Gangaram Salewar ..	..	..
155	Dharmayya Lachayya Salewar ..	..	..
156	Mallayya Dhannayya Salewar B. ..	..	..
157	Mallayya Dharmayya Salewar K. ..	..	..
158	Lachmayya Mallayya Salewar ..	..	..
159	Sakrappa Sangappa A. ..	..	..
160	Venkanna Ramanna Salewar ..	..	..
161	Narsya Lachmya Salewar ..	30	Personal
162	Lachmanna Eerya Salewar ..	..	..
163	Gangaram Gangaram Salewar ..	..	..
164	Ramanna Venkanna Salewar ..	..	..
165	Lachmanna Dharmayya Salewar ..	..	..
166	Lalya Ramaya Salewar ..	..	..
167	Baganna Balu Kistu Salewar ..	..	..
168	Saleram Balu Kistu ..	..	..
169	Janganna Narsu Parkewar ..	..	..
170	Baban Bandgi Saheb ..	2 maunds jawari	Personal
171	Mirasab Bandgisab ..	..	..
172	Sayanna Bashetty Akkanwar ..	..	..
173	Manicka Prabhu Parkewar ..	..	..
174	Vitabai Govind Rao ..	..	..
175	Naganna Hotlappa Patel ..	300	Personal
176	Sivaraya Gangaji ..	..	..
177	Fersangya Siddya Jangam ..	..	..
178	Rama Rao Mahadav Rao ..	150	Personal
179	Gangaram Mallappa Sagarwali ..	10	..
180	Baba Mambaji Gundai ..	40	Personal

SHAILGAON.

Land Security). -(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for debt	
In money	In kind				
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
24% (half villa ge work)	..	one year	(several)	household expenses.	
18%	..	one year	do	marriage	
24%	..	do	Vani.	miscellaneous.	
		seven months	do	buffaloes.	
S	U	N	D	R	Y
18%	..	one year	Saraswati		tenancy dues.
..
..
..
..
..
..
(for buying yarn)	..	Sundry	Bhandari Ramayya		SUNDRY.
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	two months	Vani		household expenses
..
..
..
12%	..	one year	Rangayya Komti		land revenue.
..
9%	..	one year	Bandali Ramayya Komti.		clothes.
S	U	N	D	R	Y
2½ mds.	Alsi	recent	Sundry		old debt.
2 „	Wheat				
4 „	Chillies.				

VILLAGE
(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
215	Subanya Lalya	Rs.	..
216	Laxya Laxya .. ..	..	..
217	Marya Peerya Mahar .. ..	..	..
218	Kanya Santhya	10	Personal
219	Mashya Zakya Mahar .. ..	..	..
220	Wadya Malya Mahar .. ..	..	..
221	Narsya Malya Mahar .. ..	..	..
222	Zalya Parbathya Mahar	50	Personal
223	Mallya Gangaya Mahar .. ..	..	..
224	Nagya Gangaya Mahar .. ..	..	..
225	Nagya Jalba Mahar .. ..	..	..
226	Bastya Eliya Mahar	12	Personal
		plus 1 maund jawari	..
227	Lachmya Balya Maung	400	cattle
228	Marya Peerya D. Maung	80	Personal
229	Rakhya Dhanya Maung	100	do
230	Laxmya Jalya Maung	30	do
		plus 8 pailis jawari	
231	Dhanya Kalya Maung	50 plus	do
		5 maunds jawari	
232	Lingya Parbya Maung	5 plus	do
		11 maunds jawar	
233	Irya Parbya	10 plui	
		6 maunds jawars	
234	Irya Latchmya Maung	50	do
235	Malya Asya Maung	60 plus	do
		8 pailis jawari	
236	Darya Narya Maung	10	do
237	Jalya Somya Maung	25	do
238	Mojilya Somya Maung	80	do
239	Mahishya Balya Maung	6 plus	do
		2 maunds jawari	
240	Lalya Dhalya Maung .. ..	..	..
241	Bichya Siddya Maung	24	do
242	Ramya Abbu Maung	20	do
		plus 2 maunds jawari	
243	Rakya Thipyra Maung .. ..	..	..
244	Narsya Bichya Maung	200	do
		plus 2 maunds jawari	

SHAILGAON.

Land Security).—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
..
..
..
18%	..	one year	Vani	clothes.
..
..
..
18%	..	nine months	Koli	marriage.
..
..
..
S u n d r y	one year	Banjari	clothes and household expenses.	
(rupees seventy-five only)	one year	Brahmin	tenancy dues.	
(no interest)	sundry	(several)	household expenses	
12%	..	three years	Marwadi	bulls
24%	..	one year	Mahratta	marriage.
18%	6 16th	ten months	Khasim Saheb	household expenses.
12%	..	one year	Vani and Mali patel	do
S	U	N	D	R
24%	..	six months	Ganganna Sahebu Gollewar.	do
do	..	do	Vani.	marriage and household expenses.
do	..	three years	Chittapwar	marriage.
do	..	six months	Hanumanth Rao Vani	clothes.
do	..	do	Hanumantha Rao Vani	bulls & pilgrimage.
(for 2 mds. 10 pailis)	s. 2 mds. jawari)	S U	N D R Y	household expenses.
..
S u n d r y	recent	Vani	..	interest due.
24%	..	six months	do	clothes.
24%	..	two years	Rangayya Komti	clothes and household expenses.

VILLAGE
(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
245	Lalya Bichya Maung .. ..	..	..
246	Nagi Maungin .. ..	..	..
247	Sagya Ramya Maung	200 plus 1 khandi jawari	Personal
248	Narsya Bichya Maung .. ..	..	..
249	Bichya Latchya Maung	100 plus 5 maunds jawari	..
250	Baba Pochya Maung .. ..	..	..
251	Lalya Sagya Maung	60 plus 4 maunds of jawari	Personal
252	Marya Rakya Maung	8 pailis jawari	do

SHAILGAON.

Land Security).—(concl'd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..
24%	..	one year	Vani	bulls and household expenses.
..
do	..	one year	do	purchass of cattle
do	..	S .. U	N D R Y	marriage.
..	5% in kind	one year	Chittapwar	household expenses.

VILLAGE KARNA

(Dighur Taluqa).

Karna is situated towards the north-west side of the taluqa, along the old road which was used in former times for the movements of troops from Hyderabad City to Aurangabad. The Statistical Department Gazetteer shows Karna as having 84 houses and 285 people. At the time of investigation, the number of inhabited houses was 82 and the population 441. There is a slight admixture of lingayats here also, but Marathi is the only language spoken in the village.

Agricultural Holdings.

2. There are 45 pattas of which 2 are joint and 1 inam. The pattadars number 47 of whom 9 are women. It is only in one case that the lands shown against a patta are held neither by the pattadar nor by his heirs. The names of pattadars are correctly entered : only in one case the necessary change has not been made though the pattadar died more than 18 months ago. The shikmidars' list contains only one entry and *that entry does not tally with the facts.*

3. Of 61 occupants, one holds lands in 3 pattas, and 7 hold land in 2 pattas each. Six of the occupants are women.

4. The area constituting agricultural occupancies is acres 1,470-38. Out of this the estimated area assessed at garden rates is acres 3-21 : the village records presented by the patwari contained only the total acreage and the land revenue demand against each patta : dry and wet land assessment was shown separately but not the acreage. But, all the land is being cultivated with dry crops only. The size of the average holding works at acres 24-4 nearly. Occupants classified according to the sizes of their holdings stand thus :—

occupants holding	100 acres and more	..	1
do	75	do ..	2
do	50	do ..	5
do	25	do ..	13
do	15	do ..	18
do	10	do ..	8
do	5	do ..	2
do	2	do ..	12
do	less than 2 acres	..	0

Total number of occupancies .. 61

5. Eleven are non-cultivating occupants, 10 respectively cultivate their lands partially, and 40 cultivate their lands each in full. The cultivating landholders are classified thus :—

cultivating landholders having			
	100 acres and more	..1	
do	75	do	..0 plus 2 (partially)
do	50	do	..5
do	25	do	..5 plus 4 do
do	15	do	13 plus 2 do
do	10	do	..5 plus 2 do
do	5	do	2
do	2	do	..9
do	less than 2 acres	..0	

6. Of the 50 cultivating occupants, only 4 have subsidiary occupations : one is mali patel, one is police patel, one a washerwoman and one a beggar.

7. Of the 11 non-cultivating occupants one is a beggar, one a woman and 9 do-nothings.

8. Occupied land is held in 126 bits, and the size of the average bit works at acres 11–27 nearly.

9. Six untouchables occupy acres 71–20.

10. The only case of dispossession occurred 8 months ago, and the extent of land involved is acres 25–4 (Survey No. 63, patta No. 37).

Agricultural Tenants.

11. The majority of tenancy contracts are written on blank paper. In most cases, the tenants pay the land revenue due to Government as well as the contracted rent to the landholder. There is little of mutual assistance between landholders and their tenants.

12. There are 26 tenancy contracts entered into by 21 tenants. Of these, 6 are landless. The total area cultivated by tenants is acres 471–22 of which acres 140–6 is cultivated by the 6 landless tenants. This means that nearly 32½ per cent. of the total occupied area is in the

hands of tenants and only 29·6 per cent. nearly of this area is being cultivated by landless tenants. The landless tenants classified according to the sizes of their tenancy holdings stand thus :—

landless tenants cultivating	100 acres and more		0
do	75	do ..	0
do	50	do ..	0
do	25	do ..	3
do	15	do ..	0
do	10	do ..	1
do	5	do ..	1
do	2	do ..	1
do	less than 2 acres	..	0

13. Five of the tenancies are yearly contracts. One landless tenant has taken land from 2 occupants on *khund-gutha* terms for 10 and 30 years respectively. In the first case the extent of land taken over by him is acres 29–32 and the payment made in advance is Rs. 200. In the second case, the extent taken over is acres 11–32 and the rent paid in advance (for 30 years) is Rs. 1,000.

14. One of the landless tenants pays his rent in money and 5 pay both in money and in kind.

15. One of the landless tenants is a sowcar by main profession, pursuing agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. One is a grocer.

16. Haruabai Hanumantha is a landholding woman, cultivates acres 17–39 (Survey No. 71) as a tenant.

17. Three untouchables (two landowning and one landless) cultivate as tenants acres 89–11.

Agricultural Labourers.

18. Twenty-four of the 82 families have neither occupancies nor tenancies. Of these 9 are mahar families and 9 maung families (untouchables). One is a grocer and one a carpenter. Four earn wages as daily labourers. Sheep farming is a subsidiary occupation taken to by many of the families.

19. Wages are paid mostly in kind : men get 4 seers of jawari per day and women 2 seers. On non-agricultural work men get 4 annas a day and women 2 annas.

Land Mortgage Debt.

20. There are 7 land mortgages. The extent of land mortgaged is acres 141–38, the estimated value of which is

Rs. 7,300. The debt on this security totals up to Rs. 9,350. This is to be explained by the fact that two of the mortgages are with possession for specific periods of time at the end of which the lands respectively revert to the occupants without any encumbrance.

21. In three cases the debts are due to marriages, in one case to pilgrimage, in one case to household expenses and in 2 cases to accumulation of old debt.

22. In 6 of the mortgages the money-lenders are komtis and in the seventh it is a vani.

23. Two of the mortgages are with possession and 5 without possession. In each of these 5 cases 18 per cent. compound interest is charged per annum.

24. One debt is 16 years old, one 10 years, one 7 years, 2 six years each, one 4 years and one 1 year.

25. Mukhed is the chief borrowing place for the raiyats of Karna.

Other Debt.

26. In this tract, borrowings are recorded mostly in the books of the money-lenders. In a few cases documents are written on blank paper. When the sowcar wants to make it appear more serious he attaches an anna stamp ; but, as a rule, these papers are neither stamped nor registered according to law. Every borrowing raiyat knows that irrespective of what he might have written or rather attested his signature to on such blank papers, his powers of regularly mortgaging the lands to somebody else or selling it, are quite unimpaired on account of such scraps. Occasionally the sowcar does threaten that default on the borrower's part would involve proceedings against his lands, houses, etc. But it would be untrue to say that the borrowing raiyat does not understand his position correctly : he is generally illiterate, but in 9 cases out of 10 he compensates for it by the possession of rich common sense.

27. Of the 82 families, 38 are debt-free : 2 owe land mortgage debts only. All the 42 other debts are based on personal security. The total debt of these 42 families (excluding land mortgage debt which a few owe and which have been referred to in an earlier section) amounts to Rs. 6,512 and 11 maunds of jawari ; that is, Rs. 6,567 in all. The average debt per indebted family works at Rs. 156-6-0 nearly.

28. The debts are of the following sizes :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	..	0
do 500 do	..	2
do 250 do	..	7
do 100 do	..	19
less than 100 ..	..	14

29. Thirty-five of the debts bear only money interest, two both in kind and in money, and 4 are sundry ones. One is a debt to be cancelled by the borrowers' service as a labourer.

30. In 26 cases the real interest is 24 per cent. compound, in 9 cases 18 per cent. compound and in 2 cases 49 per cent. Five sundry debts bear no interests.

31. The causes for the debts are—

in 20 cases for the purchase of clothes

„ 7 do for marriage

„ 4 do purchase of bulls

„ 2 do house-building

„ 2 do household expenses

„ 1 do accumulation of old debt

„ 1 do payment of land revenue and household expenses.

„ 1 do payment of land revenue and purchase of clothes.

„ 1 case pilgrimage

„ 3 cases miscellaneous

32. In 23 cases the money-lenders are komtis, in 8 cases vanis, in one case a komti and a vani, in 6 cases a mali patel, in one case a Mohamadan raiyat, and in one case a jangam. In 3 cases the debts are each due to several persons.

33. For how long the debts have lasted is shown below :—

No. of cases		For how long the debt has lasted	
1	3 years
7	2 do
13	1 year
19	less than 1 year
1	recently incurred
1	a sundry debt

Seed Supply.

34. The raiyats generally preserve the seed required for the next sowing season. Even cotton seed is separated

from kapas by hand-ginning, and preserved for sowing purposes. There was no Government supply of cotton seed. If sometimes raiyats borrow, the general condition is that 10 seers of kapas should be delivered free at the next harvest season for 1 maund of cotton seed (24 seers) this costs about 14 annas and 10 seers of kapas is worth Rs. 2-8-0.

35. The village has had no visits from any officials of the Agricultural, Veterinary or Co-operative Departments.

How produce is disposed of.

36. The two trade centres for Karna are Mukhed about 15 miles away and Umri about 30 miles away. Most of the kapas goes to Umri. The way from Karna to Umri is better and attempts are being made to run a bus service *via* Nayigaon and Biloli. The hire to convey one khandi of kapas (850 seers) to Umri is Rs. 20.

37. Karna raiyats do not receive any advances in anticipation of the crop.

38. Kharif and rabi crops are grown in alternate years. The chief kharif crops are, yellow jawari and kapas (mostly *banni*), and the chief rabi crops are, big jawari, wheat and Bengal gram. Local measurements are :—

for jawari and wheat

4 measure seers	1 paili
16 pailis	1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi

for kapas

5 seers (by weight)	1 pasri
2 pasris	1 thada
8 pasris	1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi

(that is, 800 seers per khandi)

39. A local weighing stone used as a seer wieght, weighs exactly one seer. One seer of jawari weighs one standard seer 3 chataks and 4 tolas.

40. Local harvest prices are :—

wheat between Rs. 175 and Rs. 185	per khandi
big jawari do	120 to „ 130 do
yellow jawari Rs. 95 and „	105 do
kapas between „ 195 and „	205 do

Land Revenue Assessment.

41. The second revision settlement came into force in 1338 F. There is an increase of about 4 annas in the assessment on an acre. The land revenue demand of the village for 1338 F. was Rs. 2,966-12-0. First grade dry land is assessed at Rs. 3 per acre, second grade at Rs. 2-4-0 and third grade at Rs. 1-4-0.

42. The yield and expenses of production on an average bit of 15 acres are estimated as under :—

Yield.

	Rs.	a.	p.
kapas 15 maunds at Rs. 200 per khandi..	150	0	0
jawari $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandi „ 100 per do	150	0	0
jawari stalk 2,000 bundles at Rs. 20 per 1,000 ..	40	0	0
miscellaneous grain $\frac{1}{2}$ khandi at Rs. 150 per khandi ..	75	0	0
Total value of yield	415	0	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>seed</i>			
60 seers cotton seed ..	4	0	0
32 seers jawari and 16 seers other seed ..	5	0	0
manure 25 carts ..	25	0	0
<i>bulls</i>			
kadbi 3,000 bundles at Rs. 20 per 1,000..	60	0	0
cotton seed 320 seers ..	20	0	0
depreciation ..	20	0	0
one whole-time agricultural servant ..	100	0	0
additional human labour : 5 maunds of jawari at Rs. 5 per amund ..	25	0	0
water charges ..	..	..	..
transit charges ..	..	..	..
Total expenses	259	0	0

Therefore, net yield of 15 acres is Rs. 415 —259= Rs. 156. Therefore, net yield per acre=Rs. 10-6-8 nearly.

43. Land Revenue assessment on an average acre of agricultural land is Rs. 2-4-0. Therefore, proportion of land revenue assessment to the “annual value” of land is 21·7 per cent. nearly.

General.

44. There is no drinking water well. In the rainy season the people use the water running in *nalas*. In summer times, small holes are dug in the ground where water is expected to be got and water is raised by the hand with small tumblers. These holes are about 1 foot diameter at the top and 3 feet deep.

45. There are 3 agricultural wells, all in disuse. Acres 262-80 is allowed as grazing ground. Milk supply is not bad.

46. A large number of people suffer from guinea-worm which grows rampant in summer time. There is no school.

47. Agricultural land is so close to the village that there is no space for house building. There is no mujkuri, no bhoyi and no chavdi. The village records are maintained in a very incomplete condition by the gumashtha patwari. Statistics in the village records are :—

ploughs	..	..	48
bulls ..	..	..	97
buffaloes	..	..	48
cows ..	..	..	129
asses ..	..	..	15
sheep ..	..	..

48. With good drinking water and the completion of the new P.W.D. road from Diglur to Nanded, Karna should considerably improve economically.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
1	Amritha Eerba ..	.. Mahadji Vitoba ..	8
2	Ahmed Khan Ghazi Khan ..	.. Ahmed Khan G. K. ..	28
3	Eeranna Narasinga Mali Patel ..	.. Eeranna N. M. P. ..	88
			78
			69
4	Eeranna Nagu Bodhan ..	.. Eeranna N. B. ..	28
5	Eerya Jalya Mahar ..	.. Eerya J. M. ..	18
			19
6	Eerba Hybathi Hatker ..	.. Eerba H. H. ..	1/3
			57
			25
			30
			31
7	Vitabai Eeranna ..	.. (a) Eeranna Mahadappa ..	67
			85/2
		.. (b) Shanker Mahadappa ..	67
			78
8	Kashibai Lakshman ..	.. Kashibai L. ..	79
9	Kerya Jalya Mahar ..	.. Kerya J. M. ..	49
10	Gangabai Eerbai Varty ..	.. Gangabai E. V. ..	12
			3/1
11	Gangaram Sidappa Patel ..	.. (a) Gangaram S. P. ..	40
			65
			38
			60
			51
		.. (b) Sayyaji Sahebu Dhanger ..	34
			27
12	Ganapathi Jayawanth Rao Patel.	.. (a) Ganapathi J. P. ..	61
			37
			56
			53
			42
		.. (b) Gyanoba Hullappa ..	61
			53
			42
		.. (c) Malhari H. ..	61
			53
			42
13	Eerya Jalya Mahar ..	.. Sambya Eerya Mahar ..	45
14	Jayabai Narasinga ..	.. Jayabai N. ..	13
			84/1

KARNA.

Holdings.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occup- pant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
18-10			4*			Agriculture	
11-33			1		tenant		
16-19			4			do	mali patel
24-33							
8-34							
24-33			1			do	G. P. Patel
32- 5			1			do	
19-37							
1-17			6			do	
22-12							
26- 0		1-21					
23-33							
26-32							
7-29			2			do	
5-14							
7-30			2			do	
8-12							
15- 0			1				
8-24			2		tenant		
10-36			2			do	washer- woman
8-23							
25- 0	5		S. No. 65 by self and the rest by tenant	do	
16- 6							
11-18							
10-34							
26-33							
26-36	2		S. No. 27 by ten- ant	do	
9-29							
8-33	7*			do	
17- 4							
18-24							
5-29							
11-31							
4-19	2*			do	
2-34							
5-36							
4-20	2*			do	
2-34							
5-36							
19-16			2	..	..	do	
16- 8	2	..	..	do	
7- 1							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
15	Dhondiba Hotlappa	.. Dhondiba H. ..	39 84/2 84/3
16	Dhondiba Santhu ..	.. Dhondiba Santhu ..	76
17	Dhondiba Eerba ..	.. (a) Dhondiba E. ..	7 66 7 66 7 66
		.. (b) Mallappa E. ..	66 7 66
18	Nagayya Eerayya Jangam	.. Nagayya E. J. ..	47
19	Nagalinga Basalingayya Jangam	.. Nagalinga B. J. ..	14
20	Barbaji Honaji Gollewar	.. (a) Barbaji H. G. ..	48
		.. (b) Hullaji H. G. ..	48
21	Baba Hotlappa Patel	.. Baba H. P. ..	68 74 36
22	Balya Jayawanthya Dhed	.. (a) Balya J. D. ..	4
		.. (b) Marya Satya ..	4
		.. (c) Jalya Gangya ..	4
23	Bhuma Jalaji Mali ..	.. (a) Bhuma J. M. ..	50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2
		.. (b) Sambaji Balu ..	50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2
		.. (c) Gangaram Sahebu ..	50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2
		.. (d) Vitoba Balu ..	50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2
		.. (e) Malla Eerba ..	50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2 50 8/2
24	Maruthi Hullaji R. ..	.. Maruthi H. R. ..	20
25	Malhari Hullappa Hatker	.. (a) Malhari H. H. ..	54 55 48
		.. (b) Gyanba H. H. ..	48
26	Mashnaji Siddu Ravne	.. (a) Mashnaji S. R. ..	24
		.. (b) Ganapathi Iswer Vani ..	22
27	Mahadji Satwaji Dharmapure	.. Mahadji S. D. ..	62
28	Mahadji Vitoba ..	.. Mahadji V. ..	81 6 52
29	Radhabai Ramchendar Pande	.. Radhabai R. P. ..	52
30	Rama Lingaji ..	.. Rama L. ..	84/4 85/1 80 77 11
31	Ramchendar Umaji Eklare	.. Ramchendar U. E. ..	80 77 11

KARNA.—(contd.)

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occu- pant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
15-30	3	..	..	Agriculture	
2-27							
0-27							
31-18	1		$\frac{1}{2}$ of S. No. 76 by tenant	do	
6-33	2*	..	tenant		
13-22							
6-33	2		S. No. 66 by ten- ant	do	
13-32							
20-35	3	..	..	do	beggar
4- 2	1	..	tenant	do	beggar
4-20	2	..	..	do	
4-20	1	..	..	do	
8-19	3	..	..	do	
19-31							
22- 0							
4- 5	1	..	..	do	
4- 4	1	..	..	do	
4- 4	:	..	1	..	..	do	
11-32	..	0-20	2	..	..	do	
3-29	..	0-20					
2-38	..	0- 5	2	..	..	do	
0-35	..	0- 5	..				
2-38	..	0- 5	2	..	..	do	
0-35	..	0- 5					
2-38	..	0- 5	2	..	..	do	
0-35	..	0- 5					
2-38	..	0- 5	2	..	tenant		
0-36	..	0- 5					
36-21	1	..	tenant		
5-39							
5-20							
15-16							
18-21	2	..	..	do	
35-38	1	..	tenant		
21- 8	1	..	..	do	
32- 4	..						
12-38							
23-26	2	..	tenant		
0-25	2	..	tenant		
2-33							
12- 0							
15- 1	2	..	..	do	
35-38							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
32	Raoji Honaji Belure	.. Raoji H. B. ..	46
38	Visvanath Thippaji	.. (a) Visvanath Thippaji ..	15
			70
			72
			10
		(b) Sambaji Masappa ..	16
			70
			10
		(c) Dhondiba Eerba ..	15
34	Sambaji Gundu Kotke	Sambaji G. K. ..	44
35	Shivalingabai Mahadji	.. Vitabai Eeranna ..	86
36	Sayyaji Sahebu Dhanger	.. (a) Sayyaji S. D. ..	32
		(b) Eerba Sahebu ..	32
37	Sathabai Peeraji Vanali	.. Nagappa Eerappa ..	63
38	Hybathya Marya Maung	.. Hybathya M. M. ..	41
39	Harnabai Hanumantha	.. (a) Harnabai H. ..	71
			75
		(b) Sadasiva Madhava Rao ..	71
			75
		(c) Kashiram Madhava Rao ..	71
			75
		(d) Shama Rao Parabatha ..	9
40	Hyder Saheb Babu Mulla	.. Hyder Saheb B. M. ..	5
41	Hotlappa Parabatha Kurd	.. (a) Rama Parabatha ..	87
		(b) Manappa Ghalappa ..	82
42	Hullappa Danba Hatker	.. (a) Hullappa D. H. ..	64
			33
			58
		(b) Ganapathi Jayawantha ..	64
		(c) Lakshman Siddappa ..	64
43	Ganapathi Jayawantha	.. (a) Ganapathi J. ..	26
Joint Patta	Lakshman Siddappa	..	1/1
			1/2
			29
			59
		(b) Lakshamn S. ..	1/1
			1/2
			29
			59
			26
44	Ramji Lingoji	.. (a) Manappa Ghalappa ..	83
Joint Patta	Manappa Ghalappa	.. (b) Hotlappa Ghalappa ..	83
	Gangubai Shivuram	..	
	Inam		
45	Ashurkhana	.. Hyder Saheb Baba Mulla ..	5

KARNA.

Holdings.—(concl.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
18-35	8	..	..	Agriculture	
11-32	4	..	..	do	
18-18							
4-27							
6-27							
22-18		..	3	..	..	do	
6-7							
2-10							
11-33		do	
27-2	2	..	tenant		
14-10	1	..	..	do	
11-2	1	..	..	do	
11-3	1	..	..	do	
25-4	1	..	..	do	
36-7	1	..	tenant		
17-39	2	..	..	do	
3-21							
8-39	2	..	S. No. 71 by tenant.	do	
1-31							
9-0	2	..	S. No. 71 by tenant.	do	
1-30							
20-15	2	..	..	do	
1-12	1*	..	..	do	
6-27	1	..	..	do	
10-24	1*	..	..	do	
3-33	3	..	..	do	
27-22							
8-36							
1-36	do	
1-37	4*	..	..	do	
10-17	except S. No. 1/1	do	
0-14					the rest cultivated by tenant		
0-12							
9-18							
6-29							
0-15	S. Nos. 1/2 & 26	do	
0-12					are cultivated		
9-18					by tenant		
6-29							
10-17							
6-9							
6-9	1	..	..	do	
1-32							

*Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Land-owner	Land-less	
1	2	Sambaji Balu	*	..	28
2	9	Hullaji Umaji	*	..	49
3	11	Manya Nagya .. ..	..	*	40
4	16	Eerba Nagu Vani	*	..	76
5	17	Eeranna Narsinga	*	..	7
					66
6	19	Ganapathi Nagappa	*	..	14
7	23	Kerya Jalya Mahar	*	..	50
8	24	Marya Satya	*	..	3/2
9	26	Ganapathi Nagappa .. ..	..	..	20
10	29	Manya Nagya Mahar .. ..	..	..	22
11	30	Ganapathi Nagappa .. ..	..	..	52
					84/2
					85/1
					80
12	33	Dhondiba Eerba	*	..	15
13	do	Venkata Devayya Chillewar .. ..	..	*	15
14	do	do .. ..	..	..	10
					70
					72
15	do	Eeranna Narsinga .. ..	..	..	27
16	do	Gangaram Siddaram	*	..	38
					60
					51
17	33	Sangappa Gangaram	*	..	16
					70
					10
18	34	Sambaji Gundu Katkir .. ..	..	*	44
			(temporarily)		
19	38	Hullappa Honaji	*	..	41
20	39	Harnabai Hanumantha	*	..	71

KARNA.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the Tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
11-33	1	One year : half crop and land revenue.	
3-24	1	do	
25- 0	1	One year : half crop and land revenue.	
15-29	1	One year : half crop and half land revenue.	
a. 13-16	2	(a) Rs. 300 down for 9 years and land revenue.	
b. 13-32	(b) Rs. 200 down for 10 years and land revenue.	
4- 2	1	Rs. 100 down for 8 years and land revenue.	
2-38	..	0- 5	2	One year : half crop and half land revenue.	
0-36	..	0- 5			
36-21	1	One year : Rs. 40 half crop	
35-33	1	One year : Rs. 145 annually	
23-26	1	One year : half crop plus Rs. 15	
0-25	2	One year : half crop and land revenue.	
2-33					
12- 0					
11-32	1	One year : half crop and half land revenue	
11-32	1	s. 1,000 paid in advance for 30 years' tenancy	komti
18-18	3	Rs. 200 in advance for 10 years' tenancy plus land revenue	do
4-27					
6-27					
9-29	1	Rs. 300 down for 4 years and land revenue.	
11-18	3	Five year : Rs. 175 annually	
10-34					
26-33					
22-18	3	One year : half crop and land revenue	
6- 7					
2-10					
27- 2	1	One year : half crop and land revenue	
36- 7	1	One year : half crop and half land revenue	
17-39	1	One year : half crop and land revenue	

VILLAGE
Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Land- owner	Land- less	
21	40	Narhari Govinda .. ..	..	*	486
22	41	Hotlappa Parbatha K.	..	*	82
23	43	Ganaparhi Jayawantha ..	..	*	1/2
24	do	Hanumantha Hullappa ..	..	*	59
25	do	Ganapathi Nagappa Bodhanker	..	*	26
26	do	Ranba Ramchendar ..	..	*	29

KARNA.

Tenants—(concl'd.)

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of frag- ments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Addition occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
3-4	..		1	One year : half crop and land revenue	grocer
5-12	.	..	1	One year : half crop and half land revenue	
0-24	2	One year : half crop and land revenue	
6-29					
10-17	1	One year : half crop and land revenue	
10-17	.	..	1	One year : Rs. 80 and half crop	
9-13	..	.	1	One year : half crop and land revenue	

VILLAGE

Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of land holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
					Rs.	Rs.
1	11	Gangaram Siddappa Patel	38	11-18	1,500	6,000
			51	10-34		
			60	26-33		
2	34	Sambaji Gunduk ..	44	27- 2	1,500	500
3	38	Hybathya Marya Maung	41	36- 7	1,200	1,000
4	39	Harnabai Hanumantha ..	71	17-34	1,500	500
5	40	Hydersab Baba Mulla ..	5	1-12	500	100
			(including Inam)	1-32		
6	41	Hotlappa Parbatha Khurd	82	5-12	700	1,000
7	do	Rama Parbatha ..	87	3-14	400	250

KARNA.

land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money-lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
10 years ..	Redemption after .. 10 years plus Rs. 500	Venkata Devayya .. Chillewar ..	komti	old debt & household expenses
6 years ..	Simple mortgage 18%	do	do	household expenses
16 years ..	Redemption after .. 20 years	Venketi Govinda .. Mukhed	do	to pay old debt
7 years ..	18% Simple mortgage	do	do	marriage
6 years ..	18% Simple mortgage	Thulsiram Venkaya Choudri	do	do
4 years ..	18% Simple mortgage	Venkati Devayya.. Chillewar	do	house building and marriage
1 year ..	18% do	Eerba Nagappa ..	Vani	marriage

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security	TERMS	
				In money	In kind
		Rs.			
1	Eeranna Narsinga	250	personal	18%	..
2	Baba Hotlappa	300	do	24%	..
3	Shama Rao Parbatha	100	do	24%	..
4	Sadasu Mahadje .. ..	..	..	..	..
5	Mahadji Vitoba	100	do	18%	..
6	Mallappa Veerabhedu	100	do	18%	..
7	Dhondba Vhatlappa	20	do	..	..
8	Rama Lingoji	150	do	24%	..
9	Maruthi Ghalappa	200	do	24%	..
10	Rama Parbatha .. ..	..	..	..	..
11	Narsinga Bali	100	do	18%	..
12	Hotlappa Parbatha	75	do	do	..
13	Eeranna Mahadappa Vani	800	do	24%	..
14	Chimnaji Rama Varty .. ..	..	..	..	..
15	Sangappa Eerba	50	do	18%	..
16	Gangaram Parbatha Ambasiya	100	do	24%	..
17	Mahadabai Amritha	12	do	no interest	..
18	Nagappa Eerappa Jangam	100	do	18%	..
19	Sambaji Gundu M.	250	do	24%	..
20	Nagappa Eerappa	60	do	24%	..
21	Bhuma Jadoji .. ..	..	..	..	..
22	Gangaram Sahebu .. ..	..	..	..	..
23	Mallaji Eerba	100	do	24%	..
24	Sambaji Baba	200	do	18%	..
25	Mahadu Hanumantha Suthar .. ..	..	..	..	..
26	Visvanath Thippaji	200	do	18%	..
27	Dhondiba Eerba	200	do	24%	..
28	Sambaji Many .. ..	..	..	..	..
29	Lakshman Sangappa	200	do	24%	..
30	Ramchendar Neemaji	50	do	24%	..
31	Raoji Hounaji .. ..	..	..	..	..
32	Dhondiba Santhu Ghodka	500	do	24%	..
33	Eeranna Nagoji .. ..	..	..	..	..
34	Harnabai Hanumantha .. ..	..	..	..	..
35	Khasiram Mahadji	200	do	24%	..
36	Mahadji Sambaji	300	do	24%	..
37	Narahari Govinda	50	do	24%	..
38	Hullabai Peeraji .. ..	..	..	..	..
39	Mashnaji Siddu	125	do	24%	..
40	Lakshman Siddu .. ..	..	..	..	..
41	Ganapathi Jayawantha	250	do	24%	..
42	Malhari Hullappa .. ..	..	..	..	..

KARNA.

Land Security.)

For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
six months	.. Konari Patel—komti	.. clothing
seven months	.. Venkati - komti ..	.. do
seven months	.. do ..	.. do
one year	.. Ganapathi - Bhodhia	.. household expenses
do ..	.. Eeranna Patel-Vani	.. bulls
seven months	.. Venkati-komti ..	.. clothing
recently incurred	.. Ganapathi Bhodia Vani	.. pilgrimage
eight months	.. Venkati-komti ..	.. clothing
nine months	.. Ganapati-Bhodia	.. bulls
four months	.. Venkati-komti ..	.. clothing
two years	.. komti & Vani ..	.. to pay old debt
seven months	.. Venkati-komti ..	.. clothing
eight months	.. do ..	.. do
seven months	.. do ..	.. do
one year..	.. do ..	.. do
three years	.. do ..	.. bulls
eight months	.. do ..	.. marriage
eight months	.. Venkati-komti ..	.. clothes
one year..	.. do ..	.. do
two years	.. do ..	.. do
one year..	.. do J. ..	.. miscellaneous
one year..	.. Eeranna Patel ..	.. house building
do ..	.. Venkati M. ..	.. clothes
two years	.. Ganapathi Nagappa Bhadia-Vani	.. house building
one year	.. Venkati M. ..	.. household expenses
two months	.. Ganapathi Nagappa	.. marriage
one year	.. Venkati M. ..	.. clothes
one year	.. Ganapathi Bhodmic	.. bulls
six months	.. Venkati M. komti	.. clothes

VILLAGE
(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security	TERMS	
				In money	In kind
		Rs.			
43	Gyanba Hullappa ..	..	..	..	..
44	Dhondiba Ambaji ..	100	personal	24%	..
45	Parbaji Hounaji ..	10	do	sundry	..
46	Hullaji Hounaji ..	..	..	..	..
47	Hullaji Devba ..	150	do	24%	25%
		10 mds. jawari			
48	Eerba Hybathi ..	100	do	24%	..
49	Gangaram Sidba ..	300	do	24%	..
50	Ranba Ramchendar ..	100	do	24%	..
51	Hanumantha Hullappa ..	..	..	..	..
52	Marya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
53	Kherya Jalya Mahar ..	70	do	24%	..
		+ 1 md. jawari			
54	Narsya Marya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
55	Zani Maharin ..	..	..	..	..
56	Marya Satya Mahar ..	20	do	no interest	..
57	Lakshya Satwya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
58	Gangya Lingya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
59	Balya Jayawanthya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
60	Manikya Hybathya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
61	Bujya Eerya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
62	Burmya Ramya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
63	Sambya Eerya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
64	Jayawanthya Lakshya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
65	Dasarathya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
66	Mothya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
67	Pandya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
68	Marya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
69	Doulya Kamyra Mahar ..	..	..	..	..
70	Sambya Lakshya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
71	Nanya Satwya ..	40	do	24%	..
72	Jalya Malya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
73	Hybathya Marya Maung ..	70	do	24%	..
74	Ittya Marya Maung ..	50	do	24%	..
75	Gunya Marya Maung ..	300	do	24%	..
76	Bhajya Eerya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
77	Marya Lakshya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
78	Satwya Gangya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
79	Mahadya Bhudya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
80	Lalya Ambya Maung ..	..	..	..	..
81	Ambya Ramya Maung ..	60	do	(labour)	..

KARNA.

Land Security.---(concl.)

For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
six months ..	Venkati M. Komti SUNDRY	.. clothes
2 years ..	.. (several) ..	.. miscellaneous
six months ..	Venkati M. komti	.. clothing
one year ..	Eerba Narba Bhodnia Vani	.. land revenue & clothing
six months ..	Dhondiba K. ..	.. clothing
2 years ..	.. mali patel ..	.. marriage
three months ..	Venkati M. komti	.. clothing
one year ..	Eeranna M. P. ..	.. marriage
two years ..	do	do
one year ..	do ..	.. do
two years ..	Baba Hotlappa Vani	.. do
nine months ..	jangam ..	.. household expenses

VILLAGE KALALI RUI

(Khandhar Taluqa).

From Karna to Rui the way lies along the old cart track leading from Diglur to Khandhar (popularly known as the "motor *rastha*") up to Sirsi. From Sirsi to Rui the territory is all hilly and the cart track very roundabout. This village was selected to represent interior villages in the Khandhar Taluqa. The number of inhabited houses is 129, and the population 622. The Hyderabad Statistical Gazetteer shows 65 houses and 350 population.

Agricultural Holdings.

2. There are 70 pattas of which 2 are *janti* pattas. Pattadars number 72 of whom 8 are women. It is only in 3 pattas that neither the pattadars nor their heirs own any portions of the lands shown against the 3 pattas respectively. Lands shown against 2 pattas are three-fourths *inam*.

3. Survey No. 29 which must have been put in patta No. 4 (being in the occupancy of the then pattadar of patta No. 4); but it was shown against patta No. 34 in the original Survey and Settlement records of 1296 F. At the time of the second Revision Settlement later, this mistake was pointed out and a correction was prayed for. But this was not done. Similarly, survey No. 9 is wrongly shown against patta No. 65 : it ought to have been included in the lands of patta No. 67, the occupant of survey Nos. 9 and 10 having been Hullaji Jalba. Survey No. 80 is shown as a whole number in the Survey and Settlement Map, but in the village records, Nos. 80/1 and 80/2 are used.

4. Actual occupants number 140 of whom 7 are women (4 of the latter being pattadars). Eighteen occupants hold lands in 2 pattas each. The acreage constituting agricultural occupancies is 3,193-18, and the size of the average holding works at

$$\text{acres } \frac{3,193-18}{140} = \text{acres } 22-32 \text{ nearly.}$$

5. Acres 3,192-8 is the actual cultivated area according to the village records, but acres 80-21 is lying fallow according to figures collected during the investigation

6. Classified according to sizes of holdings, the 140 occupants stand thus :—

occupants holdings	100 acres and more	.	1
do	75	do ..	1
do	50	do ..	11
do	25	do ..	32
do	15	do ..	30
do	10	do ..	24
do	5	do ..	35
do	2	do ..	6
do	less than 2 acres	.. ..	0

7. Of these, 121 cultivate their lands each in full, 4 do so partially and 15 are non-cultivating occupants. Three women occupants manage cultivation with the help of labourers. The following is a classification of cultivating occupants according to sizes of holdings :—
cultivating occupants

holding	100 acres and more	..	1
do	75	do ..	0
do	50	do	10
do	25	do ..	27 plus 2 (partly)
do	15	do	27 plus 1 (partly)
do	10	do	20
do	5	do ..	30 plus 1 (partly)
do	2	do ..	6
do	less than 2 acres	..	0

8. Only 9 of the 125 cultivating occupants have subsidiary occupations : one is the mali patel, 5 are beggars, one a mulla and 2 potters.

9. There are more than 175 handginning machines, (ghirkies) which the raiyats use for separating rui from cotton seed : in many a case, this is a minor by-occupation. One hundred and sixteen landholders depend entirely on agriculture. Of the 15 non-cultivating landowners, 4 are women, 3 carpenters, and one potter. Seven do no business in particular.

10. Agricultural land is held in 220 bits and the size of the average bit works at acres 14–21 nearly.

11. Of the occupants 10 belong to the untouchable class, and the extent held by them is acres 163–33.

12. The following are clearly proved cases of dispossession :—

1. *Patta No. 6, survey No. 53* :—A was nominated as successor to this number by the previous occupant who left the village about 34 years ago, on A's paying Rs. 500 as the purchase price. For nearly 30 years A had the *khazna* of the land. Four years ago, the patta was changed to the name of B, a distant relative of the previous occupant. A is disputing B's right, but B is in actual possession with the power of the patta behind him.

Extent of land dispossessed : acres 17–20.

2. *Patta No. 60, survey No. 113/1 and 113/2* :—The occupant was a supportless woman. So,—about 6 years ago C got possession of the land by sheer threat of force (with the help of the village officers concerned).

Extent of land dispossessed : acres 37–22.

3. *Patta No. 61, survey No. 149* :—D was the occupant of this land for decades together, and land revenue dues were all along paid regularly. But, the land was declared as having been left fallow for several years, it was therefore declared to have escheated to Government. E, the (author of the move) presented a *dharkast*, the patta of the land was granted to him and he is now the occupant.

Extent of land dispossessed : acres 9–33.

The total acreage of dispossessed land amounts to 64–35.

Agricultural Tenants.

13. There are 21 agricultural tenancies taken up by 20 tenants. Of these, 15 own lands of their own and 5 are landless. The total area held on tenancy is acres 365–10, and that held by landless tenants is acres 151–16. The proportion of the former to the total occupied area works at 11·4 per cent. nearly, while that of the latter works at 4·7 per cent. nearly.

14. Of the six landless tenants, one holds more than 75 acres, 1 more than 25 acres, 2 more than 10 acres and one more than 5 acres.

15. Four of landless tenants work under annual contracts, the tenancy of one runs for 10 years.

16. There is no case of a landless tenant taking up land for a fixed number of years by making an advance payment in lump. There are 3 *khundgutha* cases, but these are held by landowning tenants.

17. Four of the landless tenants pay their rents in money while one pays partly in money and partly in kind.

18. Five untouchables (4 landless and one landholding) hold on tenancy terms acres 74-30.

Agricultural Labourers.

19. Of the 129 resident families, 19 are without land either as occupants or as tenants. Their details are :—

			No. of families
mahars	..	..	..9
maungs	..	..	..3
barber	..	..	..1
potter	..	..	..1
temple sweeper		..	..1
goldsmith	..	..	..1
labourer and khas mulla	..		..1(woman)&
daily labourers	..		..2

20. No money wages are paid. Men get 3 seers of jawari per day and women $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

21. About 25 families of this village (land-owning and landless) go every year towards Diglur side to earn wages by harvesting rabi crops there.

Land Mortgage Debt.

22. The number of land mortgages is 16. The extent of land mortgaged is acres 241-36, the estimated value of which is Rs. 12,250. Debt due on this security is Rs. 5,470.

23. The causes for the debts are :—

	marriages in 6 cases	
accumulation of old debt	4	do
accumulation of marriage debt	„ 1	do
household expenses	„ 2	do
payment of land revenue	„ 1	case
housebuilding	„ 1	do
& accumulation of famine debt	1	do

24. The money-lenders are komtis 9 and maratha raiyats 9 (in one case there are 3 money-lenders).

25. Eleven are simple mortgages and 5 are with possession. Of the latter, 4 are *kundgutha* cases.

26. Compound interest of 24 per cent. is charged in 4 cases, 15 per cent. in 5 cases and 12 per cent. in one case. One-third of the crop of the mortgaged land is the interest payable against the debt in the remaining case.

27. The debts have lasted

for 10 years in one case

„ 7 years in 3 cases

„ 6 years in 2 „

„ 5 years in 1 case

„ 4 years in 2 cases

„ 3 years in 1 case

„ 2 years in 3 cases and

„ 1 year in 1 case.

Two of the debts were incurred about 2 months ago.

Other Debt.

28. Seventy-three families are debt-free. Of the remaining 56 families 50 are land mortgage debt only, and debts secured otherwise than by land are owned by 51 families. All these debts are on personal security.

29. This debt totals up to Rs. 3,948, 43 maunds 16 seers of jawari, half maund of paddy and one maund of kapas. In money terms it amounts to Rs. 4,310. The size of the average debt per indebted family therefore works at

Rs. $\frac{4,310}{51}$ = Rs. 84-8-0 nearly.

30. The operation of the law of compensation is visible here. Rui suffers from the disability of being far removed from places of business and culture, but (could it be on this score?) this village is economically better off than many others nearer Khandhar and Nanded: the average holding is fairly extensive, land cultivated by tenants is quite small in area, the weight of debt is light, rates of interest low and the general health fairly good: there is no Public Works Department road and no motor bus, but there is no marwari nor guinea-worm either. It would be interesting to compare conditions prevalent at Rui and at Kirwad.

31. Classified according to sizes, the debts stand thus :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	..	0
do 500	do ..	1
do 250	do ..	1
do 100	do ..	12
do less than 100	.. ..	37

32. Three are sundry debts, interest is paid in money in 32 cases, in kind in 14 cases, partly in kind and partly in money in one case : one is an instalment loan.

33. The rates of real interest borne by the debtors are :—

48 per cent. and more in	3 cases
24 do	34 do
18 do	2 do
12 do	1 case
and less than 12 per cent.	1 do

34. In 5 cases interest is paid in kind, the value of which cannot be ascertained, because the interest payment agreed upon is a half or one-third or one-fourth of the debtor's land or a stipulated portion thereof. One is an instalment loan and 4 are sundry debts.

35. The causes for the debts are household expenses in 25 cases, purchase of clothes in 8 cases, marriage expenses in 7 cases, agricultural expenses in 3 cases, land revenue payment in 2 cases, purchase of bulls in one case, litigation in one case, tenancy dues in one case, accumulation of old debt in one case, marriage and household expenses in one case and money lending in one case.

(Note :—A local raiyat borrows money from outside and lends suitable amounts to local raiyats).

36. A considerable number of these debts are barred by limitation of time but the debtors have no knowledge of this protection given to them by law. A few cases may be cited for illustration. A raiyat borrowed 5 pasris of kapas and one maund jawari 10 years ago, the condition being that he must deliver to the lender one-fourth of the crop of his land. The principal of the original debt was Rs. 14, nothing has been paid after the borrowing, and the sowcar shows his claim now at Rs. 200. Another raiyat borrowed 4 pasris of ghee 6 years ago, nothing has been paid since and the sowcar shows his claim at nearly Rs. 100. Quite a large number of cases came up in which the original debts were 4–10 pailis of jawari (16 to 64 seers), yet the sowcars go on calculating accumulation of the jawari dues year after year.

Seed Supply.

37. All the seed required is preserved by the raiyats : even cotton seed is separated at home with hand-ginning machines. The raiyats believe that cotton seed separated at home gives a better crop than seed purchased from mills : they say that on account of the high temperature to which the cotton seed is subjected during the process of ginning, the seed loses a good portion of its vitality. There was no Government supply of cotton seed. The village has not been at any time visited by officers or officials of the Agricultural, Co-operative or Veterinary Department.

How produce is disposed of.

38. The two trade centres for Rui are Nanded and Umri, each about 30 miles off. The cart track to these two places lies *via* Sirsi and is open only for about 4 months in the year. Rs. 10 is charged for conveying 10 maunds of kapas from Rui to either of these places. At Balegaon (while going to Umri) and near Nanded (while going to Nanded), the charge made for the transhipment of kapas ranges between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per cart according to the pressure of business on the *tokras*.

39. Local measurements are :—
for jawari.

4 measure seers	.. 1 paili
16 pailis	.. 1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi

for kapas

6 seers by weight	1 pasri
8 pasris	1 maund
20 maunds	1 khandi

A local seer stone used for weighing kapas, weighs exactly one standard seer. One measure of jawari weighs one standard seer and $2\frac{1}{2}$ chataks.

40. Rui grows only kharif crops, the two chief ones being kapas and jawari. The kapas grown here is mostly *banni*, the proportion of *howri* being about 2 annas in the rupee.

41. Kapas was sold at the last harvest season at between Rs. 240 and 250 per khandi (960 seers). The jawari crop was very poor and therefore no one sold jawari.

42. Details of the Nanded and Umri markets are given in the Reports on Sangvi, Buzurg and Hassapur.

Land Revenue Assessment.

43. The original Survey and Settlement was made in the year 1296 F., a Revision Settlement was made by Resolution in 1317 F. and in 1333 a Revision Survey was made. The consequent Revision Settlement was given effect to in 1337 F. The rates of assessment are Re. 1, annas 8 and annas 4 for the three grades of land. There has been an increase of Rs. 120 in the land revenue demand of the village on account of the recent Revision. The land revenue demand of the village for the year was Rs. 2,147-1-0 (and local fund Rs. 134-3-3). The due on account of *mohwa* trees was Rs. 47-8-0. There is no land assessed as wet or garden.

44. The yield and expenses of production on an average bit of 12 acres is estimated as under :—

Yield.		Rs.	A.	P.
kapas 6 maunds at Rs. 12 a maund	..	72	0	0
jawari 15 maunds at Rs. 120 per khandi	..	90	0	0
jawari stalk 2,000 bundles at Rs. 15 per 1,000	.. ..	30	0	0
Value of total yield	..	192	0	0
Expenses.		Rs.	A.	P.
seed—60 seers cotton seed	.. ..	4	0	0
24 seers of jawari	.. ..	2	8	0
manure (no one puts in any manure)	.. ..	..	..	..
bulls—jawari stalk 1,500 bundles at Rs. 15 per 1,000	.. ..	22	8	0
cotton seed (no one feeds bulls with cotton seed here)	.. ..	..	..	..
depreciation	.. ..	10	0	0
one whole-time labourer per year	.. ..	101	0	0
extra human labour : 5 maunds of jawari at Rs. 6 per maund	.. ..	30	0	0
water charges	.. ..	..	..	..
ransit charges	.. ..	..	..	..
Total expenses	..	170	0	0
Therefore, value of net yield for 12 acres	=	22	0	0
Therefore, value of net yield per acre	=	1	13	0
Land revenue assessment on an average acre.	=	0	8	0

Therefore, proportion of land revenue assessment to the "annual value" of land is 27·6 per cent. nearly.

General.

45. There is one drinking water well which does not fail in summer, but the water is saltish. The people, therefore, use water collected from small pits (*chilumas*) dug in water courses. People from about 8 surrounding villages carry the well-water of Rui for drinking purposes, but the local people do not use it.

46. There is no litigant : all local disputes are settled by *punch*. Milk supply is quite good. The people have a much better appearance than those of other villages nearer to Khandhar. There is no person suffering from guinea worm. The fact that every person, including untouchables walks with shoes (*papas*) is specially noticeable.

47. Statistics from the village records (1335 F.) are:—

ploughs	..	..	106
bulls	..	..	221
cows	..	..	34
buffaloes	..	..	190
sheep	..	..	45

There is no sewing machine nor bicycle. There is a Government School and also a private one.

48. The village administration is well organised and the respective officers discharge their duties properly. The mahars get their *baluthas* regularly. To the outsider Rui is isolated : but to the raiyat there, Rui is a world by itself out of which he does not wish to be disturbed.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
1	Govinda Vitoba Mule.	Govinda V. M. . .	85	14-16	..	..
			86	19-12	..	..
2	Kondiba Manyaji . .	Kondiba M. . .	151	34-25	..	..
3	Kalya Vaghya Mahar.	(a) Kalya V. M. . .	21	5-10	..	..
		(b) Kondya Satya M. .	21	5-10	..	..
		(c) Eerya Marya M. .	21	5-10	..	..
		(d) Eerya Gyanya M. .	21	5-10	..	..
4	Eerba Keru Gollear.	Eerba K. G. . .	28	18-20	..	..
5	Kerba Baba Koli Gaddamwar.	(a) Kerba B. K. G. . .	60	2-34	..	..
			91	2-31	..	..
		(b) Ganapathi Manyaji	60	8-22	..	..
			91	8-12	..	..
		(c) Bhima Rao	60	4-10	..	..
		Mahadhu . .	91	4- 6	..	..
		(d) Thammanna Baba	60	2-33	..	..
			91	2-32	..	..
		(e) Peerthaji Bhujaya.	60	2-33	..	..
			91	2-32	..	..
		(f) Girijabai Deva Rao	60	4-11	..	..
			91	4- 6	..	..
6	Gangaram Bapuji . .	Gangaram B. P. . .	53	7-20	..	..
	Powar.					
7	Gana Mahadu S. . .	Gana M. S. . .	129	29- 9	..	..
8	Gundu Udaji Suthar .	(a) Mahadu G. . .	94	12-12	..	..
			20	4- 5	..	..
			25	4-19	..	..
		(b) Punda G.	94	12-12	..	..
			20	4- 6	..	..
			25	4-18	..	..
9	Khandu Gundappa . .	Lakshman Hybathi .	23	22-30	..	..
	Gollear.					
10	Rama Gunaji Muskalli Vani.	(a) Rama Gunaji M.V.	95	18-30	..	..
			127/1	12-23	..	..
			127/2	11-38	..	..
			141	15-35	..	..
		(b) Vitoba Gunaji . .	95	6-10	..	..
			116	14- 6	..	..
			117	17-11	..	..
			118	14- 4	..	..
			122	15- 2	..	..
			127/1	6-12	..	..
			127/2	5-38	..	..

KALALI RUI.

Holdings.

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
2	do	
3*	do	
2	do	
3*	do	
3*	do	
2	do	
1	7-20 fallow on	account of dispute	do	
1	do	
3	Carpenter	Agriculture
3	do	do
1	do	
2	do	
	12-23 11-37			
4	Agriculture	
	6-12 5-38	.. ..	do	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
11	Govinda Jayawantha K.	(c) Maruthi Gunaji ..	116	14- 6
			117	17-11		
			118	14- 4		
			122	15- 3		
			127/1	6-12		
			127/2	5-38		
		(a) Mashnya Siddu ..	110	10- 1		
12	Gyanya Lingya Mahar	(b) Pundya J. ..	110	5- 0
		(c) Govindya J. K. ..	110	5- 1		
		(a) Gyanya L. M. ..	123	13-32		
			124	17-32		
13	Limbabai Vitoba Vani	(b) Jalya Eerya N. ..	123	13-32
			124	17-32		
		(a) Vitoba Rangoji ..	100	23- 3		
			111	8-25		
		(b) Eerwantha Gangaram ..	100	11-21		
14	Jayawantha Satiba	Jayawantha S. ..	111	4-13
			81	27-15		
			82	13- 1		
15	Thippaji Deva Rao ..	(a) Thippaji D. ..	101	6-14
			112	16- 8		
		(b) Mahadu Shankara-rappa ..	101	6-14		
			112	16- 8		
		(c) Hotlappa Gangaram. ..	101	13-27		
16	Dhondiba Bali K. ..	Dhondiba B. K. ..	92	19-10
17	Jayawanth Rao Ramji M.	Jaywanth Rao R. M.	45	29-32		
			50	16- 1		
			52	6-24		
			59/2	1-13		
18	Gangabaionaji Suthar.	(a) Gangabai H. S. ...	138/2	14-25
			6	4-25		
			12	15- 4		
		(b) Thukaram Mahipathi Suthar ..	13	15-16		
			6	4-25		
			12	15- 5		
			13	15-15		

KALALI RUI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	
	6-12 5-38	..	..
3*	Agriculture	
1	do	
3*	do	
2	do	
2	do	
2	..	tenant	..	
2	Agriculture	
1	do	
2	do	
2	do	
1	do	
1	do	Mali patel.
5	do	
2	do	
2	Carpenter	Agriculture

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
19	Nagoba Ramji Wadi- kar.	(a) Nagoba R. W. ..	150	16-12	..	..
		(b) Linganth Maharaj.	150	16-13	..	..
20	Nagoba Shivaram Wadikar ..	Nagoba S. W. ..	88	24-19	..	..
21	Nagoji Mahadji Koli ..	(a) Nagoji M. K. ..	56	6-26	..	..
		(b) Ganapathi Laksh- man ..	56	6-26	..	..
		(c) Punda Bapuji ..	56	13-12	..	..
22	Dhondiba Baba J. ..	(a) Dhondiba B. J. ..	83	16- 7	..	..
		(b) Narayan Venkati ..	84	14-10	..	..
			83	5-16	..	..
			84	4-30	..	..
23	Baliram Sidram P. P. ..	(a) Baliram S. P. P. ..	1	4-34	..	..
			143	25-39	..	..
			144	16-24	..	..
		(b) Mukthiram Mahi- pathi Rao ..	1	9-28	..	..
			44	10-16	..	..
			43	10-38	..	..
			47	10- 0	..	..
		(c) Bahvu Rao Sadba ..	44	5- 8	..	..
			44	5-19	..	..
			47	4-39	..	..
		(d) Rama Ranba ..	44	5- 8	..	..
			43	5-19	..	..
			47	5- 0	..	..
		(e) Govinda Shama Rao ..	1	4-34	..	..
24	Bapuji Shakaram ..	Bapuji S. ..	59/1	1-18	..	..
25	Shamgir Bahvangir Gosai.	Shamgir B. G. ..	189/2	11-29	..	..
			2	5- 4	..	..
26	Baba Sahib Bande Ali Kulla	Baba Sahib, B. A. M.	135	22-15	..	..
			136	24-32	..	..
27	Bhujang Rao Venka- tesh.	Bhujang Rao V. ..	78	35-12	..	..
Joint Patta	Sitharam Ramakrish- na.		79	20-4	..	..
			80/1	8-20	..	..
	Bhavandas Deshmuk					
28	Bhojamanu Gollewar	(a) Bhoja M. G. ..	130	12- 2	..	..
		(b) Rukmya Mashnya.	130	12- 2	..	..
		(c) Rukmya Jalba ..	130	12- 3	..	..

KALALI RIU.

Holdings.---(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
2*	do	
1	do	
3*	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
3	Agriculture	
6*	..	tenant	do	
2	S. Nos. 43 & 47 (10-18) by tenant		do	
2	do	
3*	do	
2	..	tenant	..	
	11-29			
1	Agriculture	Beggar
1	do	Mulla
1*	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
29	Mahadayya Santayya appa Jangam	(a) Mahadayya S.A.J.	89	3-28	..	..
			107	2-26	..	..
		Nagayya (b) KRuk-mayya J.	..	89 3-28	..	..
			107	2-26	..	..
		(c) Gundayya Havayya J.	..	89 3-28	..	..
			107	2-26	..	..
80	Mahadu Balaji Selke.	(d) Sadayya Nagayya J.	..	89 3-28	..	..
			107	2-28	..	..
31	Gyanoba Khandu Koli	Mahadu Balaji S.	..	152 36-32	..	..
		(a) Gyanoba K. K.	..	67 8-37	..	..
		(b) Mashhya Sathba	..	67 4-19	..	..
		(c) Narayan Sathba	..	67 4-19	..	..
		(d) Ganapathi Man - yaji	..	67 8-37	..	..
		(e) Kherba Baba	..	67 2-39	..	..
32	Mashnya Sathba Koli.	(f) Peerthaji Bhujanga	..	67 2-39	..	..
		(g) Thammanna Baba.	..	67 2-39	..	..
		(a) Mashnya S. K.	..	66 4- 8	..	..
		(b) Eerba Narba	..	90 4- 3	..	..
		(c) Gyanoba Khandu.	..	66 8-15	..	..
			90	4- 3	..	..
33	Mahadu Jalba Bhu thapalli.	(d) Narayan Sathba..	..	66 4- 7	..	..
			90	4- 3	..	..
		(e) Hullappa Jayaram	..	90 4- 2	..	..
		(f) Rama Jayaram	..	90 4- 3	..	..
		(a) Thukaram Mahadu	..	61 5-14	..	..
			65	5- 2	..	..
34	Mahadu Gangaji Ghale Vani.	(b) Santhaji Jalba	..	61 5-14	..	..
			65	5- 2	..	..
		(c) Kalba Ramji	..	61 8-22	..	..
			65	8-15	..	..
		(d) Krishna Sambaji	..	61 3-23	..	..
			65	3-15	..	..
34	Mahadu Gangaji Ghale Vani.	(e) Manikya Subbany	..	61 3-23	..	..
			65	3-14	..	..
		(a) Mahadu Gangaji G.	..	24 31-18	..	..
			26	32-16	..	..
			27	32-28	..	..
			30	25-17	..	..
34	Mahadu Gangaji Ghale Vani.	(b) Babu Kheru Gollewar	..	29 22-32	..	..
			29	22-32	..	..

KALALI RUI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2	Agriculture	Beggar
2	do	do
2	do	do
2	do	do
1	do	
1	do	
1*	do	
1*	do	
1	do	
..	do	
..	do	
..	do	
1	do	
1	do	
..	do	
2*	do	
2*	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
35	Radhabai Manyaji ..	(a) Mahdaji Balaji ..	48	14-14	..	..
		(b) Mukunda Sambaji.	48	14-18	..	..
36	Mukthiram Mahipa- thiram Patel.	(a) Mukthisam M. ..	22	5-38	..	..
			64	7-23		
			87	15-22		
		(b) Deva Rao B. ..	62	4-4	..	..
			64	7-23		
			87	15-23		
37	Mahadu Sathba S. .. Vani.	(a) Mahadu S. S. V...	182/1	8-18	..	..
			182/2	10-18		
		(b) Dhondiba Nagoba.	182/1	8-18	..	..
			182/2	10-14		
38	Mukthabai Shambu M	(a) Mukhtabai S. M. ..	7	24-17	..	..
		(b) Nagoba Shivaram.	17	82-0	..	..
39	Rama Sathba Wadre	(a) Rukmabai Chimnaji	114	11-19	..	..
			115	8-20		
		(b) Chimnaji Sambaji	114	11-18	..	..
			115	8-20		
		(c) Vitoba Sambaji ..	114	11-19	..	..
			115	8-20		
40	Rama Shivaram .. Kokatya.	(a) Rama S. K. ..	37	2-7	..	..
			42	10-18		
		(b) Maruthi Lakshman	37	1-8	..	..
			42	5-7		
		(c) Govinda Laksh- man.	37	1-8	..	..
			42	5-6	..	..
41	Ramchender Dhondi- ba Koli.	Mallaji Hybathya ..	74	30-28	..	..
			75	22-18		
			76	20-39		
42	Govindya Lakshya Maung.	(a) Govindya L. M. .	71	25-12	..	..
			57	5-11		
			58	11-34		
		(b) Mashnya Siddu M.	57	2-26	..	..
			58	5-37		
		(c) Govindya Jaya- wanthya	57	2-26	..	..
			58	5-37		
43	Rathnabai Narsinga Chevare.	(a) Govinda Shama Rao.	99	3-31	..	..
		(b) Pundlik Madhava Rao.	99	3-32	..	..
44	Rama Lakshman .. Matke.	Rama Lakshman M.	125	29-20	..	..
			126	30-39		

KALALI RUI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
	3-32	..	do	
3	do	
	3-31	..	..
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
..	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
2	do	
2	do	
2	do	
1	do	
3	do	
..	do	
..	S. No. 57 (2-26) by tenant		do	
..	do	
2	do	
1	do	

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
45	Ganapathi Lakshman Koli.	(a) Ganapathi L. K.	70	11- 8	..	..
		(b) Nagoji Mahadu ..	106	25-20	..	..
46	Ladaji Sadasiv Patwari.	Ladaji Sadasiv P. ...	70	11- 8	..	..
			109	10-25	..	..
47	Lakshman Ranba ..	Lakshman Ranba H.	19	8-37	..	..
48	Vitoba Jalba Maskal Vani.	(a) Vitoba Jalba M. .	96	8- 0	..	..
			98	6- 7	..	..
			103	11-22	..	..
		(b) Deva Rao Havappa.	98	6- 8	..	..
			103	11-21	..	..
		(c) Sathyanna Malappa	104	15-11	..	..
			121	7- 5	..	..
		(d) Mahalinga Eknath	104	15-12	..	..
			121	7- 4	..	..
49	Baba Vitoba Tapre ..	(a) Baba Vitoba T. ...	63	11-18	..	..
		(b) Visvanath V. ..	63	11-18	..	..
		(c) Lakshman V. ..	63	11-17	..	..
50	Vitoba Santhu Kumbhar	(a) Vitoba Santhu ..	137	9-34	..	..
		(b) Rama Santhu ..	137	9-34	..	..
		(c) Samba Santhu ..	137	9-34	..	..
51	Vitoba Jayawantha Bomnaji.	(a) Vitoba J. B. ...	97	2-27	..	..
		(b) Rokdoba Jayawantha.	97	2-27	..	..
		(c) Mahadu J. ..	97	2-28	..	..
		(d) Maruthi Gangaram.	97	8- 1	..	..
52	Subanya Krishna Katali.	Subanya Krishna K. .	36	23-11	..	..
			41	20- 7	..	..
53	Govinda Santhya ..	(a) Govinda Santhya .	3	9-21	..	..
			34	5-10	..	..
			35	7-12	..	..
			38	4-39	..	..
		(b) Maruthi Mahadji .	3	9-21	..	..
			34	5-10	..	..
			35	7-13	..	..
			38	4-38	..	..
		(c) Deva Rao Yeswantha.	34	5-11	..	..
			35	7-13	..	..
			38	4-39	..	..

KALALI RUI.

Holdings.—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
..	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	.	
1	Agriculture	
2	do	
2	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	Potter
1	..	tenant	do	do
1	Potter	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
2	(S. No. 41, 13-18 by tenant)		do	
..	do	
3*	S. No. 3, by tenant		do	
2*	do	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
		(d) Dhondiba Narba .	34	5-10	..	..
			35	7-12		
			38	4-89		
54	Mukthabai Amritha .	Mukthabai Amritha .	98	11-17	..	..
			138	14-18		
			134	24-25		
55	Sadasiv Tholaji Patel	(a) Sadasiv Tholaji P.	31	9-39	..	..
			33	12-19		
			39	11-32		
			40	9-22		
		(b) Baba Tholaji ..	31	9-38	..	..
			33	12-20		
			39	11-32		
			40	9-22		
56	Satwa Santhu Boyi .	(a) Satwa Santhu B.	108	5-30	..	..
		(b) Gangaram Santhu.	108	5-31		
		(c) Jalba Sakru ..	108	5-30		
		(d) Pochya Jalba ..	108	5-31		
57	Siddaram Sallari Patel	Siddaram Sallari P. .	102	14-31	..	..
			105	26-33		
58	Santhaji Settiba ..	(a) Santhaji Settiba	68	10- 7	..	..
	Mallawad.	M.	69	9-32		
		(b) Kherba Davu ..	68	10- 8	..	..
			69	9-32		
59	Sarver Saheb Amir ..	Sarver Saheb Amir ..	148	16-21	..	..
	Saheb.	Saheb.				
60	Shamabai Hybathi ..	Vitoba Ganapathi ..	118/1	16-11	..	.
		Patel.	118/2	21-11		
61	Shamarao Sambu ..	Govinda Peeraji ..	149	9-38	..	.
	Ladke.					
62	Ananda Shamarao ..	(a) AnandaShama Rao	49	6-35	..	..
	Patel.	P.	51	4-33		
		(b) Madhavarao ..	49	6-34	..	..
		Shama Rao	51	4-34		
68	Hybath Rao Devba	(a) Hybath Rao D.	46	18-14	..	..
	Patel Mukadam	P. M.	138/1	14-25		
			146	4-22		
		(b) Madhava Rao ..	54	9-31	..	..
		Devba	55	12-29		
		(c) Deva Rao Mahipath	54	9-32	..	..
		Rao	55	12-29		

KALALI RUI.*Holdings.*—(contd.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
2*	Agriculture	
2	..	tenant	..	
2	Agriculture	
2	do	
1	5-30	..	..
1	Agriculture	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	..	tenant	..	
1	Agriculture	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	do	
2	do	
2	do	
4	do	
1	do	
1	do	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.	EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED		
				Dry	Wet	Garden
64	Havji Apparao Patel Mukadam.	(a) Havji Apparao ..	14	6-15	..	..
			15	16-22		
			16	11-28		
			59/3	1- 8		
			189/1	11-29		
		(b) Dhondiba Narba ..	11	5-30	..	..
			14	6-14		
			15	16-28		
		(c) Deva Rao Yeswantha.	16	11-29		
			11	5-31	..	..
65	Hanumantha Eerba .. Danger.	(d) Girijabai Santhya.	11	5-31	..	..
			(e) Maruthi Mahadji ..	11	5-31	..
		(a) Hanumatha Eerba D.	8	38- 4	..	..
			140	9-21		
			142	11- 7		
		(b) Hullappa Jalba ..	9	13-11	..	..
		(a) Punda Hanumantha T.	4	11-37	..	..
			5	8-25		
		(b) Sanga Eerba ..	18	7- 0		
			5	8-25	..	..
18	7- 1					
66	Punda Hanumantha Tompe	(c) Mallappa Thukaram.	5	8-24	..	..
			18	7- 1		
		(a) Hullappa Jalba ..	10	22-30	..	..
			119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
			72	34- 8	..	..
		(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
67	Hullappa Jalba .. Koli.	(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
			72	34- 8	..	..
		(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		68	Hullappa Jayaram .. Koli.	(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17
120	9-22					
(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119			14-17	..	..
	120			9-22		
	72			34- 8	..	..
(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119			14-17	..	..
	120			9-22		
(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119			14-17	..	..
	120			9-22		
69	Krishnabai Santhya Rao Deshpande.			(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17
		120	9-22			
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
			72	34- 8	..	..
		(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		70	Bhujanga Rao Venkatesh	(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17
120	9-22					
(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119			14-17	..	..
	120			9-22		
	72			34- 8	..	..
(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119			14-17	..	..
	120			9-22		
(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119			14-17	..	..
	120			9-22		
Joint Inam	Govinda Sutharam .. Bhavanda Deshmukh.			(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17
		120	9-22			
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
			72	34- 8	..	..
		(a) Hullappa Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		
		(b) Rama Jayaram ..	119	14-17	..	..
			120	9-22		

KALALI RUI.

Holdings.—(concl.)

No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
1	Agriculture	
3	do	
..	do	
..	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
.. 2	Agriculture	
..	do	
1*	do	
1	do	
1	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
..	Agriculture	
..	do	
..	do	
1	..	tenant	..	
..	..	tenant	..	

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of Tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Land owner	Land- less	
1	3	Lakshman Hybathya Gollewar.	*	..	21
2	do	Mallarya Manya Mahar ..	*	..	21
3	13	Eerwantha Gangaram ..	*	..	100
					111
4	22	Govindya Lingya Mahar ..	..	*	83
5	28	Gyanba Lakshman ..	*	..	84
					83
					47
6	24	Hotalppa Gangaram ..	*	..	59/1
7	27	Sambaji Mahadu ..	..	*	78
					79
					80/1
					80/2
8	38	Vitoba Jayawantha ..	*	..	7
9	42	Ganapathi Mahadava Rao ..	*	..	57
10	46	Vitoba Ganapathi ..	*	..	109
11	50	Gunya Burmya Mahar ..	..	*	137
12	52	Subanya Kishnya ..	*	..	41
13	58	Kishnya Gunya Mahar I ..	..	*	3
14	54	Pundalik Mahadava Rao ..	*	..	93
15	do	Topya Peerya Mahar ..	..	*	133
					134
16	56	Jayawantha Ramji ..	*	..	108
17	57	Visvanath Vitoba ..	*	..	102
					105
18	64	Krishnya Gunya Mahar II ..	*	..	11
19	66	Punda Hanumantha ..	*	..	5
					18
20	69	Kondiba Manyaji Koli ..	*	..	72

KALALI RUI.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of Tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
5-10	1	One year : half crop	
5-10	1	do	
23- 3	2	Rs. 700 down for 5 years and land revenue	
8-25	1	One year : Rs. 24 annually	
5-16	1	One year : Rs. 24 annually	
4-30	1	One year : Rs. 24 annually	
10-18	1	One year : half crop (mort- gaged)	
1-18	1	Two years : Rs. 30 annually	
35-12	1	One year : Rs. 200 annually	
20- 4	1	One year : Rs. 200 annually	
8-20	1	One year : Rs. 200 annually	
18- 0	1	One year : Rs. 200 annually	
24-17	1	Half crop annually	
2-26	1	Rs. 500 down for 6 years	
10-25	1	One year : half crop	
9-34	1	Ten years : Rs. 10 annually	
13-18	1	One year : half crop	
4-30	1	One year : half crop	
4-31	1	One year : half crop	
11-17	1	Rs. 110 down for 2 years and land revenue	
38-38	1	One year : Rs. 25 annually and land revenue	
5-30	1	5 years : Rs. 200 down for 10 years	
41-24	1	One year: half crop and land revenue	
5-31	1	One year : half crop plus Rs. 10 annually.	
15-25	1	One year: half crop.	
34- 8	1	One year : Rs. 12 per annum	

VILLAGE

(Debts on

Serial No.	No. of Patta	Name of land holder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt
1	5	Bhima Rao Mahadu ..	91	8-12	Rs. 500	Rs. 200
2	do	Girjabai Dava Rao ..	60	4-11	200	150
3	18	Thukaram Mahipathi Suthar ..	6	4-25	650	300
			12	15-4		
			18	15-16		
4	28	Bhavu Rao Sadba ..	48	10-18	2,000	800
			47			
5	24	Bapuji Sakaram ..	59/1	1-18	200	160
6	48	Sathyanna Mallappa ..	104	7-25	800	250
7	51	Vitoba Jayawantha ..	97	8-2	1,000	200
8		Rokdoba Jayawantha ..				
9		Mahadu Jayawantha ..				
10	52	Subaniah Krishna Kotale ..	41	18-18	1,000	900
11	64	Havji Appa Rao ..	14	69-11	2,000	1,000
12		Dhondiba Narba Patel ..	15			
			16			
13	53	Govinda Santhuga ..	8	4-81	500	500
14	14	Jayawantha Settyba ..	81	40-16	1,000	200
			82			
15	67	Hullappa Jalba ..	10	22-30	500	100
16	42	Govindya Jayawantha ..	58	5-37	1,000	400
17	29	Nagayya Rukmayya ..	89	3-28	400	70
18	do	Gundayya Havayya Jangam	89	3-28	400	200
19	do	do	108	3-30	100	10

KALALI RUI.

Land Security.

For how long has debt lasted	Terms	Money-lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
4 years	15 % simple mortgage	Rs. 100 Mashnaji Satba Rs. 50 Narayan Sathba Rs. 50 Ganapathi Manyaji	Mahratta raiyats	Marriage
5 years	simple mortgage (mortgagee to deliver half crop)	Ganapathi Mahadava Rao patel	Hatker	do
7 years	15% simple mortgage	Muktiram Mahipathi	do	do
6 years	Redemption after 18 years	Gunaji Narahari Mahajan	komti	to pay old debt
6 years	Redemption after 15 years	Narahari Durgaji Yerrawar	raiyyat	marriage
4 years	24% simple mortgage	Maruthi Konari patel.	do	to pay old debt
10 years	15% simple mortgage	Dhondiba Baba	do	famine
2 years	Redemption after 7 years Land revenue by mortgager	do	do	marriage and old debt
7 years	12% simple mortgage	Seetharam Vitob Kotgir—Mukhed	do	house-holding
2 years	Redemption after 6 years	Narayan Vittal Kouta	komti	to pay old debt
2 years	24% simple mortgage	Dhondiba Baba	do	marriage
3 years	$\frac{1}{2}$ rd crop of his land. Simple mortgage	Mashnaji Gollewar	Gollewar	land revenue
7 years	24% simple mortgage	Dhondba	komti	to pay old debt
1 year	15% simple (mortgage mortgagor pays land revenue)	Lakshman Hybathi	Gollewar	household expenses
2 months	simple mortgage 24% interest on Rs. 100 mortgagor pays land revenue	do	do	do
months	simple mortgage	Dhondba	komti	marriage

VILLAGE

(Debts other than

No.	Name of the head of family	Amount of debt	Security
1	Eerwantha Gangaram ..	..	..
2	Gangaram Bapuji Parar ..	..	..
3	Gangabai Sankuru boyi ..	..	..
4	Punda Mahadava Rao Patel ..	..	..
5	Dava Rao Yeswanth Rao Patel ..	..	..
6	Govinda Santhuga ..	..	..
7	Maruthi Mahadu Topara ..	..	..
8	Punda Sakaram Patel ..	..	..
9	Vitoba Jalba ..	..	..
10	Dara Rao Harappa ..	..	..
11	Mahalingabai Eknath ..	..	..
12	Sathyanna Mallappa ..	200	personal
13	Dhondiba Narba Patel ..	..	..
14	Havji Appa Rao ..	..	..
15	Sadasiv Tholaji Patel ..	..	..
16	Jayawanth Rao Ramji Patel ..	..	..
17	Baba Vitoba Topra ..	..	..
18	Visvanath Vitoba ..	..	..
19	Jayawantha Settbya ..	Rs. 107-8-0 plus 4 maund of jawari	personal
20	Ganapathi Lakshman Koli ..	Rs. 25	do
21	Nagoba Sambu Varik ..	1 maund of jawari	do
22	Narayan Sathba Koli ..	..	..
23	Bhuja Manu Gollewar ..	..	..
24	Haidersab Ammensab ..	..	..
25	Bhojabai Mahappa ..	Rs. 25 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ maund paddy	personal
26	Vitoba Jayawantha B. ..	Rs. 200 plus 18 maunds of jawari	do
27	Maruthi Gangaram ..	..	..
28	Ganesha Arjuna ..	1 maund kapas	do
29	Samba Santhu Kumbar ..	..	..
30	Rama Santhu ..	..	..
31	Vitoba Santhu Kumbar ..	Rs. 10	do
32	Babasab Banda Ali Mulla ..	..	..
33	Kajabee Chandsab ..	..	..
34	Thukaram Mahappa Suthar ..	3 maunds jawari	do
35	Gangabai Honaji Suthar ..	..	..
36	Punda Gunda Suthar ..	..	..
37	Hullappa Jalba Gollewar ..	..	..

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
38	Eerba Kheru Gollewar ..	Rs. 80	Personal
39	Mahadu Gundu Suthar ..	Rs. 50	do
40	Hanumantha Eerba Dhangar ..	..	..
41	Govinda Peeraji ..	..	..
42	Hullappa Jayaram Koli ..	..	..
43	Rama Jayaram Koli ..	..	..
44	Lakshman Hybathi Gollewar ..	..	..
45	Kherba Davoo Koli ..	5 maunds jawari	personal
46	Santhaji Settyba ..	Rs. 200	do
47	Manjya Santhuga Sunar ..	..	..
48	Rama Lalkshman ..	..	..
49	Mahadu Gangaji Galai ..	..	..
50	Sambaji ..	150	do
51	Mohamed Moula Sahib ..	Rs. 40	do
52	Sambu Mahadu Sonalai ..	Rs. 200	do
53	Lakshman Ranba Patel ..	..	..
54	Rama Siva Rao Kokata ..	4 maunds jawari	personal
55	Subhana Krishtan Katalai ..	1 maund jawari	do
56	Maruthi Lakshman Kokata ..	Rs. 50	do
57	Mashna Siddi Kundgir ..	..	..
58	Nagoba Sivaram ..	Rs. 200	do
59	Thippaji Dava Rao ..	..	..
60	Hotlappa Gangaram ..	..	..
61	Vitoba Sambu Waddar ..	Rs. 10	do
62	Rama Sadba Waddar Hatkar ..	Rs. 50	do
63	Mukthiram Mahipathi Rao Patel ..	Rs. 50	do
64	Dava Rao Mahipathi Rao Patel ..	Rs. 50	do
65	Mahadava Devba Patel ..	..	..
66	Ganapathi Mahadava Rao Patel ..	..	..
67	Baliram Siddaram Patel ..	..	..
68	Babu Rao Patel Sadba Patel ..	..	..
69	Govinda Chama Rao Patel ..	Rs. 50 plus 5 maunds jawari	..
70	Mahadu Bhima Rao Patel ..	Rs. 50	personal
71	Hybath Rao Devba Patel ..	..	..
72	Mahadu Sathba Patel ..	Rs. 10	do
73	Dhondiba Nagoba Chaprai ..	Rs. 32	do
74	Vitoba Ganapathi ..	Rs. 100	do
75	Mukthabai Amritha ..	..	..

KALALI RUI.

Land Security).—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
	25 per cent.	1 year	Dhondiba Baba	Bulis.
	18 percent.	4 years	do	Clothing
..	
..	
..	
..	
24 per cent.	25 per cent.	2 months	Baliram Patel P. P.	Household expenses
..	..	10 years	Dhodiba—Komti	Household expenses
..	
..	
24 per cent.	..	1 year	do	do
24 per cent.	..	1 year	Cho tu Sahib (Khandhar)	Clothing
24 percent.	..	2 years	Maruthi Hullappa	Agriculture
..	..	..	patel Hakker	
..	25 per cent.	1 year	Hanumantha Dhangar	Household expenses
..	do	do	do	do
24 per cent.	..	1 year	Dhondiba—Komti	do
..	
($\frac{1}{4}$ of crop of his land)	..	10 years	do	Litigation
..	..	..	do	
..	
Sundry	..	..	Hanumatha—Komti	Clothing
..	..	..	(Mukkadi)	
24 per cent.	..	1 year	do	do
24 per cent.	..	5 years	Dhondiba—Komti	Household expenses
24 per cent.	..	do	do	do
..	
..	
..	
..	25 per cent.	1 year	do	do
4 per cent.	..	2 years	Dhondiba—Komti	Household expenses
..	
24 per cent.	..	2 months	Dhondiba—Komti	Household expenses
original debt	to be paid	6 months	Yakub Sahib	Agriculture
in kapas				
12 per cent.	..	1 year	Kotagiri Rama-komti	Marriage
..	

VILLAGE

(Debts Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
76	Dhondiba Bali .. ..	..	..
77	Punda Hanumantha .. ..	..	..
78	Govinda Jayawantha .. ..	..	..
79	Mahadayya Santhayya Appa Jangam ..	..	..
80	Nagya Rukmya	Rs. 70	Personal
81	Gundya Harya Jangam	Rs. 40	do
82	Sadya Nagya	Rs. 5	do
83	Kherba Baba Koli	Rs. 100	do
84	Ganapthi Manyaji Koli	Rs. 7-8-0	do
85	Peerthaji Bhujanga	Rs. 45	do
86	Thammanna Baba	Rs. 45	do
87	Gyhanoba Khandu	Rs. 200 plus 12	do
88	Mashnya Sadba Koli	Rs. 25	do
89	Eerba Narba Koli .. ..	..	..
90	Eerwantha Vitoba Patel.. ..	..	..
91	Rama Punaji Vani .. ..	..	..
92	Satwa Santhu Boyi .. ..	..	..
93	Gangaram Santhu Boyi .. ..	..	..
94	Pochulla Jalba Boyi .. ..	..	..
95	Gangaram Santhu Boyi .. ..	..	..
96	Mallaji Hybathi Koli	Rs. 10	personal
97	Ramchander Dhondiba	Rs. 200 plus 5 maunds jawari	do
98	Kalba Ramji .. ..	..	..
99	Manika Subana .. ..	..	..
100	Thukaram Mahadji Jalba	Rs. 12	do
101	Krishnaji Sambaji	2 maunds jawari	do
102	Nagoji Mahadji Koli .. ..	..	..
103	Kalba Lakshman	Rs. 25	do
104	Punda Bapuji Koli .. ..	..	..
105	Govinda Nagoji .. ..	..	..
106	Dhondiba Komti	Rs. 700	do
107	Samgir Bharangir Gosai .. ..	..	..
108	Havya Manya Mahar	Rs. 40	do
109	Mahadya Ramya Mahar .. ..	..	..
110	Mallarya Manya Mahar .. ..	..	..
111	Gyanya Kanya Mahar	Rs. 200	do

KALALI RIU,

Land Security).—(contd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
..	
..	
..	
..	
24 per cent.	..	1 year	Several	Marriage
24 per cent.	..	2 months	Mahalingabai Vani	do
..	S	U N	D R Y	Clothing
24 per cent.	..	8 years	Dhondiba—Komti	Marriage
Rs. 12 should be paid	..	1 year	Yakub Sahib	Agriculture
(to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ crop of 1/9th	..	8 years	Dhondiba—Komti	Household expenses
of S. No. 60)	..	4 years	do	do
do	..	1 year	do	Old debt
(annual instalment of	..	6 months	Yakub Sahib	Clothing
Rs. 25 for 10 years	..		Muskeen Sahib	
24 per cent.)	..			
24 per cent.	..			
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
24 per cent.	..	2 years	Dhondiba—Komti	Household expenses
(half crop of S. No. 76)	..	6 years	do	do
..	do	
..	
24 percent.	..	3 years	Ramji Patel	Household expenses
25 per cent.	..	2 months	Dhondibai—Komti	do
..		
24 per cent.	..	5 years	do	Land revenue
..		
9 per cent.	..	1 year	Venkati (Mukhed)	Money-lending
..	
25 per cent.	..	2 years	Misken Hanumantha	Clothing
..	equal	
..	
..	
24 per cent	..	10 years	(Several)	Household expenses

VILLAGE

Debts (Other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of Debt	Security
111	Kalya Wagya Mahar	Rs. 10	personal
112	Dharmya Wagya Mahar	16 seers jawari	..
113	Ramya Ganya Mahar .. ..	..	..
114	Pakirya Manika Mahar .. ..	..	..
115	Satway Burmya Mahar .. ..	..	..
116	Topya Peerya Mahar .. ..	..	..
117	Karya Doulya Mahar	Rs. 125	personal
118	Krishnya Malarya Mahar .. ..	..	..
119	Kalya Zakya Mahar .. ..	..	..
120	Lakshya Burmya Mahar .. ..	..	..
121	Marya Gyanya Mahar	Rs. 87	personal
122	Jalya Eerya Mahar .. ..	..	..
123	Kondya Manya Mahar .. ..	..	..
124	Marya Govindya Maung	Rs. 50	personal
125	Kondya Marya Maung .. ..	..	..
126	Govindya Lakshya Maung .. ..	..	..
127	Gangya Bheerya Maung .. ..	..	..
128	Raghunath Rao, Government School master	..	..
129	Bhima Rao, school master (private)..	..	..

KALALI RUI.

Land Security).—(concl'd.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
4 per cent.	..	3 years	Dhodiba—Komti	Clothing
..	25 percent.	4 do	do	Household expenses
..	
..	
..	
25 per cent.	..	5 years	(several)	Marriage
..	
..	
24 per cent.	..	3 years	Narhari—Komti	do
..	
..	
24 per cent.	..	1 year	Bujanga Rao	do
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	

VILLAGE KIRWAD.

Khandhar Taluqa.

Village Kirwad lies along the high road from Khandhar Town to Nanded Town, nearly 3 miles from the former. This more or less represents villages near about, or easily accessible to, the Taluqa Head-quarter. The number of resident families is 69 and the population 413. According to the Hyderabad Statistical Gazetteer, the number of inhabited houses is 65 and the population 350.

Agricultural Holdings.

2. There are only 22 pattadars: no joint pattas, no inam. Of the pattadars, one is a woman. There is no patta in which the pattadar or his heirs do not hold some portion of the land. The raiyats express great hardship on account of the irregularities in the land records of the village. The actual number of occupants is 60 while the number of pattadars is 22. The raiyats report that many a time they requested the patwari to get them separate pattas, but he refused to accept their petitions. The raiyats were told that in order to get new pattas they must pay very heavy stamp duty. In addition the Government did not like to increase the number of pattadars. When asked as to why more raiyats did not get pattas in their names, the patwari rejoined "Inka yakthiyari hai" (It is left to the raiyat's likes or dislikes). In actual practice here the crucial test for the validity of a person's occupancy right appears to be the receipt of land revenue payment for the concerned land by the patwari. A portion of the lands in patta No. 7 was recently occupied by the mortgagee without a decree of any court of law or order of the Revenue Authorities. When this mortgagee was asked as to the authority on which he occupied the lands, he said that the receipt of the land revenue payment for the mortgagor's lands in patta No. 7 from the mortgagee, was proof of Government recognition of his occupancy rights. And the patwari concurred. This power of the patwari, exercised legally or illegally, to refuse land revenue payment by any one, and to accept from any one, for a given survey number, is a factor which inspires awe in the minds of the raiyats. It is true that one of the registers maintained by the patwaris, viz., the *kirdi* (daily ledger book), contains entries of all payments received on account of

land revenue. But the inspection of several such *kirdis* leads to show that there is not much of corroboration between payments and entries. These registers are written in *modi* Marathi and very often the concerned patwari cannot himself decipher his own entries. In the course of the investigation at Kirwad, Hulba Narba, an old raiyat serenely observed : " Officers come, stay for a day or two and go. Before they come and after they go the patwari is our *ma-bap* (mother and father) and so we cannot find fault with him."

3. Thirteen occupants hold land in 2 pattas each, 6 in 3 pattas each, 3 in 4 pattas each and one in 5 pattas. There is no woman occupant in this village. There are 3 joint occupancies. The extent of land occupied is acres 1068-33 dry, and acres 72-27 garden. The garden land has been cultivated for the last 8 years with dry crops. Only acres 9-25 is fallow, but about one-eighth of the total occupied area is reserved year after year in different plots by the raiyats for grazing their cattle. The size of the average holding works at

$$\text{acres } \frac{1141-20}{60} = 19-1 \text{ acres}$$

4. The following is a classification of occupants according to sizes of holdings :—

occupants holding	100 acres and more .	0
do	75 do ..	1
do	50 do ..	5
do	25 do ..	8
do	.. 15 do ..	11
do	10 do ..	8
do	5 do ..	16
do	2 do ..	7
do	less than 2 ..	4

5. Of these, 47 cultivate their lands each in full, 8 do so partially, 5 are *non-cultivating owners*. Classified according to sizes of holdings the cultivating occupants stand thus :—

cultivating occupants holding		
	100 acres and more ..	0
do	75 ..	0
do	50 ..	4
	plus 1	
	(partly)	

cultivating occupants holding	25 acres and more	4
		plus 3
		(partly)
do	15	11
do	10	7
		plus 1
		(partly)
do	5	14
do	2	3
		plus 3
		(partly)
do	less than 2 acres	4

6. Of these 55, only 5 have additional occupation: one is the pattadar-patwari of the village (the patwari work is done by a gumashta), 4 are minor *despandes* (who pursue agriculture as a subsidiary occupation). Fifty depend entirely on agriculture.

7. Of the 5 non-cultivating landholders, one is a sowcar, and 4 do no business in particular.

8. Agricultural land is held in 259 bits. The size of the average bit works at acres 4-16 nearly.

9. The Survey Department seems to have adopted a system of giving whole numbers irrespective of the sizes of plots: this system is different from the one followed at Degaon for example, of having a few main numbers with a large number of sub-numbers.

10. Only one of the occupants is an untouchable, and the extent of land held by him is acres 9-37.

11. The total extent of virtual dispossessions (including that of Patta No. 7) is acres 288-23 d. and 5-22 g.

Agricultural Tenants.

12. There are ten agricultural tenancies taken up by 12 tenants: one is a joint tenancy taken up by 3 co-tenants. Of these, 6 are landowners and 6 landless. The area cultivated on tenancy terms is acres 250-36 dry land and 11-29 garden. But as all the garden land is being used for dry crops, a distinction between dry land and garden land would be unreal. The percentage of the area held on tenancy terms to the total occupied area works at 23 nearly. The area held by landless tenants is acres 63-15 dry land and acres 9-39 garden land: the proportion of this to the total occupied area is 6.4 per cent. nearly.

13. Two of the landless tenants cultivate more than 25 acres each, one more than 5 acres and three more than 2 acres each.

14. The six landless tenants work on annual contract.

15. Three of these pay their rents partly in money and partly in kind, two in money only and one in kind.

16. Only one of the six landless tenants has an additional occupation, namely, cart-hiring. Three untouchables hold land on tenancy terms, the extent being acres 10-35.

Agricultural labourers.

17. Of the 69 resident families, 24 have neither occupancies nor tenancies. Of these, 5 are *fakirs*, 2 P.W.D. employees, one potter, and the remaining 16 work as daily labourers. Sheep farming is a common by-occupation.

18. Wages are paid more often in kind : men get between 4 and 5 seers of jawari per day and women between 2 and 2½ seers. The money wages range between 4 and 5 annas per day for men and between 2 and 3 annas per day for women.

Land Mortgage Debt.

19. The burden on land is rather heavy : in numerous other villages around Khandhar Town, conditions are reported to be much worse. And conversation with raiyats in villages along which the Investigation Party passed confirms such reports. The practice is usual in this tract for the sowcar to show in the mortgage deed a much higher amount of debt than actually paid. The double intention seems to be to reduce the probability of redemption and to help the land selling at a high rate. On the other hand, the actual interest collected from the mortgagor works at between 48 and 64 per cent. compound, the rate shown in the document being generally 25 per cent. compound interest. The justification the sowcar gives to the annoyed raiyat for collecting double the amount of interest is that his *mamool* (custom) is to collect interest once in 6 months and the rate mentioned in the mortgaged bond, namely, *savai* (¼ of borrowed amount) is for half a year. The borrowing raiyat fully realises the injustice heaped upon him, but he also realises that there is no way out of the entanglement. The following are instances. In patta No. 18, survey No. 105, the mortgaged land is acres 1-5, the estimated value of which is Rs. 50. But the mortgage debt is Rs. 400 (including accumulation of

interest). In patta No. 14, one of the occupants has mortgaged land worth Rs. 300, but the mortgage debt is Rs. 375.

20. The number of land mortgages is 11, the extent of land mortgaged being acres 286-0 dry land and acres 4-37 garden land. The estimated value of this area is Rs. 7,700 and the debt outstanding on this security is Rs. 5,625.

21. The causes for these debts are :—

purchase of bulls and payment of land			
revenue	..	..	.. in 3 cases
accumulation of old debt	..	..	.. „ 2 do
marriage expenses	..	..	.. „ 2 do
purchase of bulls	..	..	.. „ 1 case
household expenses	..	..	.. „ 1 do
purchase of bulls and household expenses	..	..	.. „ 1 do
& accumulation of marriage debt	..	..	.. „ 1 do

22. Ten are simple mortgages and one is with possession.

23. In 10 cases 24 per cent. compound interest is charged, in one case half the crop of the mortgaged land is taken as interest.

24. Of the money-lenders, 5 are komtis, 2 are cutchis, 3 marwadis and one kalal.

25. The debts have lasted in one case for 9 years, in 2 cases for 7 years each, in one case for 5 years, in one case for 4 years, in 2 cases for 2 years each and in 3 cases for 1 year each. One was incurred nearly 8 months ago.

Other Debts.

26. Forty-three out of the 69 resident families are debt-free, 4 have only land mortgage debt and 22 families owe debts secured otherwise than by land (a few of these owe land mortgage debts also). Of the 22 non-mortgage debts 21 are based on personal security and one on crop security.

27. The total amount of non-mortgage debt is Rs. 6,165. The average debt per indebted family works at Rs. 280-4-0 nearly (contrast this with Rs. 84-8-0, the average debt family at Rui.) The debts are classified according to sizes as follows :—

debts of Rs. 1,000 and more	..	0
do 500	..	3
do 250	..	8
do 100	..	8
do less than Rs. 100.	..	3

28. Twenty-one of these debts bear money interest, one in kind.

29. The real rate of interest is 48 per cent. and over in 2 cases 24 per cent. and over in 18 cases and 36 per cent. in one case. The rate of interest cannot be determined in one case because a fraction of the crop is laid down as the interest due.

30. The causes for the debts are:—

accumulation of old debt	..	.. in 5 cases
household expenses	..	.. „ 3 do
purchase of bulls	..	.. „ 2 do
litigation	..	.. „ 1 case
marriage expenses	..	.. „ 7 cases
agricultural expenses	..	.. „ 1 case
house-building	..	.. „ 1 do
purchase of clothes	..	.. „ 1 do
& sundry	..	.. „ 1 do

31. Of the money-lenders:—

- 11 are komtis,
- 6 are marwadis,
- 3 are cutchis,
- 4 are mohamedan raiyats,
- 1 is a mahar,
- 2 are kunbis and
- 1 a weaver.

32. The debts have lasted for 5 years in 5 cases, for 4 years in three cases, for 3 years in five cases, for 2 years in eight cases and for 1 year in one case.

Seed Supply.

33. There was no Government supply of seed last season. The majority of the raiyats borrow seed because they are dispossessed of all that they can spare by the sowcars long before the sowing season. The general condition prevalent is that if a raiyat borrows one maund of cotton seed (worth about Rs. 4) he should pay back 24 seers of kapas (worth about Rs. 6-8-0). And it should be remembered that this interest of Rs. 2-8-0 on Rs. 4 is charged not for one year but for 5 months only—the period of time between sowing and harvesting of kapas.

34. The raiyats of Kirwad tried to form a co-operative society and to get a loan from the central bank. But their application bore no fruit. It is reported that there is only one co-operative society, at Harsad, in the whole of Khandhar Taluqa. No official of the agricultural, Co-operative or Veterinary Department visited the village for the last 5 years.

How produce is disposed of.

35. The trade centre for Kirwad is Nanded Town (to a minor extent Loha), but most of the kapas grown is taken away by sowcars and agents on the spot. The high road from Kirwad to Nanded is a great facility, except for the river crossing near Nanded. But the raiyats of Kirwad have little use for it.

36. Local measurements are :—

for jawari

4 measure seers	..	..1 paili
16 pailis	..	..1 maund
20 maunds	..	..1 khandi

for kapas

6 seers by weight	..	..1 pasri
8 pasris	..	..1 maund
20 maunds	..	..1 khandi

for rui

1½ seers by weight	..	..1 pasri
8 pasris	..	..1 maund
5 maunds	..	..1 auka

One measure seer of jawari weighs one standard seer and 2½ chataks. One *chota* pasri stone weighs exactly 1½ standard seers.

37. Last harvest prices were :—

yellow jawari between Rs. 80 and Rs. 85 per khandi
 kapas (*pure banni*) between Rs. 255 and Rs. 265 per khandi.

The poorer people sell kapas, the better-to-do sell rui.

38. Details of Nanded Town as a kapas market are given in the Report on Sangvi Buzurg.

Land Revenue Assessment.

39. The total cultivated area according to the village records is acres 1,131-24. The land revenue demand of the village is Rs. 1,009-8-9 (local fund Rs. 63-15-9). The assessment ranges between annas 12 and Rs. 2 per acre according to grades.

40. There is a tank but not in use for irrigation for the last 8 years : raiyats prefer dry cultivation,

41. The yield and expenses of production on an average bit of 15 acres is estimated as follows :—

Yield.

	Rs.	A.	P.
9 maunds kapas at Rs. 13 per maund ..	117	0	0
1 khandi of jawari at Rs. 80 per khandi..	80	0	0
2,500 bundles of jawari stalk at Rs. 20 for 1,000 bundles ..	50	0	0
Total value of yield..	247	0	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	A.	P.
seed			
60 seers kapas	4	0	0
32 seers of yellow jawari ..	2	0	0
manure 10 carts	3	5	4
bulls ..			
jawari stalk 1,500 bundles ..	30	0	0
sarki $\frac{3}{4}$ of a khandi ..	12	0	0
depreciation	25	0	0
one whole-time labourer for the year ..	80	0	0
extra human labour	25	0	0
Total expenses..	181	5	4

Therefore, net yield for 15 acres of land is Rs. 65-10-8.
 Therefore net yield of land per average acre Rs. 4-6-0 nearly.
 Assessment on an average acre of land Rs. 1 8 0
 Therefore, the proportion of land revenue assessment to the "annual value" of land works at 34·3 per cent. nearly.

General.

42. There is one good drinking water well, but the people use the tank water. Probably on account of this a large number of people suffer from guineaworm. Some of them have 3 to 4 *narus* and cannot even crawl on their knees. It is found that the total number of sufferers from guinea worm is 24.

43. Statistics from the village records are :—

ploughs		not recorded
bulls	..	.. 115
carts	..	..not recorded
sheep	..	.. 206
buffaloes	..	.. 70
cows	..	.. 206

44. Milk supply is quite good but the villagers sell most of the milk-products at Khandhar Town. The children are given butter-milk. The general health of Kirwad is far from satisfactory thanks to the mental and physical tortures caused by the sowcars and guineaworm.

45. There is not a single literate person in the village : the gumashta patwari lives about 10 miles away.

46. The notorious malpractices of the cutchis and other sowcars at Khandhar, Loha and other places, and the havoc being committed by the guineaworm in the Khandhar Taluqa, both require further scurtiny with a view to completely eradicate the two diseases.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
1	Amrit Nago Rao ..	Amrit Nago Rao ..	90 106 107 108 114 123
2	Gangabai Shama Rao	Hari Bhivaji ..	44 91 117 119
3	Ganapathi Bhivaji ..	Ganapathi Bhivaji ..	8 6 14 99
4	Byanba Ramne Mahar ..	(a) Gyanba R. M. ..	74
		(b) Mallaray Shivanna ..	74
5	Jalba Gangaram Wadge ..	Jalba Gangraam W. ..	34 36
6	Tatya Esverji ..	(a) Tatya I. ..	12 16 49
		(b) Raghoba Sakkoji ..	12 16 49
		(c) Ramji Sakkoji ..	12 16 49
		(d) Tatya I. ..	} 4
		Raghoba Sakkoji ..	
		Ramji Sakkoji ..	
		(e) Nilkant Mahadji ..	4
		(f) Parasuram Ghanashyam ..	4
		(g) Bali Gangaram ..	4
7	Dhondiba Gangaram ..	(a) Dhondiba G. ..	31 32 46 48
		(b) Gopal Singh ..	20 21 46
		(c) Deva Rao Nagoji ..	20 21 48

KIRWAD.

Holdings.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additions occupatio if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
20-15	2	..	..	pattadar	agriculture
20-12						patvari	
..	..	2- 2					
..	..	3-18					
9-16							
1-21							
4-25	*5	..	tenant	..	..
24-16							
..	..	1- 1					
..	..	0- 6					
..	..	0-20	*6	..	tenant	..	..
..	..	0-11	..	..	
..	..	0-14					
27-13							
9-37	1	..	..	agriculture.	
9-37	1	..	..	do	..
19-10	1	9-25	..	..	..
19-10							
7-31	*8	..	part tenant	agriculture	..
3- 0							
5-17							
7-30	*8	..	..	agriculture	..
8- 1							
5-17							
7-31	*8	..	..	do	..
3- 0							
5-17							
..	..	0- 4	..	..	joint occupation and division of yield.	..	..
..	..	0- 4	*7	..	..	agriculture	..
..	*6	..	..	do	..
..	..	0- 4	*6	..	..	do	..
21- 0	*4	..	tenant	..	..
18-20					(mortgagor him- self).		
2-23							
18-29							
..	..	0-14	2	..	tenant	sowcar	..
..	..	0-11	..				
2-23							
..	..	0-14	*6	..	S. Nos. 20 & 21	agriculture	..
..	..	0-12	..	0-26	by tenant		
13-80							

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
8	Nilkant Mahadji ..	(a) Nilkant Mahadji ..	85
			96
			97
		(b) Taty I. ..	2
			8
			11
		(c) Bali Gangaram ..	11
		(d) Topaji Dhondi ..	11
		(e) Parasaram Ghanashyam	11
		(f) Rukmaji Sambaji ..	96
9	Narayan Santhyaram ..	(g) Nilkant Mahadji ..	97
		Rukmaji Sambaji ..	11
		(a) Govind Rao Manik Rao ..	23
			24
			29
			92
			102
			120
		(b) Bhagawan M. ..	23
			24
			29
			92
			102
			120
		(c) Madhava Rao M. ..	23
			24
			29
			92
			102
			120
		(d) Balawantha Rao M. ..	23
			24
			29
			92
			102
			120

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
9- 9							
4-35							
11-17							
..	..	0-20					
..	..	0-12					
0- 5							
0- 4							
0-19	*6	..	..	Agriculture	..
0- 5							
4-36	*8	..	..	do	..
11-17							
0- 5	joint occupation and division of yield.	..	..
..	..	1-12	5	..	a, b, c & d sub- deshpandes joint- ly occupy and divide yield.	..	Deshpande
..	..	0-25					
2-35							
3-10							
3-20							
..	..	1-37	..	..	S. Nos. 23, 24, 102 and 120 (full) by tenant rest cultivated by the occu- pants.		
..	..	0-18	5	..	..	do	do
..	..	0- 8					
0-38							
1- 8							
1- 7							
0-26							
..	..	0-18	5	..	..	do	do
..	..	0- 8					
0-38							
1- 4							
1- 7							
..	..	0-26					
..	..	0-25	5	..	..	do	do
..	..	0- 9					
0-38							
1- 4							
1- 7							
..	..	0-25					

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
10	Nagu Hanotha	(a) Nagu H.	79 80 118
		(b) Mahadu Balaji	79 80 118
		(c) Nagu H. Mahadu Balaji	58
11	Nama Jayaram Gollewar ..	(a) Nama J. G.	62 64 70 73
12	Pandu Hari	(b) Sambaji Jalba (a) Pandu Hari	71 7 37 39 43 84 85 88 89
		(b) Manika Baba	55 83
		(c) Ramji Narayan	55 83
		(d) Thukaram Jayawantha ..	37 89 85 110
		(e) Deva Rao Baba	87 89 43 54 85 110
		(f) Ranba Kamaji	1 9
13	Bali Thukaram Gollewar ..	(a) Bali Th. G.	18 59 76 77

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
16-28	*5	..	..	agriculture	..
11-25
0-17
16-28	*3	..	..	do	..
11-26
0-17
0-10	held jointly and yield divided.	..	..
10-17	4	..	..	do	..
14-23
17-23
7-17
0-31	1	..	..	do	..
..	..	0-11	*7	..	..	do	..
5- 9
5-31
7-27
0-33
..	..	0-11	..	..	..	..	..
0-29
1- 0
6-34	2	..	..	do	..
4-25
6-34	2	..	..	do	..
4-24
10-19	*2	..	..	do	..
11-22
..	..	0-23	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	0-31	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	5	..	..	do	..
5-32
7-27
0-10
..	..	0-12	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	0-31	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	0-16	8	..	..	do	..
..	..	0-25	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	0-14	..	..	..	..	..
0-39	2	..	..	do	..
5-27
2- 6

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
13		(b) Hanotha Jalba ..	59 76 77
		(c) Satwa J. ..	59 76 77
		(d) Gangaram J. ..	59 76 77
		(e) Yellappa Maisanna ..	59 76 77
14	Bali Gangaram ..	(a) Bali G. ..	13 17 40
		(b) Ranba Topaji ..	13 17 40
		(c) Taty Eswarji ..	17 40 40
		(d) Parasaram Ghanashyam ..	17 40 40
		(e) Niklant Mahadji ..	17 40 40
		(f) Thukaram J. ..	40 40 40
		(g) Ganapathi Bhivaji ..	40 40 40
15	Babu Rao Mahadji Male Patel.	(a) Babu Rao M. ..	27 28 78 86 87 95 118 115 121
		(b) Hulba Narba ..	27 28 78 86 87 95 118 115 121

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
0-39	2	..	..	agriculture	..
5-28							
3- 6							
0-38	2	..	..	do	..
5-27							
3- 6							
0-38	2	..	..	do	..
5-28							
3- 6							
0-39	2	..	tenant	..	..
5-28							
3- 6							
0-38							
..	..	0- 4					
1- 4							
0-38	3	..	..	agriculture	..
..	..	0-30					
4-15							
..	..	0- 4	*8	..	..	..	..
1- 4							
..	..	0- 4					
1- 4							
1- 3							
4-15							
4-15	*6	..	..	agriculture	..
..	..	1- 7	*8	..	..	do	..
0-24							
15- 7							
..	..	0-23					
1-25							
7-25							
1- 8							
..	..	1-20					
..	..	0-31					
..	..	1- 7	*9	..	..	do	..
0-24							
15-8							
..	..	0-24					
1-24							
7-25							
1- 8							
..	..	1-19					
..	..	0-31	..*6	..	..	do	..

VILLAGE
Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
16	Manika Satwaji	(a) Manika S.	22 19 47 57 81
		(b) Sambaji Jalba	19 47 57 81
		(c) Radhaji Lingoji	19 47 57 81
17	Raoji Mahadji	(a) Raoji Mahadji	5 15 60 61 75 94 98 109
		(b) Topaji Dhondba	5 10 15 41
		(c) Bhoja Manyaji	5 15 60 61 75 94 98 109
		(d) Lakshman Yeswantha	5 15 60 61 75 94 98 109

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extant of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
..	..	0-18	*6				
..	..	0-21					
1-33							
1-4	..	0-25					
3-10							
..	..	0-21	*6	..	..	Agriculture	..
1-33							
1-3	..	0-26					
3-11							
..	..	0-10	*4	..	..	do	..
0-37							
0-22	..	0-12					
1-25							
..	..	0-8	*8		..	do	..
..	..	0-8	*8		..	do	..
..	..	0-4					
3-18							
0-14							
4-16							
4-3							
15-33							
..	..	1-2					
..	..	0-16					
2-1							
..	..	1-10					
3-11							
..	..	0-3	8	..	..	do	..
..	..	0-3					
1-6							
0-5							
1-19							
1-14							
5-11							
..	..	0-14					
..	..	0-2	8	..	tenant.		
..	..	0-3					
1-7							
0-4							
1-18							
1-15							
5-12							
..	..	0-14					

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agriculture

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
17		(e) Lobhaji Ramchender ..	5 15 60 61 75 94 98 109
18	Ramji Sambaji P. P.	(f) Dhondiba Kamaji .. (g) Thukaram Jayawantha .. (a) Ramji Sambaji P. P. ..	41 41 45 50 100 101 103 104 105 111
		(b) Lakshman Sambaji ..	45 50 100 101 104 105 111
		(c) Manika Shivaji ..	45 50 100 101 104 105 111
		(d) Tulsiram Vitoba ..	45 50 100 101 104 105 111

KIRWARD.

*Holdings.—(contd.)

• EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Gard- den					
..	..	0- 3	..	8	..	Agriculture	..
..	..	0- 3	..				
1- 7							
0- 4							
1-18							
1-15							
5-12							
..							
..	..	0-14					
4- 5	*3	..	..	do	..
4- 5							
0-22	4	..	..	do	..
3-20							
2-24							
2-16							
1- 0							
..	..	0-14					
1- 5							
..	..	0-20					
0-22	4	..	..	do	..
3-20							
2-24							
2-16							
..	..	0-14					
1- 5							
..	..	0-20				do	..
0-22	4	..	..
3-20							
2-24							
2-15							
..	..	0-14					
1- 5							
..	..	0-20					
0-22	4	..	..	do	..
3-21							
2-24							
2-16							
..	..	0-15					
1- 5							
..	..	0-20					

* Including all his lands.

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
18		(e) Gyanba Govina Rao ..	45 50 100 101 103 104 105 111
		(f) Deva Rao Nagoji ..	45 50 100 101 103 104 105 111
		(g) Sambaji Jalba ..	105
		(h) Dhondiba Gangaram ..	105
		(i) Manika Jayawantha ..	105
		(j) Manika Satwaji ..	105
		(k) Radhoji Lingoji ..	105
		(l) Gynoba Thukaram ..	105
		(m) Mahadu Balaji ..	105
		(n) Nagu Hanatha ..	105
		(o) Hari Bhivaji ..	105
		(p) Manyaji Jayawantha ..	105
19	Sambu Jalba Manne ..	Sambu J. M. ..	33 38 63 72
20	Santhba Kalba Theli ..	Santhba Kalba T. ..	30
21	Hulba Narba ..	(a) Hulba Narba ..	25 26 42 56 82 93 112 116 122

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(contd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupation of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
1- 5	4	..	..	Agriculture	..
7- 1							
5- 7							
4-32							
0-20							
..	..	0-28					
1- 5							
..	..	0-39					
1- 5							
7- 1							
5- 7							
4-32							
0-19							
..	..	0-28					
1- 5							
..	..	1- 0					
1- 4							
1- 4							
1- 4	1	..	..	do	..
1- 4							
1- 5							
1- 5							
1- 5							
1- 5	do	..
1- 5	1	..	..	do	..
31- 9	3	..	tenant	..	..
26-28	..						
22-30							
0-20							
34-28	2	..	..	Agriculture	..
..	..	1-12					
0-39							
15-29							
2-37							
4-18							
6- 3							
..	..	1- 1	..				
0-38							
..	..	0-30					

VILLAGE

Agricultural

No. of Patta	Name of Pattadar	Name of actual occupant	Survey No.
21		(b) Babu Rao Mahadji ..	25
			26
			42
			56
			82
			112
			116
			122
		(c) Topaji Dhondiba ..	93
		(d) Dhondiba Kamaji ..	93
		(e) Pandu Hari ..	93
		(f) Bali Bangaram ..	93
		(g) Parasuram Ghanashyam ..	93
22	Shaik Hussain Shaik Nannu ..	(h) Nilkant Mahadji ..	93
		(i) Ganapathi Bhivaji ..	93
		(a) Shaik H. Shaik N. ..	65
			66
			67
			68
		(b) Jalasab Rahmansab ..	65
			66
			67
			68
		(c) Mohamed Fathru ..	65
			66
			67
			68
			69
		(d) Pirsab Phathru ..	65
			66
			67
			68
			69

KIRWAD.

Holdings.—(concl'd.)

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED			No. of bits	Extent of fallow land	Cultivated by occupant or tenant	Main occupa- tion of landholder	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden					
..	..	1-13					
0-39							
15-29							
2-37							
4-14							
..	..	1- 1					
0-38							
..	..	0-30					
3- 2							
0-20							
0-20							
0-21							
0-21							
0-20							
0-20							
0-12	2	..	..	Agriculture	..
0- 2							
9-35							
2- 2							
8-23							
0- 6	2	..	..	do	..
0- 1							
4-38							
1- 1							
4-12							
0- 8	2	..	..	do	..
0- $\frac{1}{2}$							
2-18							
0-20							
2- 6							
0- 8	2	..	..	do	..
0- $\frac{1}{2}$							
2-18							
0-21							
2- 6							

VILLAGE

Agricultural

Serial No.	Patta No.	Name of tenant	WHETHER		Survey No.
			Land-owner	Land-less	
1	2	Lakshman Bhivaji ..	(temporarily)	*	44 91 117 119
2	3	Ganapathi Bhivaji ..	do	*	3 6 14 99
3	5	Pandu Hari Jadu ..	*	..	34 36
4	7	Dhondiba Gangaram ..	*	..	20 21 31 32 46 48
5	do	Radhaji Lingoji ..	*	..	20 21 46
6	9	Ellappa Nagu bhoyi ..	..	*	23 24
7	do	Tukya Jalya Maung	..	*	102
8	do	Saranya Nagya Mahar	..	*	120
9	do	Bujya Ranya Mahar	..	*	120
10	13	Satwa Jalba ..	*	..	59 76 77
11	17	Bhoja Manyaji ..	*	..	5 15 60 61 75 94 98
12	19	Sambu Jalba ..	*	..	109 98 68 72

KIRWAD.

Tenants.

AREA CULTIVATED ON TENANCY			No. of fragments of the tenancy	Terms of tenure	Additional occupation if any
Dry	Wet	Garden			
29- 1	..	1- 7	4	One year : Rs. 250 annually	cart hiring
27-13	..	1- 5	4	One year : half crop	
28-35	(9-25 fallow)		1	One year : half crop and land revenue.	
55-32	..	0-25	5	One year : half crop and land revenue (mortgaged)	
2-23	..	0-26	2	One year : half crop and Rs. 7	
..	..	3-33	1	One year : half crop plus Rs. 13	
7- 1	..		1	One year : Rs. 55 annually	
..	..	3-34	1	One year : Rs. 8 plus half crop	
9-33	1	One year : Rs. 15 plus half crop	
			1	Twelve years : half crop and land revenue	Labourer
9-16	..	0-19	8	Five years : Rs. 40 plus land revenue	
81- 2	4	One year : half crop and land revenue (mortgaged)	

VILLAGE

Debts on

S. No.	No. of Pat-ta	Name of Landholder	Survey No.	Extent of land involved	Present value in the market	Amount of debt	For how long has debt lasted
1	2	Hari Bhivaji ..	44 91 117 119	29- 1 D 1- 7 G	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 700	7 years
2	3	Ganapathi Bhivaji ..	8 6 14 99	27-13 D 1- 5 G	200	500	9 years
3	7	Dhondiba Gangaram. Deva Rao Nagoji ..	20 21 31 32 46 48	0-14 G 0-12 G 21- 0 D 18-20 D 2-23 D 13-29 D	1,000	600	8 months
4	8	Nilkanta Mahadji ..	35 96 97	9- 9 4-35 11-17			
5	14	Bali Gangaram ..	13 40	0-38 D 1- 4 D	300	375	1 year
6	18	Hari Bghivaji ..	105	1- 5 D	50	400	7 years
7	19	Samba Jalba ..	88 88 63 63 72	81- 2 D	1,200	900	1 year
8	21	Hulba Narba ..	42 82 93	15-29 4-13 6- 3	600	400	2 years
9	17	Raoji Mahadji ..	5 15 60 61 75 94 98 109	0- 8 0- 4 3-18 0-14 4-16 4- 3 15-33 1- 2	1,200	1,000	4 years
10	22	Jalal Rahman Sahib .	68	3- 7	150	150	5 years
11	16	Gyanoba Thukaram . Radhaji Lingoji ..	19 47 57 .. 81	0-21 1-33 1- 4 0-25 3-10	400	200	2 years

KIRWAD.

• *Land Security.*

Terms	Money-lender's name	His class	Cause for debt
24 % Simple Mortgage	Salikram Sakram (Khandhar)	Komti	Marriage and accumulation.
24 % do	Manzoor Chavoos	Kutchi	Purchase of bulls and payment of land revenue.
Mortgage with possession	Thulsiram Gangaram Khandhar	Marwadi	Land revenue and purchase of bulls
24 % Simple Mortgage	o	do	do
24 % do	Sarwar Sahib	Kutchi	Purchase of bulls and household expenses
24 % do	Salikram Sakaram Loha	Komti	Accumulation
24 % do	Karba Ganjawar Kandhar	do	do
24 % do	Sriram Jayawant Loha	do	Marriage
24 % do	Manohar Mahajin Khandhar	do	do
24 % do	Naraya Dhan Kalal Karti Mahar	Kalal	Household expenses
half crop	Thulsiram Gangaram	Marwadi	Purchase of bulls

VILLAGE
(Debts other than

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
1	Shaik Hussain Nannu Saheb ..	Rs. 100	Personal
2	Jalal Rahmansab ..	..	..
3	Mohamedsab Pathrusab ..	..	..
4	Peersab Pathrusab ..	..	..
5	Santoba Kalba Theli ..	..	..
6	Yellappa Nagabhoyi ..	..	..
7	Rambhoyi Ellappa ..	..	..
8	Munzabhoyi Ellappa ..	..	..
9	Balu Sivaram ..	..	..
10	Tukaram Sivaram ..	..	..
11	Sirwarsha Mohamed ..	..	..
12	Malangsha Khutubsha ..	..	..
13	Fakir Bara Chandsha ..	..	..
14	Moulasha Babansha ..	200	Personal
15	Gulabsha Chandsha ..	..	..
16	Ramji Sambaji P. P. ..	..	..
17	Nagu Hanumtha ..	..	..
18	Mahadu Balu ..	..	..
19	Lakshman Bhivaji ..	..	..
20	Ramji Sambaji ..	..	..
21	Manika Satwaji ..	..	..
22	Dhondiba Gangaram ..	200	Personal
23	Manika Jayawantha ..	300	Crop
24	Ramji Narayan Houdray ..	..	..
25	Manika Balaji ..	..	..
26	Ranba Kamaji ..	..	..
27	Nilkant Mahadji ..	200	Personal
28	Rukmaji Sambaji ..	..	..
29	Bhoja Manyaji ..	..	..
30	Lukshman Yeswantha ..	200	Personal
31	Thukaram Jayawantha ..	400	do
32	Pandu Hari ..	800	do
33	Raoji Mahadji ..	..	..
34	Parasram ..	..	..
35	Bali Gangram ..	..	..
36	Babu Rao Mahadji ..	400	Persoual
37	Hulba Narba M. P. ..	..	..
38	Topaji Dhondji patel ..	400	Personal
39	Ramji Sakoji ..	400	do

KIRWAD.

(Land Security.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of moneylender	Cause for debt
In money	In kind			
25 %	..	1 year	Namaji Jayaram Gollew	Bulls
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
48 %	..	5 years	Thulsiram Gangawar Khariatisha Koti Bazaar	Accumulation
..
..
..
..
..
24 %	..	2 years	Sriram Bhosker	Litigation
..	1/4 of crop	3 years	Gopal Singh	Accumulation
..
..
24 %	..	2 years	Balaji Bhosker (Bhosie Komti	Agriculture
..
..
24 %	..	3 years	Sriram Bhosker Komti	Marriage
24 %	..	5 years	Ganapathi Bhosker Komti	do
24 %	..	do	Sriram Ganapathi Komti	do
..
..
25 %	..	3 years	Sriram Bhosker Loha Komti	Bulls and sundry
..
24 %	..	do	Salikram Sakaram Marwad	Accumulation
24 %	..	do	Jayaram Master	Household ex- penses

VILLAGE

(Debits Other than)

No.	Name of the Head of Family	Amount of debt	Security
40	Tatya Eswerji .. ..	..	..
41	Raghoji Sakoji.. ..	400	Personal
42	Ellappa Maisanna Gollewar ..	..	..
43	Hanumantha Jalba ..	..	..
44	Sarwaji Jalba ..	..	..
45	Gangaram Jalba ..	..	..
46	Lobaji Ramchender ..	..	..
47	Dava Rao Baba ..	400	Personal
48	Dava Rao Nagoji ..	500	Personal
49	Gyanoba Govind Rao ..	100	do
50	Radhoji Lingoji ..	500	do
51	Nama Jayaram Gollewar ..	100	do
52	Gyanoba Thukaram ..	..	..
53	Lakshman Sambaji patel ..	..	..
54	Marya Narsya Mahar ..	..	..
55	Sarunya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..
56	Gyanya Ramya Mahar ..	..	..
57	Munjya Satwa Mahar ..	..	..
58	Ramya Nagya Mahar ..	..	..
59	Govindya Narsya Mahar ..	300	Personal
60	Harya Khandya ..	..	..
61	Ramya Malta Mahar ..	..	..
62	Sonya Kadya Mahar ..	..	..
63	Bhujia Rammiah ..	50	Personal
64	Subbiah Rammiah ..	100	do
65	Narsya Ramya ..	..	..
66	Heevya Gopalya Mahar ..	..	..
67	Gopalya Sonyati Mahar ..	..	..
68	Tukya Jalya Maung ..	40	Personal
69	Jetingya Eerya ..	75	do

KIRWAD.

Land Security.)

TERMS		For how long has the loan lasted	Class of Money-lender	Cause for Debt
In money	In kind			
24 %	..	2 years	Rathan Sett Zarkari Narayan Bidwau—Komti Mohdeen Momeen	Marriage
..	
..	
..	
..	
24 %	..	2 years	Balaji Bhosker	Bulls
48 %	..	5 years	Tulsiram Gangaram Mohdinsab Momeen Rathan Sett Zarakari Gundappa—Komti	Accumulation Khandhar
24 %	..	2 years	Shanker Yeswantha P. Ganapathi Bhosker Bhousi	
Rs.	..	5 years	Saudath Bahi	Household ex- penses
200 24 %	..	2 years	Koti bazaar-Khandhar	Old Debt
300 48 %	Household ex- penses
24 %..	
..	
..	
..	
..	
25 %	..	4 years	Bujya Lakshya Mahar	Marriage
..	
..	
..	
24 %	..	4 years	Sambaji patel—Marathi	House building.
24 %	..	do	Santhya Patel Marathi Gologoon Gaddam Gopal Komti	Marriage
..	
..	
..	
25 %	..	2 years	Ganapathi Neeroli weaver	Clothing.
25 %	..	2 years	Badarsab Loha	Marriage